ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

oration to be possible the water must be brought

where the rays of the sun can penetrate—on or

near the surface of the ground. When, there-

VOL. XVIII, NO. 38.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

Communications.

The Percheron Horse.

Mr. A. B. Allen, founder, and for many years editor of the American Agriculturist, says in a recent number of the Rural New Yorker:

For heavy farm and road work, the city dray and truck, no horses ever imported to America, have equaled the larger class of this distinguished rase; while those of medium size are equally admirable for the express wagen, the omnibus, and tram railroad.

There is a reason for this great superiority over other large breeds; as tradition affirms, it originated early in the eighth century, by a cross, on the large native Percheron and Norman mares. of the high bred, powerful Barb stallions, captured in great numbers from the Moors then invading France. This improvement thus judiciously begun, has been continued down to the present day, by selections for breeding purposes of their progeny, and by taking fresh crosses, now and then, from stout Arabian war horses-cognates of the Barbbrought home from Palestine on the return of the French crusaders. Another thing which has also contributed to the superiority of this class of horses, is, that the climate and soil of the Department of La Perche, are admirably adapted for the production of choice stock.

Mr. Harris, of New Jersey, was the first person within my knowledge to import horses of this breed. Traveling in France in the year 1839, and observing the superior qualities of the large, powerful farm and road horses in the Departments of La Perche and Normandy, he determined on an importation of one stallion and two mares. These being greatly liked in his native state, and seen by several horse breeders in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, they followed Mr. Harris' good example by the importation of a few each. From the last state, they spread into Illinois and Indiana, where, being found so much superior to all other large farm stock, a quick demand at extra prices sprang up for colts bred from the males out of the common mares of the country, and rapid importations from France soon followed. Mr. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, DuPage county, Illinois, has been by far the largest importer, three hundred horses within the past few years. and gas to gaseous form. spreading rapidly over the country, from Canada on the north, to Virginia on the south; and from the eastern states, to these of the farthest

·These horses stand from 15 to 18 hands high, and weigh from 1,300 to 1,800 pounds. Their superiority over other large European breeds consists in their ivery like bones; firm, tough muscles; handsome, powerfully knit, blocky forms; extra strong joints and limbs; and clear, tough hoofs, well set up at the heels. This last good point enables them to endure stony roads and city pavements better than most of the other larger class of horses. Added to the above, even those of the biggest size are very active, with a fast walk, and reasonably quick trot. They are of great endurance, high spirit, and indomitable courage; yet gentle and docile of disposition, little predisposed to diseases of any kind, and especially those of the legs and feet, to which other larger breeds are so liable.

Of the economy of the use of an extra pow erful horse, all will be convinced when they see that one of these can do the work of two of the common kind, and a pair that of four. This saves considerably in stable room, feed, harness, shoeing, and wages of grooms and drivers, and makes them much more handy as a single team on the farm, and in the crowded streets of the city. If a single horse—as it is well known these can-will turn as deep a furrow and draw as large a load as a pair of smaller ones, it is certainly much more convenient and economical to use such.

The first volume of the Percheron-Norman Stud Book, edited by Mr. J. H. Sanders, was published at Chicago in 1878. This is a handsome work of 212 pages, illustrated with numerous pertraits. It was got up for the purpose of recording the pedigrees of all full bred horses of this class, thus to prevent the public from being imposed upon by unprincipled dealers, by substituting grades for pure bred.

I understand that a second volume of this work is in preparation, and will soon be issued

from the press. Half and three-fourths-bred evaporation is necessary. But for solar evap-Percheron and Norman horses not only fetch an extra high price for home use, but also for The demand much exceeds the supply and is likely to do so for years to come. They are undoubtedly the most profiitable stock the farmer can raise, as colts got by these stallions, out of good, common mares, are large and strong enough at two years old to be put to light work on the farm. By the time they are four to five years old, and ready for sale for harder work, they will have earned the cost of their production, and whatever price is then ob- Kansas, erough to nourish tained for them will be a clear gain to the breeder. Is there anything more promising or runs off so quickly, not profitable than this in the business of stockraising?

fore, there is no rainfall, there can be no evapstream with narrow bottoms where five to ten oration by the sun; and in Kansas there is no acres constitute a farm. On the adjacent hills evaporation because there is no rainfall, and for causes that we have just traced out, there is no rainfall because there is no local evaporation. Now I am well aware that there is considerable rainfall in forests; but because it

PERCHERON STALLION "BEAUX NOIR." IMPOETED FROM FRANCE, WITH 77 OTHERS, AUGUST, 1880, BY M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE DUPAGE CO., ILL.

Forests Productive of Rain.

Nature abhors a rest as she does a vacuum All her forces are continually at work : every molecule of matter has molecular motion. Matter and force are never idle. The latter is continually effecting changes in the form and condition of the former. Earth and gas are made into vegetable tissue; this is changed into animal organisms; at death the body returns from whence it came. Or the vegetable tissue is sub-

Thus matter moves in circles and cyles. Worlds have circular orbits; all their motions are circular. Take also this cyclical motion of matter that I have noted-from earth to vecetable, from vegetable to animal, from animal to earth again.

The atmosphere has a circular motion. The zir is continually flowing from the poles to the equator and rushing from the equator to the poles. The axial rotation of the earth deflects these air currents and produces trade winds. Or the unequal heating of sea and land occasions onsoons. Both trade winds and monsoon reatly influence rainfall.

Rain descends from the clouds and falls upon the earth; is exposed to the rays of the sun and changed into vapor; ascends again to form clouds; is condensed from a vaporous to a liquid form and again descends-one form of the cyclical motion of water.

The trade winds coming across the North American continent from the southwest are forced to ascend the Rocky Mountains. As a result their clouds are condensed on account of the colder temperature of the higher regions, and fall as rain on the western slope; but the winds pass over bringing no rain to the Great American Desert, or to Kansas lying just east of its borders. Hence Kansas-drouthy Kansas-can hope of nothing from trade winds and as in the latitude of Kansas the winds prevail from the southwest in the ratio of two to one, we could hardly expect the rainfall of Kansas to be great or regular.

The greater part of the Mississippi valley lies in a monsoon region. In summer the Gulf states become intensely heated. The atmosphere of those states becoming heated by contact with the hot land, rises, and vapor-laden breezes from the Gulf blow landward, coming far north. But Kansas lies to the westward of this region, hence can hope for nothing from these Gulf monsoons. Therefore Kansas can derive no benefit from the circular motion of the atmosphere; her only hope is in local

would have local showers we must have some substitute for local evaporation. The enly possible one is the exhalations of forest foliage. followed it up eight miles, where it divides It is estimated that a tree of no extraordinary size has about seven million leaves, exposing a hills, coming to a point at each junction. foliage surface of over five acres. The watery having brought over from France upwards of jected to combustion; earth returns to earth time of drouth. If Kansas had enough of for- eighteen thousand-I should say much nearer

suppose that most of my readers have noticed how, in a time of drouth, the clouds would follow some creek or belt of timber. Not only would the exhalations of forests furnish sufficient vapor for refreshing showers, but the moist atmosphere occasioned by these exhalations, would attract the clouds and secure showers in their vicinity. Friend Leonard was on the right track when he thought forests productive of rain. JOHN M. STAHL.

Prospecting .- No. 2.

I left Walnut, Crawford county, Kansas, August 12th, in company with five ladies and two gentlemen, who wished to go to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, to see if the wonderful curative properties claimed to be in those waters, would do for them what it was said they had done for others similarly afflicted.

In addition to the good crops in Crawford county, coal is so cheap that it is sold in New Pittsburg, a thriving little town in the southeast corner of the county, at the rate of 17 to 22 pounds for a cent.

Entering Jasper county, Missouri, near its northwest corner, we traversed a fine prairie, mostly unoccupied, for ten miles, to Spring river, where along its bottoms we saw many large yards of wheat, also of timothy hay. Carthage, the county seat of Jasper county, will compare favorably with the best towns of and a travel of twenty-three hundred miles, exkansas. The trust crop, including pears, was tending from southern Kansas through Nevery bountiful.

enough for solar evaporation. Therefore if we are cedar and pine with other timber, and all together make the best timbered land on our trip. Here we entered Leatherwood gulch, and with several tributaries with immense flint

times in half as many miles; thence over a se-

There are several fine springs issuing from exhalations of a tree are far greater than we are the sides of these mountains, (as they are called,) apt to suppose. Well conducted experiments and here has sprung up, within the last year, have shown that a forest keeps the atmosphere the wonderful town of Eureka Springs, whose saturated around it for several miles even in population is roughly estimated at two to ests its rainfall would probably be increased the former than the latter. To call it a city rould be far-fetched, the large majority would Clouds will follow a moist atmosphere. I forcibly remind one of so many pig-stys. Main, which is the business street, is a dirty, irregular, stony gulch, said to be laid thirty feet wide, but there is scarcely a place for a mile where two teams can pass.

Everything is sold quite as low as could be expected in such a place, though hay brings one to two cents per pound.

We found some who craimed that they had been wonderfully benefited, and others thought that they were getting some better, but quite as many who thought the whole thing a bubble and a humbug. Doubtless many have received benefit from the trip and stay there, but that there is any medicinal properties in the water

is very questionable. After three days' stay four of our party returned to Walnut wiser if not better than they came, while I with the three ladies in my care, started our course eastward over the mountains, through Berryville and Carrollton, both "crossroad" towns, thence to Harrison, county seat of Boone county, Arkansas, where our invalid sister, becoming completely exhausted, we were forced to domicile, perhaps, for the winter.

C. BISHIR. Harrison, Boone Co., Ark., Sept. 8th.

A Trip Through the Northwest.

Editor and readers of the KANSAS FARMER. greeting. After an absence of three months braska, Minnesota and north Dakota, down the From Carthage to Pierce City is good prairie Red River valley, made famous by the Daland timber, rather broken, but pretty well rymple wheat farms, going north down the Red farmed. Pierce City is a go-ahead town with river as far as Belmont, sixty miles north of to. I think it is a profitable crop for Kansas, good railroad facilities. Thence to Cassville, a the N. P. railroad. This was my third trip and that farmers would profit by raising a few backwoods" town, and on to Eurcka, the through the same country although by different acres of it at least. country is hardly worth a description. The routes, and in the same business, viz: harvester road is simply awful. It passes through and binder expert. Going from town to town 20c; rye, 40c; butter, 15c to 20c; eggs, 124c; twenty miles of scrubby brush land, thence and out on the farms, gave me a splendid op-chickens, \$1.50; potatoes, 50c to 60c. showers produced by local causes.

four miles down an immense hill, where portunity to compare and judge of the merits

In the production of these local showers

Kearney river issues from its side and flows off and demerits of each section of country. I Abilene, Kansas, Sept. 13th.

also have learned that each one of these westa rapid stream, which the road crosses eighteen ern states was a "big thing" well spread out, ries of high, rocky ridges for five miles to and that it was not safe to judge the whole state White river, in Arkansas, a rapid, irregular by the croaking of some defected wretch in some unfortunate corner, nor by the flaping of wings and crowing remarks of some township land agent, who was running around with the unusual product in his hand of some shance corner in a corner farm.

> d had quite a laugh raised at my expense in the depot as I left home, for starting to Kansas to set up reapers to cut wheat in that drouthstricken region, where one-half were leaving and the other half starving.

> On the grassy sand-knolls of the sonthwest, and on the rocky bluffs of northwest Kansas, along the wet slough grass bottoms of Nebrasks and Dakota, and in the north of Minnesota, men were digging out homestead claims on a shallow soil over a coarse gravel subsoil covered with scrubby oak and pine; and away up worth with its ice-bound winters and mesquito summers, the pioneer's ten-foot shanty dots the treeless plain as far as eye can reach, and in a few weeks they will be but snow mounds with the thermometer frozen up and no water for man or brute except melted snow. And yet in all these God-forsaken patches I found as great a preportion successful and happy as in the rich valley and smooth, grassy plain that basked in the sunshine of God's smiles, and no more grumbling because of the fact that no manna fell or Elisha's raven came not, than could be found in the most favored chances.

I have taken a claim, said one to me, where I will always have a stock range; the land is not fit for farming. My reply was I would like ta see a piece of land so poor that some poor stricken will not yet make a farm of.

I was offered a splendid timber claim within six miles of railroad in Dakota, for \$125. But after seeing all the country, next spring I shall pay as much to some sick one and buy a claim in western Kansas as far east as possible, and take my chances with the drouth, believing the chances for a home as good.

In my next I will give my experience with the catalpa specia. E. A. PROK. Sycamore, Illinois.

South Dickinson County Items.

We have had a remarkable good year for arvesting, wheat being nearly all put in stacks without getting wet. Nearly all of the farmers have finished threshing, wheat yielding, we think, taking it on an average, about ten or twelve bushels per acre, and as a general thing it is of a pretty good quality. Some have commenced seeding.

We have had an immense sight of rain the past three or four weeks, which flooded nearly everything. Much hay that had been put up before the rain was spoiled. Wheat that was yet in the stack was wet very badly. Stacks that have not been fixed or threshed are looking quite green. Owing to so much wet weather and the late harvesting, there is considerable volunteer wheat. Some fields are making a good stand.

Our corn crop is rather a failure and will not average, in the southern part of the county, over fifteen bushels, at the most, per acre. We have a field which we husked and measured, a small piece of which yielded forty bushels per acre. This is the best we have heard of. I harrowed my corn twice and cultivated it twice. After harrowing it over the last time, the weather being pretty dry, it seemed as though it had nearly killed it. The reason for its looking so poor was, in my opinion, caused by breaking so many of the roots, but after these roots grew again, sending out many more small ones, giving the hills more ground to draw moisture from, the corn took a fresh start and grew astonishingly fast. My opinion is that one or two good harrowings is the best treatment for corn if done in the right time.

Our potato crop will (be light. Every year demonstrates the fact that the best way to raise potatoes here is to mulch them well with straw. I planted a small piece of rice corn on April

28th which has done pretty well. I will have four or five bushels of corn of good quality. It yields as well as Indian corn, is easier gathered, and is relished as well by stock. Have not tried cooking it for table use yet, but expect

Winter wheat, 54c to 60c; oats, 25c; corn,

L. L. MERRIPIELD.

Harm Stock.

Lincoln Sheep.

The Lincoln breed of sheep, one of the oldest and largest of the long wooled species, was produced on the rich fens and alluvial lands of Lincolnshire, England, and some of the adjacent counties. The old Lincoln sheep, of which very few now remain, are destitute of horns and are of coarse form. Their fleeces weigh from ten to twelve pounds, and those of the wethers not unfrequently have reached sixteen pounds. But when Bakewell had produced the improved Leicester, others were induced to try the improvement on the Lincolns, which proved most successful. The form was greatly modified, and now the Lincolns are as symmetrical a breed of sheep as any we are acquainted with, while at the same time it is the largest. The improved breed is much smaller, however, than the old one, and the staple is shorter, though longer than either the Leicester or Cotswold, and has a finer fibre.

The improved breed fattens much more readily than the old one. It has been the leading object with the breeders of animals for food to insure early maturity. This principle has been applied not only to sheep, but also to cattle and swine. The Lincolns do not mature as soon as the Leicesters, but they arrive at a much greatmothers than the Leicesters and produce heavier lambs.

superior flock of this breed, which was subsequently sent to Illinois, the pastures of that even some of the rich pastures of New York. the farmers of that vicinity, who crossed them head. with the Merinos and have produced excellent flocks of grade combing wool. The influence through, and the remainder dry in pasture. of these rams has not been confined to the im- Pure Jersey bulls are alone in use, and the mediate neighborhood of Utica, but the grades place is named after the large herd of Jerseys, from them may be found in the vicinity of Syr- which is its chief feature. Over 1,000 calves acuse, and at Homer and Courtland, and some are dropped annually, and those from the best of the best cross-bred wool of this kind we cows alone are raised. The bull calves not have seen at Baldwinsville, near Syracuse. Not pure and heifer calves from poor milkers, go to long ago they had found their way to Lockport. the butcher. Of late there has been several importations of this breed into Canada.

But we should bear in mind that this breed comes from low, marshy pastures. The Cotster adapted to our hills than the Lincolns, though the latter make excellent crosses with the Merino. Wherever they are introduced into the eastern states, they will require extra feed in the pasture—in fact a practical system of soiling. On visiting York Mills, we found they were feeding the ewes which had lambs with clover, and some of the ewes had udders like Jersey heifers. The wool on these sheep is sometimes so long that it reaches to the and stables daily, and haul to the dump. From ground, and consequently mud balls frequently two to three thousand two-horse wagon loads collect at the end of the staple. Crossed with of compost is made yearly and applied to the the Merino, they will make excellent mutton for exportation. That from the pure breed would be well adapted to the English taste for fat mutton .- Canadian Farmer.

A Cow that "Takes the Cake."

The editor of the Western Stock Journal an Farmer has a cow which "gets away with" anything in the dairy business that we have ever heard of. He describes her performance thusly. She is one of the black and white Holstein or Dutch breed :

"The statement made in our last number concerning the enormous yield of our four-yearold Holstein heifer has doubtless taxed the credulity of some, and we are being inquired of concerning the care, circumstances and quality of milk. We have decided to give these to our readers, although they may seem personal. We are aware that every man who owns one cow thinks she is about perfection, and with the care that these single cows receive they do make some remarkable yields. We should be glad to have a detailed account of some of these cows, Father Clarkson's among others. Our Holstein heifer, 'Mink,' was imported from North Holland by George E. Brown, and purchased by us before she was two years old.

"When two years and three months old she dropped her first calf and yielded as high as fifty pounds per day. By frequent weighings we estimated her yield for the year to be 10,000 pounds. She was scarcely dry and dropped her second calf one year from the first. Her yield for ten days in August after the second calving was 5321 pounds of milk, from which was made twenty-three pounds and three ounces of butter. She calved again in ten months, the 13th of June. We have milked her three times per day and have kept an accurate record of her yield.

"From the 16th to the 25th of July she gave 815 pounds of milk, being an average of \$11 pounds per day. We made from the cream taken from this milk 29 pounds and 6 ounces of butter. For a number of days following the test she gave a still larger yield, one day reaching 91 pounds. Yield for the best consecutive ten days 840 pounds, or an average of 849 pounds per day. Yield for one month 2,499} pounds. During all this time she has run with a herd of from 75 to 100 head of stock, and this season the pasture has been short. She has had in addition to pasturage a feed of oat bran and corn meal, about two quarts of each, at each milking during her last remarkable

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"She has also been fed during part of the

time green corn fodder. There has been no feeding of slops or milk or anything that might be termed crowding. Her bag measures five feet in circumference before milking. I am aware that this is rather a large pill for some to swallow, but she is not one of the 'has beens,' and any one who doubts any of these statements can satisfy themselves by visiting our farm and seeing for themselves. We do not give this as puff for the Holsteins; they do not need it at our hands. This cow is not an average Holstein, she is among the best. We give it rather to show what a cow can do with fair treatment."

Dairy.

An Immense Dairy.

We have received a short history in pamphlet of the immense Jersey Farm Dairy of San Bruno, Cal., from which we make a few extracts that will improve interesting to farmers and dairymen in particular, and to the public generally:

This dairy was established in 1875, by R. G. Sneath, a merchant, farmer and banker, whose long experience in the city and country led him to believe that the introduction of a pure, wholesome and rich country milk would be appreciated by the people of San Francisco, and that a large and profitable business might be er weight, the wethers weighing from 200 to built up in the course of time that would be a 300 pounds when dressed. They make better credit to himself, a great humanity to the people, and an honor to the state. He purchased about 2,700 acres of fine grass land, ly-A few years ago Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, ing about four miles south of the city limits, of York Mills, near Utica, N. Y., had a very and reaching nearly from the Bay of San Francisco to the ocean. He has seeded about 1,400 acres into rye, and cock's-foot grasses, that are state being better adapted for feeding it than perennial, which now supports about 1,000 head of stock; and when the whole place is But these gentlemen, assisted by A. L. Wood- cultivated, which he expects to do immediruff, distributed a large number of rams among ately, it will keep in fine condition about 2,000

About 600 cows are in milk the year

Springs of pure water in every field supply large troughs, to which the stock have easy access, and large reservoirs have been constructed at an elevation of some 300 feet to irrigate hunwolds come from the hills of Gloucestershire, dreds of acres of land, furnish motive power which are highly cultivated; but they are bet- to grind the grain, cut the hay, wash the cans, and sluice the barns, besides raising all the fish needed as food for the tables.

Each barn has a foreman and a man for ev ery string of thirty cows. Three hours are allowed for milking, or six minutes to the cow, and these men do nothing but nfilk, feed their cows, clean the barns after each milking, and wash their utensils. Two men are required with dump-carts to clean up around the barns pastures in the early winter.

The milk is cooled thoroughly directly after being drawn, put in three-gallon cans, and thence to a large thoroughbraced wagon in Twenty-four used in this service, and they make the time with the regularity of the cars. The large six drivers with their small wagons, and the load mostly transferred in a few moments to the latter. The remainder is placed in large troughs of cool water in the depot, and left for sale there. A portion is put in pans to raise cream, for which there is a large demand. The skimmed milk is then sold at less than half the price of straight milk, if possible, and if not sold it is left setting till soured, when the balance of the cream raised is made iinto butter. Butter is churned twice or oftener daily, and, the buttermilk being of exquisite quality, finds a ready sale at the depot. The sour skimmed milk sometimes sells also, but if not, it is taken back for the hogs on the farm. About one hundred employes and about one hundred horses and mules are actively engaged in the business, which, with the cows, consume about 1,500 tons of ground feed, 1,500 tons of hay, about 100 rejected cows for beef, and about 100 hogs annually. Hundreds of thousands of trout, carp and catfish are now being raised for consump tion on the farm and in the city.

The city depot, 837 Howard street, is new popular resort for hundreds of ailing people laily. Some want a drink of cream, other fresh milk; while fresh buttermilk, just from the churn, seems to be the panacea for most of the drinking visitors. The multitude is increasing from day to day, and it would warm the heart of any man that has a soul, to hear the old dyspeptics say that they have had no rest or peace with their stomachs until they tried the growing health and re-animated spirits, while among his bees. showering blessings upon the dairy, goes far to enthuse the proprietor into a more vigorous prosecution of his work.

It has been found that grass, grain, and clean well cured grain hay, or that from cultivated grasses, makes the sweetest, heaviest and most perfect milk. Beets and carrots make thin milk, potatoes and slops ruin its flavor and make thin milk; grass or hay and bran alone make thin milk also, although wholesome, The natural grasses of the country-that are mostly weeds-do not make good milk, butter

good grass and hay, in making a rich milk; have their own way, when they can follow their it unceasingly throughout the summer months. and even when the cows on Jersey Farm are own inclination. Every one who has done his It is not so beautiful as another species or variground feed daily, and from that to fifteen statement. pounds as the dry season progresses. The latter amount, with fifteen pounds of hay to each animal daily, is called heavy feeding and necessary to produce a full flow of milk in the dry season. It requires the keeping of about two cows to insure one in milk the year through. The cows in the barn will not average over two gallons of milk daily for the year. Some cows will give from five to six gallons, while the strippers are only giving one gallon each for the day. In the grass season the average is 21 gallons per cow daily, and in the dry season from 17 to 2 gallons.

The Centrifugal Creamery.

The estimation of the quantity of cream conained in milk can now be made very accurately and rapidly by means of centrifugal force. Attach the handle of a can filled with milk, to a cord; hold the other extremity of the latter in the hand, and twist it as if for a sling; the cream, lighter than the rest of the milk, will accumulate on the surface, free frem all liquic, and more quickly than if in a state of repose; the time will even be lessened in proportion as the revolutions are rapid. When the milk has a temperature of 59° to 60° Fahrenheit, the separation of the cream takes place in fifteen minutes, at the rate of six hundred revolutions per minute. At the same time the quantity of water added to the milk for adulterating purposes can be ascertained. M. Gembloux having tested that pure milk contains ten per cent. of cream, added one, then a second tenth of water, and when whisked the cream represented but nine and eight per cent. of the volume of milk. Further, when whirled in the cylindrical churn, the contents formed three distinct layers-cream, water and skim-milk.

The same centrifugal test was applied to butter, maintained in the liquid state by means of hot water, the water separated into three states toward the circumference of the churn-fatty butter, caseine and salt water; it was in the latter all the adulterations lodged.

It was at the exhibition of Vienna that an apparatus for separating cream from milk by centrifugal action was first made known. It is to M. Lefeldt that the honor reverts for applying the system on a vast scale, by means of a turbine cylinder making eight hundred rotations per minute, when the cream is formed round the axle of the machine, after which comes the skim-milk and then the impurities, forming, as it were, three rings or zones. Other skim-milk is introduced, which forces up the cream to run over, and thus out of the cylinder. Mr. Lawall's Swedish skimmer is so constructed that, in proportion as the cream and skim-milk are separated, they pass off by the entrance of fresh milk. In the cooperative dairy at Kiel 4,000 quarts of milk, the product of 550 cows, are centrifugally skimmed per

Apiarn.

Our Bee Hives.

Many arguments have been made about a double tiers, containing 200 cans, weighing uniformity of bee hives. Much has been said in yards, the places where they congregate most about 7,000 pounds. Six large mules are then in favor of deep frames, and as much in favor may be kept clean by plowing or spading occa- tree? But such is the fact; not even a seedof shallow ones, and the most sanguine of our sionally. friends are convinced by this time of the impossibility of bringing about the universal use well drained, and no stagnant water allowed on of a "Standard Bee-hive." If a standard hive the premises. If you attempt to keep chickens wagon is met on its arrival at the city depot by could be adopted and standard surplus boxes, in damp, dark, ill-ventilated houses, and low, much vexation and disappointment would be avoided. However, as we look at these things in so many different ways, and as every one of us has a right to his ewn opinion, allow me, please, to express my views in regard to beehives.

The nests of bees built in hollow trees cannot well be taken for models, as the bees were guided in their construction by the shape of the their home. More bees perish each winter in hellow trees than under the care of practical bee-keepers.

But when we observe the manner in which a strong colony hived in a common box-hive, and during a good yield of honey, builds its combs, we find that the hive is filled almost exclusively with worker combs, which are apart from center to center just about one and a half inches, or a little less, with an open space of about three-eighths inch between every two combs. But little drone comb is built, and we find it generally to be the last comb on the good for. He says that the much abhorred sides of the hive and the lower ends of the worker combs. Such will be the case if the colony and queen are in a normal condition. A colony of this kind will be prosperous in the with dew. If cut up, root, branch and leaves, future, and the owner will say of it that he has good luck with his bees. The reverse will be the case, however, if the queen is old, or shows signs of weakness, as the drone comb will then be predominant in the hive, and its owner does not know why that colony will give him no Jersey Farm milk; and then to observe their honey. He may say that the bee-moth got

As stated above, a prosperous colony has werker combs buit one three-eights to one and a-half inches apart from the center of one to ble weed grows not in vain. That it is economthe center of another comb, with a space between every two combs of about three-eighths of an inch. If we give them room enough, we find further that when their combs are built twelve or fourteen inches long that the brood is in the lower third or lower half, and honey in the upper part. If the bees want more room for brood, they build to the lower of their combs, while for honey they add to the upper

honey alongside, behind and in front of their brood, and even below it. During a good yield of honey I have seen comb built on the outside of a hive, and filled with honey, extending about four inches from the hive and about six inches or more in length.

We can expect the best results when we assist nature to the best of our ability, and bees are no exception to this rule. A good beekeeper can do almost anything with his bees, because he is acquainted with their habits, and does nothing against their instincts. When honey is to be had, he gets his share; he has

We noticed some years ago at one of our fairs an old quack displaying his control over the bees. He was feeding from a vessel above them, and the bees were storing honey in a tumbler. A notice was pasted on one of the tumblers that bees must not enter it. The bees obeyed orders because he had greased the inside of the tumbler Such tricks have ceased to be laughed at among intelligent bee-keepers-Wonders are claimed by some men for their hives, as if hives were doing it all. We can have good results in almost any bee hive, if it is only composed of movable combs and is easy of access to us. We may remove, one fine morning, the very obstacles to prosperity, which would take the bees perhaps all one season to accomplish.

It is, therefore, very essential to use hives which afford the greatest of comfort to our bees and to us. Bees must be looked over occasionally, as there may be something to clean up or cut out, the combs in brood chambers may have to be rearranged to promote breeding. Queencells may have to be inserted, or a young queen introduced. If you come across the passage of a moth-worm under the capping of your brood combs, and pull him out, you have done something which paid you well for the trouble of opening your hive. If a party tells you that bees get hurt when opened, you may depend on it that he is a poor bee-keeper, or that he, at least, does not understand how to open a hive of bees. I had frequently a comb in my hands with the queen quietly keeping on depositing her eggs. A good bee-keeper should always be acquainted with the state of every one of his colonies, that he may know what to expect when the honey season comes.—The Bee

Loultry.

Poultry Notes.

Keep the poultry house and yards clean. Allow no decomposing vegetable matter, no filth or dirt of any kind around the house, yards, or anywhere on the premises. The house can be kept clean by thorough ventilation, by sprinkling the droppings under the roosts every morning with dry road dust, and renovating as often as three times a week, and weeks. The yard, or if the fowls are not kept

See that your poultry house is dry, the yards wet swampy runs, disease will follow as surely as two and two make four.

Keep your fowls free from lice. Chickens whose systems are enfeebled by the ravages of have them and plenty of varieties much better. lice are fit subjects for the cholera or any other chicken ailment that happens to come along.

When cholera is around among the neighbors' fowls, use some disinfectant daily. A cheap and good disinfectant fluid may be made gallons of water, and adding half a pint of use the copperas without it. Sprinkle the floor, walls, perches and nests. It is no use to dose fowls with medicine to prevent cholera unles you adopt the sanitary measures recommended, and if you do attend strictly to the sanitary bus-iness and you will have but little need to dose.

The Cheapest Chicken Food.

The editor of the American Poultry Yard tells what that ineradicable weed pursley is pursley, the foe of the vegetable gardener, makes the best green food for fowls, especially if gathered fresh every morning when it is wet and mixed with the scalded meal, chickens will devour it eagerly. It grows rapidly, even under rough treatment. Indeed, chopped and torn out by the hoe, it multiplies exceedingly, and spreads over the ground in such masses, that how much of its juicy, meaty and nutritious growth is devoured by the fowls, no one observes. Let the poultry keeper feed it in quantities to his stock confined to a small range and the result will show how even this despicaical, no one will deny; and a peck basket may be filled in a few minutes every morning from any rich cultivated grounds. This mixed with two quarts of coarse scalded meal, will make a fine breakfast for fifty old and young fowls together. It is particularly good for young birds. It puts forth its straggling reddish green branches in such a network as to destroy the tender or cheese. Grain is the main dependence, with part. In this manner bees proceed when they ecration from the careful gardener, who fights

up to their knees in the very best cultivated share of transferring bees from box hives had a ety belonging to the same genus; our ernamengrasses, they get not less than five pounds of chance of judging of the correctness of this tal portulacca, whose bright, attractive flowers only open to the sunshine, as do also the small If we deprive a colony of the room above yellow blossoms of the wild pursley, as it is their brood to deposit their stores, they will put commonly called, and better known as pusley, though properly it is purslane.

After the above testimony to the merits of pursley, it will hardly be necessary for us to recommend our chieken breeders to try and raise a crop of it.

Horticulture.

Fruit Growing .- No. 1.

It will scarcely seem necessary, at this day, to urge the planting of fruit trees in Kansas, or to go into an argument to show its advantage or its success. The most convincing proof, however, is the fruit itself. All the older counties have an abundance of fruit of almost every kind.

There is a portion of every county filled up with a thriftless class, who will plant trees but never have any fruit; the weeds, worms and borers get away with it. They tell you, of course, that Kansas, as a fruit state, is a failure. These are the same men who howl drouth, if it don't rain for ten days.

In traversing the country we find many beautiful cottages and fine farms, but the orchard, the one thing that sets off and beautifies home above all else, is missing. An orchard is as profitable as it is beautiful, for trees well cared for are bound to bear fruit in time.

The cultivation of fruit has been retarded in this state by the planting of varieties not adapted to our soil or climate. Many of the older orchards were bought of tree dealers and shipped here from the eastern states. The varieties are such as will never do well in this climate or any other.

The dealer has no reputation to sustain, and takes the refuse of the nursery to fill his orders. We find many of these gentlemen yet running over the country selling stock they claim much better than is raised in our own nurseries, and at two or three prices. When will the people learn?

Apple trees set from our nurseries two years ago, of some varieties, have considerable of fruit on them. Trees four to five years old are well loaded with fruit. It is a mistake to suppose you have to wait years for fruit. Nearly all kinds of small fruits bear the second year; cherries and peaches two to three years; apples and pears three to five years, owing to varieties and the care and cultivation they receive.

Not one-third of the people know the delicious fruits their soil will produce with a very small outlay and a few days time each year, will furnish the table with the greatest luxurtes the country can afford. The man owning a little home only, can have the best on his table, if he will, from July to July.

Small fruits are near three months ripening; peaches from Amsden's June to Heath's Cling, about three months; apples, from Early Harvest through the year to Gilpin, or other varieties keeping equally long. Is it not strange therough whitewashing every month or six with all these facts apparent to every one, that hundreds of farms here in Kansas, frem five to twenty years old, have not one bearing fruit ling peach or cherry, not berry, not a grapevine or gooseberry bush. If these men ever buy a tree, or fruit of any kind, they never patronize a home nursery. Some smooth-tongued tree peddler selling California fruit or Russian apples, comes along, tells them the nurseries have no such fruit, and sells them stock at six prices, when our own nurseries

Two of our earliest and best bearing varieties are not in eastern catalogues-Missouri Pippin and Cooper's Early White.

The profits arising from a well regulated fruit farm are probably ten times as great to hollow they happened to discover and made by disselving three pounds of copperas in five the acre as farming. No year but some kinds of fruits hit, and some years all kinds. As to crude carbolic acid. If the acid is not at hand an over-supply, that we are not likely to have soon, as Colorado will have to be supplied for all time to come, as we know their population and our ewn will increase much faster than our fruit. Hence the supply of winter fruit will hardly ever reach the demand When apples get down to the price of corn,

they are still much more profitable, as a thousand bushels of apples will grow on the same amount of land it would take to grow one hundred bushels of corn—the corn worth \$25, the apples \$250. Other kinds of fruit are much more profitable. We sold Amsden peaches this year at \$4 per bushel. Twelve feet apart is 300 to the acre; one bushel to the tree is \$1,200. This is figuring on the extreme, but it will be seen that it is possible to reach even that amount.

Profit is not all. It certainly will be admitted that a family reared with all the beauties of nature around them are far superior in merals and intellect to a family reared on the prairie, running with Texas cattle or any other kind of steck. Plenty of fruit makes home attractive. lastead of our boys running from home for company, the company hunt them. It is a fact beyond dispute that the vicious and depraved

beyond dispute that the victors and don't grow up on fruit farms.

For beauty, then, plant fruit; for good living, plant fruit; for profit, plant fruit, and for good morals and intellect, plant fruit.

E. R. STONE.

The corn crop of the northwest, according to the latest advices from numerous sections, is not as seriously injured as predicted a few weeks age. The late rains remedied, in a measure, the evil resulting from the prolongued drouth.

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Latrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANDE. — Waster: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. MelDowell, Wayne, N. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

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ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoc, Topeka.

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

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

Falling in Line.

After the sturdy fight which the agricultural papess have been making against transportation and other monopolies, the commercial press are beginning to fall in line with the farmer and take sides against this great abuse, and one after another these journals are found patting in a word against the increasing danger from railroad combination. The Philadelphia Record, in an article on the subject, says :

"There is nothing very attractive to the country at large in the prospect that at no distant day all the great transcontinentl lines within the territory of the United States, now either wholly or partially in operation, will be under a single management. Events certainly seem tending that way with remarkable rapidity and certainty. The prominent participation of Jay Gould in the annual meeting of the Texas & Pacific railroad company in this city yesterday is significant, and the fact that this probably controlling voice in its affairs is calculated to excite alarm. In connection with some of the other gentlemen present at the meeting, he already owns and controls the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific, beside other important roads which are to be elements in the proposed consolidation. This jointownership and management is equivalent to a substantial monopoly of the carrying business between the eastern and western sections of the union. First and last, upward of 130,000,000 acres of the public domain have been granted to various Pacific railroad corporations by congress, and charters of the most liberal character have been given them. Without government aid not main argument used in support of the claim of they would immensely contribute to the genrates of transportation would be destroyed by ent class .- Va. Granger. such a combination of interests as is now threatened. It is not probable that these corporations would have been thus encouraged if results of the sort now being realized had been contemplated as likely to occur. The roads were intended by congress to be great national highways, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific states in a closer union, and, while thus strengthening the government in its territorial integrity, subserving above all else the advantage of the people as means of cheap and speedy intercommunication. If this understanding is to be disappointed by allowing the

Political Notes for Farmers.

whole transcontinental system of the country

to be gobbled up by one man, or by one combi-

nation of men, making them and their succes-

sors masters of the situation for all time to

come, it will constitute one of the most colossal

outrages of history."

Let the farmer lay aside his party goggles, pull off his political dog collar, and take a can-did look at his situation. He and his family work year in and year out, and at the end of the year his farm will not sell for as much money as it did a year ago. Now, why? The farmers in America produce enough in one year to feed themselves for five, and yet they do not live upon the "fat of the land."

It is a fact that each year there is less subserviency to party leadership, more independent voting, more scratching-all healthy indications of real progress.

The shameless disregard, not to say invasion law-making bodies, state and national, of the ever fine it may make it, favors vegetation only country.

farmer colleagues a fair show in the considera-tion of all practical questions that fester and the case is entirely different. Meisture is now

encourage agriculture and develop the material resources of the country. To say that it can, is to ignore all history, and human nature itself .-Grange Visitor.

Can we, as farmers and patrons who have solemnly and voluntarily taken our obligations as such, follow the dictation of partizan influences whilst our earnings are spirited away and our families beggared? That is a degredation and a sacrifice that can no longer be endured .- W. B. McDaniel, Alabama.

The great want in our legislative bodies is more common honesty and good, hard, horse sense. What class has more of these qualities than the farmer?

Why should we not have farmers in the state legislature and in congress to represent the farm interest? Farmers often grumble about the abuses of legislative power, yet do little or nothing to rectify the evils of which they complain.

If farmers will lay aside their prejudices, let the politicians and the party go, and stand together in support of men for office who are known to be honest and identified in interest with them, there is nothing in the range of reasonable legislation and reform which they cannot accomplish.

When we are educated up to the point of waiving partizan considerations, and judging a candidate by his intellectual and moral worth, and supporting him because of his superiority to his opponent in these elements, we will have less bitter partisan spirit and better public offi-

The industrial elements of the country con stitute the great balance wheel in our political machinery, and if the car of state is kept well on the track of conservative progress, there must be watchful sentinels stationed at every guide-post and landmark along the highway. Conscious of his strength the national lion may, possibly with security, lie idle in his lair while the political leopards "play such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep," but in so doing the hazard to our republican institutions is great.—Cal. Patron.

It is after all a matter of comparatively small import as to who is president of the United when cold, and at this, if properly treated, will States unless there be reform in the legislative bodies. Neither party has done that which the fill a test cup with the article to 'be tested, and people demanded, and the truth is neither party then drop the sacharometer gently in, being

It is well that the conservative masses of the people pause and consider whither they are going in madness and strife. When the passions and prejudices of men become aroused, when their feelings are excited, and party spirit runs riot, there are but moments when reason is pergreat railroad magnate is hereafter to have a mitted to assume her sway, and a sound judgment permitted to dictate the policy which should be carried out.

Farmers have nothing to expect nor to hope for from the politicians. They have for many, many years only used the farmers as steppingstones to official positions, and they are doing the very same thing now. The legislation for the past twenty years has been altogether against the interests of the farmers, and it will continue so long as the representatives of the people are taken from that class which has predominated in the legislative halls for many

If it be the purpose to bring about reform, the work must commence at the bottom, and one of them would have been set on foot. The the first thing to be dene is to reform the legislators; make a change, try some others, take the projectors of those great railroads was that them from some other profession. Surely there can be no harm in this, for it is impossible to eral welfare, and it was upon the plea of this have worse legislators than those which have anticipated vast advantage to the people that figured so prominently in the legislative halls they obtained the vast franchises and grants for these many years, and the work performed that were bestowed upon them. It was not shows that it might have been much better done foreseen or expected that all competition in if the law-makers had been taken from a differ-

Miscellaneous.

Thorough Preparation for Wheat.

A fallow is the best preparation for wheat, especially on clay soil or land infested by weeds. But it is thought to require too much labor, so stabble is turned down. An improvement here can be made, as practice has demonstrated, by first using the cultivator so as to get mellow soil to turn down. This is best done after a rain, when the ground works up fine. Plow and let it lie for several weeks, thus giving a little yeast, may be substituted for sweet cider, chance for heat and air to act on the soil, working occasionally with harrow and roller, preceded by the cultivator if required. In this way the soil throughout becomes fine and of equal texture, and is especially favorable to fall growth, giving the wheat a good start. If the soil lacks fertility a coat of manure applied after sowing will supply the necessary enrichment, and the action of the manure on the soil develops new plant food, aided by heat and meisture. In such case the manure should be fine and well rotted so as to mix well with the surface soil. This preparation is almost equal to fallowing, and is certain to establish the crop premiums of \$15, \$10 and \$8 for the best essays well and secure a good catch if grass seed is

sown. Turning down mellow soil is not sufficiently considered. In a fallow we get it; also in replowing fall-plowed land. The best root crop ever knew was where the soil was deeply fined and then deeply turned under, the surface maof their rights by legislating lawyers, demands nured and thoroughly worked. And it is the its transactions. that a concerted and persistent effort be made same with wheat, which needs depth. Merely to secure our proportion of representation in scratching the surface with the harrow, howa little and in the start. Besides, the thin It cannot reasonably be expected that the coating of mellow soil is a poor mulch and soon 275 lawyers now in congress will give these 14 gets packed, making a solid body of earth in-

retained and the roots have free play. In preparing the ground thus for wheat it has been found that the roller is of important service. It gives greater density to the soil without packing it too much, leaving it so that air and water readily penetrate it. This treatment also lessens the weeds. Clay soil is more particularly benefited by it .- Country Gentleman.

Treatment of Cane Juice.

On this subject, which is interesting to many of our readers just now, Mr. Hedges in Coleman's Rural gives the following directions: LIME-HOW USED.

First, slake good, fresh lime, and then cover it with hot water; stir well and let it settle, two or three hours; then pour off the clear water, leaving only the cream. In using, put a portion of this into a bucketful of juice, and stir enough into a defecator full of juice to reduce the color of the blue litimus to a pale red or purple, but not entirely neutral. After applying heat and finding still a bright red, add another lesser charge of lime, which will cause more green scum to rise. After defecation and the batch has cooled to 170 deg. F., you can add the jelly compound at the rate of one to one and a half gallons to the 100 of defecated juice. The quantity is optional and may be used as best suited.

PREPARATION OF THE JELLY.

Make strong solutions of both porous alum and sal-soda; add them together in a tub, filling it half full; stirring to prevent running over. This will soon settle, leaving clear wa ter on top, which may be removed, and the jelly will be found complete and ready for use as

The use of sulphurous or other acids, I leave for those who have found a benefit in them.

There are many not familiar with the use of est instruments, hence I wish to add that the sscharometer is most useful in testing juices, to determine who has the best cane, as well as to know from which to save seed. It is also serviceable in boiling for syrup, though not as good as a reliable thermometer. The hot syrup should mark 37 deg., which will be 41 deg. endure any ordinary summer heat. In using, has any claims on the people for their support, careful that it is clean. Hot syrup will not break it.

> THE THERMOMETER-HOW USED. As temperature is the object, you must see that you have one uniform degree over your whole pan, or keep the instrument at the point of highest heat, and it may remain there, if desirable. For syrup of 40 or 41 B., boil 228 deg. F., or 230 for sugar. A higher degree will crystallize sooner, but the sugar or molasses will not be as fair in color, nor will the melado swing out as free and dry as that which is boiled lower.

Hasty Vinegar.

Now is the time to make cider vinegar. The Indiana Farmer gives the following mode of making vinegar in a very short time as compared with the old processes:

If it is desirable to obtain vinegar soon, take the cider as soon as it has passed the first fermentation, and provide a deep cask or large barrel with one head taken out. Put a faucet in at the bottom, and about four inches above this bore several holes to admit air freely. Fill this vessel with fresh oak shavings, or clean corn cobs. Lay two sticks about an iuch across the top of the barrel, and on these place a clean washing tub with a dozen or more gimlet holes distributed over the bottom, and into each of these draw a cord of candle wick, knotted at the upper end. Fill the tub with cider; mixing a gallon of good vinegar with the first run. Repeat the dripping till the vinegar is pretty sharp. At the first it will require to be run through, perhaps half a dozen times, but after using the apparatus a week or ten days, three drippings will make good vinegar. By use, a fungus growth-"mother of vinegar" will form in the barrel and greatly hasten the process. After everything is in working order, it requires but little attention, and a vinegar factory on a small scale may be run with profit and supply the neighborhood with pure vine-

A solution of one gallon of sorghum syrup in eight gallons of water, with the addition of a and the same process will make good vinegar.

Progress in Agricultural Fairs.

The Essex Massachusetts Agricultural Soci. ety are advancing by a different route than most agricultural societies, which seem to think their future salvation depends on the horse-trot In adddition to the customary [premiums for stock and farm products, is a premium of ten dollars for the best statement of actual farm accounts drawn from the experience of the claim ant, in form worthy of publication, and three on any subject connected with agriculture, in a form worthy of publication. A committee of five is appointed who are made delegates to attend exhibitions of farmers' clubs and fruit growers' associations within the county, and whose duty it is to report any information that shall seem to them valuable for publication in

On this subject the New England Farmer remarks: With the multiplicity of fairs and rivalry between contiguous societies, many of the older organizations are finding it quite difficult to make both ends meet at the end of the year, after paying the premiums, interest on debts, and the expenses for annual repairs on buildings, fences and track, and the feeling is growing too prominent in the minds of the public generally, that agricultural societies have seen their best days. But if farmers would learn that the object of such organizations is to educate the people, and would then strive to devise the best means for accomplishing that object, as the Essex society has ever done, they would find the old interest in these associations returning.

We have now all become more or less familiar with the best breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, the best apples, pears and grapes, and the most desirable garden vegetables. What is wanted now is to learn the best methods of producing these superior cattle, fruits and vegeta bles, a subject that has received far too little attention on the part of the managers of agricultural and horticultural societies.

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.

Sheep for Sale

275 good young graded Sheep. Also one THOR GUGH BRED YEARLING BULL.

CAPT. GAY

is a deep Red and shows very good points; got by Bondholder lst' dam Miss Penbody by Imperial Pea-body 12573. Reasons for selling, a dissolution of eo-partnership. ROYER BROTHERS' Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

Wanted

To Sell, or I will exchange 25 MERINO BUCKS,

Pure Hammond Stock, one and two years old, for good grade Ewes, or yearling befers or calves. A. HOLLINGSWORTH, Garfield, Pawnee Co., Kas.

Vermont Sheep. MASON & WRICHT

Addison county, Vermont, will be in Emporia sas, in September with a choice car load of REGISTERED MERINO RAMS, all Young. Large and Heavy Shearers, that they will be pleased to show or sell to the wool growers. All are invited to see them before purchasing elsewhere MASON & WRIGHT,
August 14th, 1830. Vergennes, Vt.

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

Wanted

To contract for 50 Yearling Heifers, good Native JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

210 La Salle St., Chicago,

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend,

New and very Important Discovery.

Deodorizer, Disenfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide,

TISOPTIC, INSECTICIDE,
and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab. Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks, and improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year; has all the advantages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisoneus effects. Send a 2 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 La SalleSt., Chloago, III.

HUNT'S REMEDY,

HUNT'S REMEDY

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

HUNT'S REMEDY

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eures Biliousness, Headache, Jaun-Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and **HUNT'S REMEDY**

ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physiciaus. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Trial size, 75 cents. Large size cheapest. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BEECH GROVE FARM. JERSEYS,

fant. LeBrocy's Prize 339, A. J. C. C. H. R. Jerae. Cattle different ages, and both sexes, always for sale imported and bred with a yiew to nice butter an tream product. Send for descriptive Catalogue.

CEO. JACKSON, "BEECH GROVE FARM," Ingaliston, Marian Co., Ind. Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breed-er of thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kan. High grade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices Correspondence solicited. HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Sudolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. 2 few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

OSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs ready for ship-ment.

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

MILLER BROS, Junction City, Kansas, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohio, strains): also Plymouth Reck and Brown Leg-horn Fowls, Eggs, \$1 50 per 13. Descriptive Circa-lar and Price List free.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas,

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—18th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 19 million easge hedge plants; 280,000 apples eedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafa,50,0002 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of oherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.

EE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and ledge Plantsa specialty. Address ROBT, WATSON, ee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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SouthernKansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and sine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms rea-sounced to the control of the c

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH. Emporia, Kansa

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS. Established in 1868.

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweep-stakes, and the sow and boar undersix months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1873, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1878. Thase pigs are all of my swn breeding, and are com-petent for record, I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporis, Kas



THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD,

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sest post-paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificent chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.



HIGH CLASS POOLING C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville Ma. (NEAR SEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper.

VICTOR STANDARD



VICTOR SELF-GOVERNING

WIND MILLS. Fvery SCALE and every MILL. warranted equal to any in the market. Buy the best.
It is always the cheapest: For prices, address
MOLINE SCALE CO., MOLINE.

NURSERY STOCK

Largest supply of UNIFORM THRIFTY YOUNG Stock, two and three years old, in the Standard Pears a SPECIALTY. No old stock cut back, but all YOUNG and HEAL-

THY.

Also a large supply of Ornamental Stock of

every description or ornamental stock of every description.

Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their interests by corresponding with us or inspecting our Stock before purchasing.

SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, M. Y.

HOPE THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

OUTHOUT S APCHICAL LUF BATHES
PERFECTLY RESTORE THE PREAFING
and perform the work of the Natural Drums.
Always in position, but invisible to others.
Uncertaint and even whispers heard distinctly. We
refer to these using them. Send for descriptive circular.
Addies. JOHN GARMOREE & CO.,

"W. Corner 5th & Race Sta., Clorismoit, O.

"NEW"

Hydraulic Ram!

The only Horizontal Ram made. Will do good rork on light fall. Send for circular.

ISAAC B. MILLINGTON & CO.,

THE KANSAS FARMER.

R. R. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topoka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carofully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 39 expire with the next issue. The paper is all 39 ways discontinued at the expiration or the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number resewant 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

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 clerics do not know where to send papers or letters.

The Big Fair at Bismarck.

The great agricultural fair of Kansas is numbered among the things of the past, and every one that we have heard express an opinion acknowledges that expectation, as great as it was, has been fully realized. A perfect success seems to be the universal judgment. In an article adapted to the space we have at command, it were impossible to describe the fair in detail or particularize, and we shall not attempt it. The crowds which througed the grounds were estimated to reach 30,000 some days, which in a new country may be justly styled an outpouring of the people. The weather was all that could be wished for-not too warm, cloudless, and invigorating, the kind of weather to tempt

The display of fine stock was immense, embracing cattle of the various improved breedsswine, sheep, horses, poultry, than which no better could be found in any country. While mentioning the stock we have a single remark to make on the awarding of premiums. J. H. Potts & Son, of Jacksonville, Ill., who exhibnot the best, and on the ground of merit justly The business of special favorites is for they were in that overfed, chronic fat condition which is most ruinous to breeding animals, and of trade, and hundreds are by unjust discrimione of the most prelific causes of barrenness This abuse of the agricultural fair is protested against by every agricultural and live-stock journal in the country, but like bad habits in have been ruined by railroad discriminations society is still tolerated. Such overfatted animals would be legitimate competitors at the fat stock show, but are entirely out of place when entered as breeding stock. All animals fed above fair breeding condition, should be severely ruled out by the judges, where the competition is for breeding stock.

No better stock was on exhibition than Riley county produced. The Agricultural College Short-horn berd, the herd of Bill & Brnham, and several other herds, were very fine. Messrs. Bill & Burnham deserve much credit for the fine herd they have built up in a short

The display of hogs was immense, and as superior as it was large. No finer Berkshires and Poland Chinas could be found in the country than were to be seen on the ground.

In sheep the display in quality was fairly up to other animals. No finer Cetswelds, Merinos, South-downs, Hampshire-downs, could be produced anywhere than were in the pens here.

Behind the county display buildings was a long row of poultry coops, with splendid specimens of the feathered tribe. Our friend Marsh, of the Golden Belt Poultry Yards, who is familiar to many of the readers of the FARMER, had a superb display of Light Brahmas. Having a large number of these fine, clean looking fowls together, they presented a very attractive

A visit to Exhibition Hall revealed the richness of Kansas products of the seil, in vegetables, grains and fruits. The display of apples was most magnificent, sandwiched with grapes, pears and peaches, the temptation was one to make the "month water." The county exhibits were equally rich in farm and household stuff. Ponderous pumpkins, mammoth melons, and hig potatoes met the gase on every hand. Mesers. Scovill & Anderson, of Columbus, Charokee county, had the only exhibit of aplurian goods and bees on the ground, which

attracted the attention of visitors generally. Douglas county was generally acknowledged

Trego and Wallace counties being young counties end twenty or more bills were introduced,

machine for laying down and tieing hodge, number and brought before the House champiwhich ought to be better known than it is, and oned by a legal gentleman who was found in the it into general use.

exhibit and deserve much credit.

chinery, should have occupied the portion as- the welfare of the farmers made earnest protessigned to the soldier tents; the stock pens have tations of their desire to have a "judicious railthe race-course, and the race-ring pushed out to was in their judgment all wrong, which was an unoccupied ground, there was plenty of it in their constituents. the enclosure. By such an arrangement the drawn close together, made convenient of acexhibitors and the admiring crowd. As it was, the race-ring cut up the display, giving a bird's-eye-view of the grounds a diffused, scattesed and ragged expression, which greatly marred the general effect. It is to be hoped There is nothing more important than a good got into working order without delay. effect from first impressions and a general view.

Bismarck fair, on the whole, has been a great Farming Compared With Other Busi-Kansas triumph

Cutting Rates.

The daily papers frequently report such paragraphs as the following from a recent number of the N. Y. Times.

"The fact that the truck railroad lines were cutting rates on live stock and provisions from the west to New England and Europe was stated a few days ago in the Times. Commissioner Fink, when asked concerning the matter at the time, claimed that he had no official information that rates were being cut, but afterward admitted that he had heard of "irregularities." As a matter of fact, Mr. Fink made these irregularities the principal topic of his address to the joint executive committee of the trunk line pool at their meeting on Aug. 26 and 27."

It is the crying evil of the country that such

public abuses should be possible as "cutting rates." and "Trunk Line Pools." While such outrages exist the rights of the citizen is injuriously abridged, and government falls short of the object for which reveruments are instituted. The rates on railroad and passenger traffic should be as fixed and certain as the postage on letters, papers and merchandise, and not subject to change at the pleasure of the officers of is fraught with wide spread injury to general by it, whole communities are injured in their entitled to the premiums they were awarded, the cost of breaking down that of honest, industrious citizens employed in the same branch nations yearly bankrubted in all sections of the country. Many towns, manufactories, forms and branches of business depending upon them in favor of other points where managers and stockholders had interests and in favor of individuals. These are beinous effenses which no corporation should have the privilege of committing. It is clearly taxation without repre sentation: tax levied by individuals instead of government. Taxation without representation ain. It was not the amount of tax so much as the principle that abridged liberty which they

> greater than Parliament contemplated exercising it over the colonies. While all classes suffer who have to pay for freight and travel in conducting their business, farmers are the chief sufferers, because they raise the bulky preduce and consume the largest amount of manufactured goods. They have also the power in their hands to correct the evil, and lack only the unity of purpose and proper information in its application. The day has passed when corporations dare to stand up and claim as vested rights the usurped powers they control to plunder the public; but the passage of such laws as would correct these buses are defeated by pretending to be friend-

flew to arms to oppose. And yet we find this very

root and cause of the Declaration of Independ-

ence, exercised by corporations under the shadow

and protection of our government a hundred fold

The course adopted in the last Kansas legislature is the mode generally pursued in every legislature throughout the states, when an attempt is made to better define and reduce to a system railroad management, and in place of 6,000 different freight rates as was found to be are no conflicting interests among farmers as the practice recommended above, we shall for in use, by the investigating committee, on one among manufacturers and mercantile classes. the present content ourself with saying that, in use, by the investigating committee, on one of the lines in an eastern state, have only the The better the farm and larger the crops, the both in Kansas and Michigan, we have seen a secessary scheduled rates. The sentiment whelmingly in favor of the passage of a law defining the rights and privileges of railroad proved stock introduced in any neighborhood wheat. We are confident that the farmer who,

to have the greatest display, but being at home, tives was a pretended concurrence with the public to most the part of most, and did lic demand by the opponents to the abridgement relactant to do so. The capabilities of the face of much experience. Wheat should to Riley county; Wyandotte second; Linn favor of a "good railroad law." Such a law ties, showed pluck and spirit in getting up an and a rule was adopted to place all such bills in the hands of a committee appointed for the The display of agricultural machinery was purpose. After the session was pretty well fair but not large, among which we noticed a spent a new bill was evolved out of the whole a little judicious advertising would soon bring employ of one of the roads immediately after the adjournment of the session. To make a "long In concluding this cursory glance of this story short" the session was consumed by talkgrand lay out" of Kansas, we will refer to ing lawyers over the bill, in various amendthe arrangement of the ground, which was not ments, and it failed at last of course. A well by any means as judicious as it should have laid plan to defeat the wishes of the people. seen. Machinery Hall and the area for ma- Men who pretended to be deeply interested in been brought around on the northern part of road law" enacted, but the one under discussion the southern part of the grounds, and the midi- artful way of "whipping the devil round the tary camp could have been assigned some other stump," the purpose of which was to deceive

Is the same game to be played over and chief attractions of the fair would have been over again? Or will the farmers take their stand and return no man who was found roting cess to visitors, and in a condensed form showed against their measures under such trumped up to much greater selvantage and satisfaction to pretenses? Every man who is on the legislative ticket this fall should be questioned by committees appointed for the purpose and compelled to define his intended course in case of election, on the measures which are of paramount interest to the public, and be left at home that the management will have an eye to per- if he shows any disposition to hedge. Farmspective in the next exhibition, and will ar- ers' Alliances are organized for this purpose range the grounds for the best general effect, and it is important that as many as possible be

The ratio of dunderheads in charge of farms greatly exceeds the same class of persons found in the management of any other business. In any other pursuit they would utterly fail, while owing to the marvelous capacity of farming to return reasonable profits in spite of much neglect, this class manage to live along. There is doubtless a larger per cent. of it among farmers in this country than in any other, owing to various causes, and the facilities given by our republican form of government to every man to become the owner in fee of a farm. While the number is very large of intelligent men possessing good administrative abilities among American farmers, they are, nevertheles, literally swamped by the stopid class which greatly outnumbers the former. This class never read and are coarse livers. In cities they could not conduct a business a fortnight, and would sink down into abject poverty. There is a much larger number in proportion to numbers employed of the same mental capacity, who succoed reasonably well at farming, than are to be found attaining the same degree of success in other pursuits, which is the strongest evidence that no business assists to run itself so much as farming. The sharp struggle which has to be the roads. Such impunity to railroad managers maintained by intelligent people in the cities in order to barely make both ends meet, is nobusiness. Honest citizens are often bankrupted where found among the farming class. They are strangers to the pinching want that stalks ited their fine herd of Short-horns, carried off trade and the natural advantages of many along the narrow streets and confined courts of meet of the prizes in this branch, and while neighborhoods destroyed, and property, that cities. With more leisure hours, more freedom we are not prepared to say that their stock was otherwise would be valuable totally ruined, and more bountiful supplies of food, the rural for publication, or forward to me by letter: tion, little dream of the mental worry and skimping plans which are the lot of ninetenths of the dwellers in towns and cities. The same amount of intelligence, economy and system that necessity compels to the exercise of in towns, would often achieve a most gratifying success on a farm. It is the temptation to go in debt and attempt city styles of life on the farm. which so often creates dismal failures. There is necessarily more money handled in city business than in that of the country, but it passes quickly from hand to hand. Money must be spent for everything that is used in the town while there is no necessity for such a barter in caused the colonies to rebel against Great Brit- the country. A quarter of a dollar goes for a peck of apples in the town, while the country home gets no credit for a basket of fruit which is had for the picking. A pair of chickens costing fifty cents or more in the town is knocked over in the farm-vard as a matter-ofcourse. No money is put in the till and taken out the next minute to pay for them, because no such exchange is needed. And so it is through the whole round of life. That ever present feeling which haunts the dwellers in cities who constitute the business and better class, of insecurity, and the possibility that the misfortunes of a day may carry all they possess down to

> A better social organization, a better business organization, and more information on every carnest workers, but there is much to do in this oats act as a protection or mulch to the wheat." direction, and the parties who are to be the greatest gainers are most indifferent, but there

opeful and the future full of promise. The farmer has been the prey of every designing sharper. He need not be so. There farm gives value to all adjacent property. Im-

relactant to do so. The capabilities of the the face of much experience. Wheat should not compete. The first premium was awarded of the privileges of corporations. All were in farm and farmer are immense, and every con- be sown upon land that is free from foul seeds; third; Cherokee fourth. Montgomery, Clay, was the very thing every member wanted. To urges to a closer relationship and co-operation. oats, makes little difference.-Prof. Shelton.

Keep One Cow.

This is the title of a small but neatly bound volume issued by the Orange Judd Company, New York. The book is composed of several essays on keeping a cow, which were drawn out of the Prairie Farmer of September 4th. That by the offer of a prize for the best essay by the "Political Outlook" was truly laughable. If American Agriculturist on the subject of keep- agricultural papers can t screw their courage to ing a cow. The book expresses the experience, in the matter of small dairying, by several well think they had better vote for, the better policy known writers, and forms one of the most in-teresting as well as instructive volumes on the selves by instructing them in all the fundasubject ever published.

To the denizens of town or village, and the nechanic or prefessional man who has but a lot dling deesn't impart any information to those and house, the information to be had in this who need it, and doesn't fool any of those who little book is of the greatest value. The owners of dairy stock and every farmer way read say nothing is the most unprofitable business an the book with advantyge, and learn much that editor can engage in. he does not know of in the careful treatment and feeding of cows in relation to profit.

The list of contributors whose experience in keeping a family cow, contain such men as Prof. Slade, of Harvard College, S. P. Morris of New York, George D. Duffey, of Alabama Henry E. Alvord, and other writers. The exerience of these writers from many different ocalities is instructive and conclusive on one point espicially, which is the great ntility and conomy of a cow in raising a family of children, and the important part a bountiful supply of milk plays in the daily bill of fare. Buy the book and read it, and learn how a cow may be kept with greatest profit. Price \$1, sent by mail.

Rubber Baths.

We again call attention to the advertisement of the Rubber Bath on another page of the Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1. FARMER. We know from an experience in the use of the bath for six years that it is one of the most economical, convenient and comfortable baths ever invented. An active agent is wanted in every city in Kansus, and we know of nothing that would pay a competent agent so well. We can endorse the bath without

A fine opportunity is offered to learn the bus-James Hollingsworth, who advertises in this issue of the FARMER for two boys for that busi-

Spanish Fever.

Ed. FARMER: The Texas or Spanish fever splenie fever of Gamgee) has broken out in Mission township of Brown county. A gentleman living is that township brought to this county a lot of Arkansas cattle, and wherever this herd was grassed or corralled at night, an outbreak has occurred. At this writing abou one hundred and fifty head of native cattle have died, and twice that number are sick.

I am investigating the nature of this plagu s well as I can consistent with other duties. shall collect facts as to the nature of its dispersion, and I would like to have these of your readers who have any facts going to show any thing on the fellowing points, give them to you

1. Does the sick cow give it to her calf in at Chanute, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

2. Have native bulls or other animals which have been excluded from running on the infected range, taken this malady from natives that have been on the range with Texas cattle? 3. How far from the Texas trail has the disease been known to spread?

4. Do cattle that have been exposed coutinge to die after frost, and if so for how long a time? or does the cool weather cure the infected natives?

5. How early in the season have native cattle been known to take the disease?

6. What has been the average time for the disease to show itself after natives have been

7. Has any injury occurred from cuts on the and made in skinning the dead animals? 8. Has the disease ever been observed to ack other domestic animals?

From answers to these questions, if unc flicting, much can be definitely told as to the nature of the disease. C. W. JONESON. Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kansas.

Oats With Wheat, Again.

That pretty annual, or we should say peren nial item advising farmers to sow cats with winruin, never disturb the farmer's thoughts who ter wheat, has made its apperance, this time in has kept free from debt and lived within his the columns of the American Agriculturist, which says: "The sowing of a bushel of oats per sere with the winter wheat, has often proved of material benefit to the wheat crop branch of farm economy is the demand of the The onts grow more vigorously than the wheat, times. This want is being supplied by many and aid in catching and holding the snow. The

The substance of the above item has received a wide circulation during the past three years is no cause for discouragement. Everything is but, as we have seen nothing of it for some months, we had hoped that at last it had obtained a little much-needed rest. As we have sible, for there is no purifier like good, pure air in these columns repeatedly shown the folly of better for all the farms and farmers in the number of instances of wheat cultivated with which elected the last legislature was over- neighborhood: Every improvement of one oats, as recommended above, and with the uniform result—a greatly diminished yield of companies, but with no unfriendly feeling toward them. The factice employed to defeat the
wishes of the people through their representaindustry can erganise for mutual benefit to
ing wild cats," and, like the peccadillos of
on kidney, where and bowels.

sideration of advantage and pecuniary profit and whether these are purslane, sunflowers, or

Amusing.

To see some agricultural journals straddling political parties. Among the most interesting feats in this line was the balancing and poising tell their readers plump and plain who they mental principles and leading political questions of the time. This balancing and stradare better informed. To discuss a subject and

The List of Fairs.

We publish, this week, a list of the fairs to se held in the state of Kansas this fall. The list is as complete as it could be made, some of the counties not having reported to the State Board of Agriculture. We have had a great deal of inquiry for this list, which shows that much interest exists regarding the fairs of the

Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1.

Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.

Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene, at Abilene, Oct. 18, 14, 15 and 16. Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultur-

al and Mechanical Association, Troy, at Troy, Franklin County Agricultural Society, Otta-

ra, at Ottawa, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2. Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Eueka, at Eureka, Oct. 6, 7 and 8. Harvey County Agricultural Society, New-

on, at Newton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1. Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Astociation, Oskaloosa, at Oskaloosa, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2,

Kansas Central Agricultural Society, (Davis ness of managing sheep, by applying to Mr. Co., Junction City, at Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7

Linn County Agricultural Society, LaCygne, at La Cygne, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct 1. Lion County Agricultural and Mecoanical

Association, Mound City, at Mound City, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1,

McPherson Park Association, McPherson, Oct. 12, 18 and 14. Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical

Association, Paols, at Paols, Sept. 29, 80, and Oct. 1. 2. Montgomery County Agricultural Society

Independence, at Independence, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1. 2. Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, at Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan, at Manhattan, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. Seventh Judicial District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Neosho Co.,) Chanute,

Shawnee County Agricultural S peks, at Topeka, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Among the novelties at the sheep show to be held by the Pennsylvania state agricultural seciety in Pennsylvania, next month, will be the international sheep dog trials. Among the special rules laid down for the trials are the following: "Each dog competing will be required to take five sheep from a pen, drive them a certain distance to another, and pen them there. A fresh flock of sheep will be provided for each dog. He, in driving, may bark or not, as may be his habit, but biting his sheep will be a demerit. Each shepherd may take his dog over the ground before the sheep are brought in, and show or tell him what he wants him to do. The jury will carefully note the disposition and docility of the different flocks of sheep, and make due allowance for these which are more wild than others. Tractability, ready obedience, steadiness in driving, gentleness in working the sheep, and general aptitude in the dog for the business before him, will have due influence with the jury in making the

After having examined the submerged cans, studied the scientific principles upon which they purify and sweeten the milk and cream, and having tasted several specimen of the creamery butter, we are satisfied no system of open can setting, even if done with the strictest neatness and skill, can equal the submerged system. The purifying virtue of the cans is the cause of the main superiority of creamery

awards.

Look to it that every pail, every strainer, every can, is washed in cold water first, and then nost theroughly with hot water, drained, and allowed to get the sun's rays upon them, if posand a bright sun.

Miraculous Power.

The Ferest and Stream has it: "To preserve health use Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, and other Warner safe remedies. These are almost of miraculous power in removing diseases." for which recommended. The wonderful curative qualities they are possessed of is vouched for by tens of thousands."

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Good Sheep.

by Kason & Beek.

WHEAT—Per bu, Ne, 2...

"Fail No 8...

"Fail No 4.

CORN — White...

Yellow
OATS — Per bu, new...
BY E. — Per bu
BARLEY—Per bu DES

"Ne 2...

No 8...

Rye...

CORN MEAL...

CORN MEAL...

CORN CHOP...

RY & CHOP...

CORN & OATS... The Council Grove Republican says: "This week Mr. L. Webster, of Dunlap, sold a drove of 205 head of Cotswold sheep to Mr. L. G. Phillips, of Camden, which passed through here last Wednesday forenoon. The flock was a handsome lot of sheep, all being remarkably even in size, and all being large, handsome sheep. Mr. Phillips is just beginning in the sheep business in this state, but he evidently knows what will realize him a good profit. Mr. Webster has five large flocks now within the county which are rapidly increasing, and is doing much to create an interest among farmers in sheep raising. It is safe to predict that Merris county will, some day in the near future, be noted for her fine sheep and wool pro-

Dr. Pierce's gelden medical discovery, cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple or cruption.

Four te six bottles cure salt-rheum or tetter. One te five bottles cure the worst kind of pim-

ples on the face.

Two to four bettles clear the system of boils,

rbuncies, and sores. Four to six bottles cure the worst kind of ery

Three to six bottles cure blotches among the

Six to ten bottles cure running at the ears. Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or running

ulcers.

Eight to twelve bottles cure the worst scrofula

Seld by druggists, and in half dozen and desen lots at great discount.

"Skiener's Best" is the boot to buy If you want your mensys worth. Sold only at 212 Kenses Avenue, Topess.

Habitual Costiveness

is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely underwine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, kidney-wort It is the sure remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it

Hasty Reading.

Do not read hastily. Absorb what you read. Do not read hastily. Absorb what you read. Do not read too long at one time. A little food digested is better than a great deal gorged. Do not, however, lay down this paper without finishing and understanding this paragraph. The life of yourself, or some one dear to you, may depend upon it. There is a medicine for kidney, bladder, liver, and urinary complaints which cures the worst cases—even Bright's disease. It is called Hunt's remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. Get the name in your mind and remember it. Sold by all druggista. Trial size, 75 cents.

Decidedly the Best.

The Tisses, New Branswick, N. J., is the jour-mal from which the following is cut: "When among parties who are familiar with the subject, the question is asked: 'Which are the best rem-edies known for kidney and liver complaints, for bilious disorders, for malarial fever, for headaches, neuralgia and kindred ailments?' the result is an unanimous verdict in favor of Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, Warner's safe bitters, and Warner's safe pills.

Buy the "Skinner's Best" beet.

High Priced Butter.

Mr. A. W. Cheever, Editor New England Farmer, ewns a sine dairy and gets a high price for fine batter. In an editorial, Nev. 2d, he said: "The perfected butter-color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., we have used for several years, and have found nothing equalling it, although we have tested about everything of the kind made in this or the old country. It should entirely supercede currets, and all preparations of amanto." Sold by druggists.

A few pairs of Women's Slippers and Buskins, Children's No. 12 peg grain, Men's fine shoes, Russett plow shoes, black plows, thin seled boots, &c., &c. Call early and secure a bargain.

D. S. SKINNER & SON,
212 Kansse Ave.

The Marsh Ague Cure.

Nothing knows equal to it for curing chills and fever. "I consider the Mursh ague cure the best remedy in the world for curing fever and ague. I have never known it to fail."—J. H. Miller, Independence, Konson. "There is more permanent cure in a 50 cent boutle of the Mursh ague care than in all the quinting and other remedia. care than in all the quinine and other remedies I have ever tried."—M. A. Taylor, Nebraska City, Neb. The Marsh ague cure is for sale by City, Net. The Marsh ague cure is for sale by all druggists. It cures the worst cases of tertian or third day ague, when other medicines fail. Try it. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills.

Truth and Honor.

Query: What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness, sid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compel us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless.—[Ed. See

2 8 and 9 3 Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm leans

ragin and ame per cent interest on farm le
in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

The state of the s	-
A COLUMN TO A COLU	
Grecom rotali price list, corrected weekly t Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at	W. W.
Manabanker. Ceremity breduce duoted at	paying
prices a prices and a prices and a	30 20
NEW CABBAGE—per dos	.30@40
NEW BEETS-	40
BUTTER-Per lo-Choice	.12@.15
CHERSE-Per lb	.10@12
EGG8—Per doz—Fresti	.16
BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	1,90
Medium	1.75
Common	1,50
R. R. POTATOES Per bu	,40(2).50
P. B. POTATOES-Per bu	.400.50
8. POTATOES	.90
TURNIPS	.40
APPLES	.80@.50

Liverpool Market.

LARD—Cwt. 48s.
BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged.
FLOUR—9s to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter, 8s 2d to 8s 7d; spring, 7s 6d to 8s od.

CORN—New, 4s 11d.

CORN—New, 4s 11d.

CATS—6s 2d.

FORK—70s.

BERF—6s 6d.

BACON—Long clear middles, rbs; short clear, 45s:

Retail Grain.

Butchers' Retail.

Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 186 Kansas Ave

Poultry and Game, weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kar Avenue.

WOOL MARKET.

St. Louis.

A light local demand only, at quotations; stock large, and holders firm. We quote:
Tub washed—choice 43% to 45c, No. 2 medium 39 to 41c, dingy and low 30 to 38c, lamb 31 to 36c. Unwashed—choice mixed combing 38 to 29c, coarse do 24 to 26c, choice medium 20 to 37c, low do 23 to 24c, light fine merino 22 to 23c, heavy fine do 16 to 18c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 6 to 15c w fb less—Southern burry soils at 12% to 13c. Sales small lots pulled at 52c, tubwashed 45 c.

Chicage.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed coarse and dingy, 25 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 26 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 85 to 37c; washed fleece coarse 21 to 23c; washed seece, medium, 37 to 41c; Unwashed, fine 94 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 23c; unwashed medium, 25 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to

Markets by Telegraph, Semtember 21.

New York Money Market.

SECURITIES.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Reccips, 1.894; shipments, 1.283; market weak andalow, native steers, averaging 1.295 fbs, sold at \$3 60; stocke a and feeders, in fair demand \$7 70 to \$40; cows, \$2 40 to 2.75; through Texas steers avera-ing \$97 fbs., sold at \$2 10; whitered Texas steers, \$2 56 \$4.85.

HOGE—Receipts, 690; shipments, 434; market firm and &c higher, sales ranged at 3400 to 480; bulk at 44 &5 to 475. HHEEP—Receipts, 09 shipments, 99; market quiet and unchanged.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Unsettled and lower; No. 2 red, 92½ to 93% to 23% cash, October; 88½ to 93% cash, October; 88½ to 93% cash, October; 88½ to 93% to 93% to 40c September, No. 2 spring, 88; rejected 64 to 70.

CORN—Active but lower; 60c cash; 39% to 40c September, 40-% October; 41% November

OATS—Dull, weak and lower; 30-% cash; 30c September, 29c bid October and November.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged, closing lower.

WHEAT—NO. 2 red, 89% to 92% to 92% cash; 98% to 93% December; 96 to 96% December; 92% a year; No. 3 do, 86% to 86%; No. 4 de, 81% to

886.

CORN—Better; cash and options easy; 88% to 38% coash; 28% to 38% Cotober; 38% to 38% November; 38% to 38% December; 37% to 37% a year.

**OATR—Betsady; 28% cash and September; 28% October; 29c December; 28% October; 29c December; 28% October; 29c December; 29c D

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS —Active and higher, Yorkers and Raltimores \$4.95 to 5.00; mixed packing; \$5.00 to 5.10; butchers to fancy, \$5.20 to 5.25; receipts, 5.200, shipments, \$600. CATTLE—There was a fair movement in mixed butchers' stuff, and the moderate supply was disposed of at a shade better prices; ranging from \$2.40 to 3.20, from grass Texans, and \$2.75 to 3.00 for Indians; native cows and helfers, \$2.40 to 3.10; native shipping steem in light supply and demand; exports would bring, \$5.00 to 5.30; good to prime heavy, \$4.40 to 5.00; grass natives, \$2.00 to 4.00; receipts, 1.000; shipments, 700.

00. SHEEP—Scarce and wanted at unchanged prices receipts, 3(8), shipments, 190.

Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 17,224 bushels; shipments, 19,392 bushels; in store, 164,423 bushels; market firm and a fraction higher; No. 2 83/2c bid; No. 3,74 to 74/4c; No. 77/4c in the control of t

4, 784c bid. CORN—Receipts. 1.334 bushels; shipments, 516 bush els; in store, 45,689 bushels; market firm but quiet No. 2 mixed, 294cc bid; No. 2 white mixed, 304cc bid. OATS—No. 2, 28cc; bid.

PACIFIC SIXES 93-195, MISSOURI SIXES -\$1 98, ST. JOK-\$1 98, ST. JOK-\$1 113, U. P. BONDS--\$1 113, U. P. BONDS--\$1 184, LAND GRANTS--\$1 184, BINKING FUNDS, offered-\$1 185,

MONEY-0 to 8 per cent.

s of 1881

few 5's few 4\6's (registered)

New 4's (registered)...

Corrected weekly by H. D. Chark, he Ransas HIDES—Green Green, calf. Bull and stag Dry flint prime Dry Salted, prime Dry damaged TALLOW SHEEF SKINS.

BREF-Sirion Steak per lb.

Round
Rosets "
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.
Hind

Hind By the earcage MUTTON—Chops per lb.

ORN & OATS.

he cash prices by dealers, currected weekly by Edson & Beck.

Denver Market

PLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. PLOUR, GRAIM AND HAY.

HAY—Upland, 23 to 24; second bottom, — to 26; bottom hay, — to 18; hansas baled, 16 to 17.

FLOUR—Colorado, 8 20 to 3 40; Graitam, 3 19 to 3 24;
Kansas, 2 85 to 3 20.

MEAL—Bolted corn meel, 1 55.

WHEAT— to 2 40 F cwt.

CORM—1 15 to 1 20 F cwt.

OATS—Colorado, 2 00 to 2 15; state, 1 80 to 1 99 F cwt.

BABLEY—1 75 to 1 85 F; cwt.

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES. ROOS-PER dozen, ranch — to DOC; state. — to 22s.
BUTTER-Ranch, \$\pi\$ b, 30 to 86c; creamery, \$2 to 84;
soor, 10 to 20c.
OWIGES-\$\pi_4\$ \pi h.
CHICKENS-Dressed. — to —c \pi h; \pi doz 3 60 to 5 50.

New Advertigements.

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

Within Twelve Months!



78 Head Arrived Aug. 15.

Great Percheron Horse Breeder. M. W. DUNHAM.

Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois,

(3) Miles West of Chicago. On the Galena Division Chicago & Northwestern Bailroad.

The 78 Read whice arrived from France August 16th, a by far the largest number ever imported at one time, and added to the number already on hand, they much est and fines collection of Draft Herses ever wheel by one man. Nothing like it in fings litude and Completeness can be found elsewhere in the world.

Over 300 of the Choicest Specimens of the Percheron Bace, and among the number nearly all the Prize Winner of the Great Shows of France during that time, have been added to the Cak Lawa Stad by importation direct from France since 172. STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE. Come and see for yourselves. 140 Page Catalogue with 41 Illustrations of Stallions and Mares, sent free on application.

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

50 All Gold, Chromo & Llug. Carda. (No B Alike,) Name The Cause



of suicida is often hard to

of suicida is often hard to define, and many have no idea just what prompts the rash act. The cause, how ver, can be traced unquestionably to des on d. it feelings, produced by torpid liver. To destroy despondery r nd create a cheeff feeling by taking from an untimely end. It seems almost like wasting form a dream to find one self-sio diear headed, so light spirited and so full of gay thoughts, when despondent feelings existed until taking slimmons liver regulator when theywere di-sipated like a cloud before surahine and it seemed as though life were worth living.

tember, 28c bid October and November, RYE—Easier, RALEY—Easier, 74 to 85. ELAX SEED—common, 31 30; pure, 31 21½ to 1 22½ POBK—Moderately active and higher, 317 75 to 17 37½ cash; 317 85 to 17 87½ October, 312 95 bid No-\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. venber, 25 cash, venber, LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$7 90 cash October and November, BULK MEATS—Firmer; shoulders \$0.45; short rib \$8.65; short clear \$8.70.



WANTED

Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOUS—Reccipts, 11,000; shipments, 6,509; firmer; generally 5c higher; fairly active; common to good mixed \$4.75 to 5.19; good to choice heavy \$5.90 to 565; light bacon, \$4.90 to 6.15; mainly \$5.10; quality poor, all sold.

CATTLE—Reccipts, 3,700; shipments, 1,700; pens full of grassors and common to tair; very duil weak and lower, except for best exports \$5.00 to 5.40; good to choice shipping \$4.95 to 4.70; common to tair, \$3.90; to 3.70; stockers, \$2.25 to 8.90; butchers; \$2.60 to 3.09; western half breeds, \$3.50 to 3.75; native \$3.01 to 3.90; western half breeds, \$3.50 to 3.75; native \$3.01 to 3.90; texns, \$3.90 to 3.10; through Texans, \$2.50 to 2.80.

BHERP—Reccipts, \$3.91; Shipments, none; in imber head \$2.00 to \$3.00; fair to choice sheep, \$2.77 to \$4.57.50. To take two steady boys, 15 to 16 years old; for two years; to be employed entirely in on aing for sheep, under a good shepherd. Must be willing to work for board and small wages. Farner boys preferred,

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH. 210 LaSalle St . O lenge



\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Coully Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CENTS TO JAN. L. The Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to Jan. let next, for 10 cents. This first libeription will be sent, to for 10 cents. This from date to Jan. let next, for 10 cents. This come acquainted with the cheapest metropolitan weekly in the U.S. Independent in politics, all the news, correct market reports, six completed atories the contract market reports, six completed atories it can be contracted at the contract of the c

THE BONANZA FOR MOK-AGENTS GEN. HANCOCK institute books, Life of GEN. HANCOCK institute by his office of the state of the s

BIN (an author of white widering, the strongly endored; Both official inner ad thoular of this over 10 1000 a week! Asset must he all of this over 10 1000 each. For bed books not these Articles quick, TRIMS TRUST HERO, Kanasa City, Mo. EGGS Market steady at Ele per dozen.

BUTTER — Market active for choice at 20c in single each

\$40.

CASH PREM

FOR CLUBS.

ALL PRIZES.

EVERY ACENT CETS A PRIZE.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS ONE YEAR

We are making the following unparalleled offer to all who will act as Agents in obtaining subscliptions for the KANSAS FARMER, the "Old Reliable" Kansas Agricultural and Live Stock Journal.

10 Subscriptions for One Year at a Dollar Each Constitute a Club.

All Agents who send in 100 names accompanied by the Cash, at club rates, will receive a

CASH PREMIUM OF

and a free copy of the paper.

The Agent sending in the highest number of names above a hundred, in place of the \$20% premium, will receive a

SPECIAL PREMIUM OF \$40.

and a copy of the paper for one year.

All agents sending in 50 subscribers at club rates, accompanied by the cash, will receive a

PREMIUM OF \$10 IN CASH.

and a copy of the paper free for one year.

The Agent sending in the largest number of names over fifty, and less than a hundred, in place of the \$10 premium, will receive a

SPECIAL PREMIUM OF \$20.

and a copy of the paper free for one year.

All Agents sending in 25 names accompanied by the cash, at club rates, will receive a Premium of \$5.00, and a copy of the FARMER free.

The Agent sending in the highest number of subscribers over 25 and less than 50, will receive, in place of a \$5.00 premium, a Special Premium of \$10, and a copy of the FARMER free.

All Agents sending in a club of 10 subscribers for one year, at \$1.00 each, will receive a copy of the paper free for one year.

The Agent sending in the highest number of subscribers over 10 and less than 25, will receive a Special Premium of \$5.

Subscriptions for two years at same rates may be counted as two names in making up clubs. Names may be sent in as fast as taken without waiting to form a full club, though clubs of ten or more names at one time, are preferred to a less number, but the each must in all cases accompany the list of names.

Postal money orders, registered letters, and bank checks, are the safest ways to transmit noney through the mails.

Now let us see what the hosts of warm friends of the "Old Reliable," the KAWSAS PARM-En, can do towards extending more widely its circulation. We offer them all the profit over bare cost in the hope that they will be able to put the paper into a thousand farm homes in every county in the state, that has been organized four years.

The premium offers will remain open for competiton until February 1st, 1881, when the prizes will be awarded and paid.

Send for Club Lists.

No subscriptions for less than one year can be received at club rates, but present subscribers whose time has not expired can renew through agents and have the renewal to commence at the expiration of present subscriptions.

Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E. E. EWING.

Editor and Publisher.

Topeka, Kansas.

PUT THIS DOV

We issue Descriptive Price Lists of

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, CLOVES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, CLOVES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CROCKERY, TIN-WARE, HARNESS, SADDLES, GUNS, REVOLVERS, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BACS, CROCERIES, and, in fact, if there is anything you want that our Price Lists do not describe and give the price of let us know.

and give the price of, let us know.
Our Price Lists are intended for the exclusive use of the consumer, to whom we will send them free upon application.

New list for fall and winter now ready. We are the originators of this system of direct dealing with the consumer, at wholesale prices, and the only house in America who make this their exclusive business. All goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

Address

MONTCOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av., Chicago, III.

Biterary and Domestic

Daises in the City.

Away from the soil that bore them. Away from the winds that kissed them Down in the meadow pass, Away from the sun that gave them Their hearts of vellowest gold. Away from the tears of heaven, And the love they nightly told.

Away from the song of the bobolink, Away from the song of the rai 1. Away from the song of the reaper's scythe As it sweeps through the golden grain. Away from the song of the whirring bee, As it seeks the purple clover, Away from the song of the farmer's lass, As she sings of her farmer lover,

Away from the smile of the summer sky .reet recollections bringing; For in the shadow of these walls. I hear the throstle singing; With all her brilliant treasures And I haunt the scenes of earlier years And pursue my childhood's pleasures.

And many eyes are filled with tears, When in my casement spying, These messengers from scented fields, And many hearts with sighing: And some, perhaps, as I have caught From out their fragrance spreading. The incense which the fairer flowers, In heavenly fields are shedding.

-Exening Journal.

The Mighty Amazon.

Not unworthily, indeed, the Amazon has been termed "the Mediterranean of the New World." Only after floating days upon days over its majestic tide does one reach a conception of its vastness. It is, in fact, an immense water-basin rather than a river or system of rivers, that drains the best portion of five republics and of a colossal empire. The area actually covered by the waters of the Amazon is estimated at 20,000 square miles, and this figure increases by at least a fourth during the wet season. The channel through which the Amazonian waters flow for over six thousand miles is so deep as to have suggested to the wondering imagination of the early navigators only one epithet-fathomless. At Obidos its depth is forty fathoms; at other points it reaches the marvelous depth of seventy fathoms. Half a million of cubic feet of water pour every second through the narrows of Obidos, and with such force does the Amazon enter the ocean 600 miles below, that fresh water may be lifted from the bosom of the Atlantic at a distance which renders it impossible to descry land on any side.

Eighteen of its tributaries are themselves rivers of the first magnitude, and several of these are over 1,500 miles in length. "But vast as are these tributary streams," fitly remarks Orton, "they seem to make no impression on the Amazon; they are lost like brooks in the ocean." The Maderia alone, with its great affluents, Mamore, Bent, Itenez and Gaupore, carries at a mean level over 400,000 cubic feet of water per second, through an extent of over 3,000 miles; yet this huge contribution is imperceptible half way across the river. "The Mississippi river poured into it at its mouth," says Col. George Church, "would not raise it six inches." Within the boundaries of Brazil alone, the Amazonian network of rivers, canals and lakes offers 27,000 miles of steam navigation, distributed as follows: Amazon, 2,932; main tributaries, 20,513; secondary tributaries and lakes, 4,142; total miles, 27,047. Twelve thousand miles are actually traversed by the vessels of the Amazon Navigation Steamship Company and other steamers. The basin of the Amazon is twice as large as the valley of the Mississippi, and "would hold forty-nine countries the size of England." The natural wealth of the country for over 100,000 square miles is in proportion to the magnitude of the river.

Bates and Agassiz have related what wonders of animal life are seen along the Amazon. The latter, speaking of fishes only, says that the river nourishes twice as many species as the Mediterranean, and a larger number than the Atlantic, taken from pole to pole. No less cause of wonder is the intensity with which life is manifested in these waters. "All the rivers of Europe," he says, "united from the Targus to the Volga, do not nourish 150 species of fresh water fishes; a little lake near Manaos. called Lake Hyanuary, the surface of which hardly covers 500 square vards, contains more than 200 distinct species, the greater part of which have not been observed elsewhere."

Novel Reading.

One of the "strong-minded" sisters very truthfully says in the Ohio Furmer on this sub-

Now we would by no means have music or musical instruments excluded from the farm home. An empty space would be left which nothing could fill. But the same danger exists in regard to music as with novel reading, which is we think one of the besetting sins of the American people of to-day. Oh that all mothers would banish them from their homes and firesides as this good sister has done. The perusal of this yellow-backed literature is one of the greatest evils of our land, because it is the first step leading downward for so many of our boys and girls. This evil practice takes the infant as it were almost from our arms, poisons its mind and dwarfs its young intellect, and in a few years they are ready to seek bad associates and to join that throng which is ever marching down to ruin and disgrace. And just here let me say that I am afraid the evil is not confined

t here ar scattered all over the country,

but I believe them to be almost as hurtful to together, compresses the lungs, the liver, the Farmer. the youth of our land as many other wicked kidneys, the stomach, that it produces conpractices which are continually being fought against by all good people.

On the other hand, nothing fits us for life organs are liable? and its trials; whether they be endured in the gently as her husband or mine.

Coral Mats.

The Boston Globe tells how to make very pretty coral baskets. It requires one and onehalf ounces of white split zephyr, one half ounce of scarlet split zephyr, and one-half ounce of single white zephyr. Make a chain of four stitches, join into a round; use the single white zephyr for this. 1, work two stitches in slip stitch into every one of the four; 2, two stitches into every other one of last round; 3 same as the last; 4, same as the second; 5, two stitches in every fourth stitch; 6, two stitches in every third stitch.

I say two stitches in every other stitch, in every other fouth stitch, etc., to show how to increase. Of course there is one stitch in all the

CORAL BORDER .- Now take white split zepher, tie in where you left off on the center piece; crotchet one double crotchet into every stitch of the last round; 2, make a loose chain of twelve stitches, crotchet into one of the loops of the last named by a double cretchet stitch, make eight chain and crotchet into the same loop with the double crotchet stitch; make eight chains and do as before; eight chains and double crotchet into the next loop, repeat twice more, and so on round; three long loops into every loop of last round; 3, just like the last; 4, take scarlet zephyr and tie it into the centre of one of the loops of the last-round; make eight chain, slip stitch into the centre of the next long loop eight chain and repeat all round.

When done this closely resembles red and white coral. The border must be made very loosely and will be very full. Arrange around your vase or statuette in irregular shapes like in good faith for the emancipation of the farmer BRAMBLEBUSH.

More Wife than Country.

The other night, soon after a ward meeting had opened, one of the directors present began edging for the door as if he meant to leave the place. He was soon stopped by a friend, who

"Don't leave us now; I want you to hear what the speaker is saying. Hear that! He says we must triumph or the country is doomed. Yes, I know, but I've got to edge along towards home," was the reply.

"Home! Great heavens, how can you talk of going home until he has finished that speech! There he goes again! He asks if you want to see grass growing in the streets of our cities-our fertile farms returned to the wilderness-our families crowding the poor houses until there is no longer room to receive another?"

"No. I don't know as I would, but I guess I'll sort o' work my way out."

"Wait fifteen minutes-ten-five-wait until he finishes. There it is again! He asks whether you are a freeman or a slave? He wants to know if you have forgotten the patriotic principles defended by the blood of your grandsires-if you have forgotten the sound of the liberty bell?

"I don't know as I have, but I must go eally I must."

"Hear that-hear that! He says your country will bless you."

"I can't say as to that," replied the man as woman will if I don't git home in time to put the codfish to soak for breakfast!"

"Great guns! but do you prefer codfish to liberty?" exclaimed the other.

"I don't know as I do, but I git more of it." "And you will see this country ruined-see her go to destruction?'

"I'd be kinder sorry to see her go down hill," slowly observed the delinquent as he reached the door, "but if you had a wife who could begin jawing at 10 o'clock and not lose a minute until daylight, and then end up with a grand smash of crockery and a fit of hysterics. you'd kinder stand off as I do, and let this glorious old republic squeeze through some mighty fine knot-holes."-Detroit Free Press.

The Set of the Shoulders

I wish to put a few questions to a class of men who work hard, but think as little as may be. I hope I may do them some good.

Do you know how your arms are hung to your body? I wil guarantee that this simple question has never entered the mind of one workingman in a bundred.

Do you know that the spinal column, the backbone, is the main stay of the human body, aye of the human brain, mind, intelligence, health, vigor, usefulness and happiness? Do you know that the weight of the arms should their claim." But the sparrows did not resent at all times be threwn upon the spinal column? Do you know that a man when he stoops in ty. The result is-the insects have stripped 000 in gold at the San Francisco mint, in 1878, walking, that he has, so to say, unhinged his the tree of its leaves, and the poor sparrows are there was lost only \$29. The carpet, which to those little yellow dime novels. Besides arms from their proper places, and hung them without a shelter, and when it rains they make had been down over ave years, was taken up te his breast bone? Do you know that this a pittiful twittering—but they meekly endure last spring and cut up into small pieces. The

sumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, and all the ills to which the respirative and digestive

Stand a man up before you, his side toward kitchen, school room, factory or store, so well as your face, let him throw his chest well forward, the reading of good, sound articles upon the his shoulders will hang slightly back of a pertopics of the day. I have a woman in my mind pendicular line through his backbone; notice now who is a power for good in the church and how all the vital parts of his frame are relieved out of the church. See is always at our Wed- from restraint. Now let him throw his shoulnesday evening prayer meeting. She is one of ders forward till his arms hang nearly clear of our best Sabbath school workers. Call upon his body, how quickly his whole aspect changes; her some afternoon. She can discuss the polit- he is not the same man, he is shorter, thinner, ical situation, knows the market value of farm more cramped, all the premonitory symptoms produce and stock, and she can talk of affairs of consumption seem to be invited to come and generally, both foreign and domestic, as intelli- stay. He says to the world, I am going to kill myself and entail upon my children the miserable life of an hereditary invalid. Now, friend, how are your arms hung to your body? -S. Rufus Mason, in Telegraph, Dodge Co., Neb.

Happy Omens.

From all parts of the republic east of the Rocky Mountains, especially in the western and southern states, there are unmistakable signs of a new awakening of the farmers' great Order. The great state of Iowa, which for some years has not been in good standing in the national grange, has paid up her back dues and wheeled in line with the reorganizing forces, which everywhere are moving to the front. The Mississippi Patron of Husbandry, the official journal of the order for Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, speaks encouragingly of the good work being done in the states named. The officers of the several state granges are active and earnest, with a cheering prospect of laving the foundation of a grange growth more healthy and permanent than any which has ever preceded it.

Such are the happy omens that reach us from every quarter. In our own state of Pennsylvania we have no discouragements to advance. but, on the contrary, the most assuring intelligence of renewed faith in the principles of our great and good order. Likewise have we the most cheering indications of grange growth in West Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, in which states the Farmer's Friend is widely circulated.

From the Pacific slope the indications are none the less encouraging. Grange enthusiasm is spreading, and rekindling the flames of fidelity to an organization that has been conceived from the tyranny and oppression of monopolists and demagogues .- Farmer's Friend.

The "Fair" Lunch Basket.

We thought it better to provide a lunch, as the hotels were likely to be crowded, and the "gude man" and the boys thoroughly appreciated the idea. So a pan of rolls was made with one pint of milk, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of yeast, two of butter, a little salt, and flour enough to make a soft dough. The milk was warmed and the eggs and salt added, the former of course; well beaten, and the butter rubbed into the flour as for paste: Three or four hours in warm weather are long enough for it to rise, and when made into small rolls they were tempting enough with good butter. But between some of the cut rolls we put slices of cold chicken, and in others, for variety, grated cheese, rubbed in with hard-boiled eggs seasoned with pepper and salt and spread on the bread. This is a change from simple bread and cheese, and is sure to be appreciated. A few early apples, a flask of tea, and a piece each of good home-made gingerbread gave our fair-goers a feeling of independence, and insured wholesome food, to which they added by purchase, some milk, and came home satisfied with and the drying done so expeditiously, that it the contents of their "fair" lunch basket.

Weighing Powder.

Gunpowder and shot, like wheat, butter and sugar, are always weighed by avoirdupois weight. The pound, ounce, and dram in these he crowded along; "but I'm dead sure the old two weights are different, but the grain is the same in all weights. So the grain is taken as the unit. Now there are sixty grains in one dram apothecaries' weight, and twenty-seven and one-third grains in one dram avoirdupois

To be more accurate, there are 27 11-32 grains in one dram avoirdupois. So that a gun loaded with four drams of powder-correct measure—would contain 100 grains.

Any one having access to Thompson's Higher. Arithmetic will find a clear statement of these weights on pages 148 and 149. See also U. S. Dispensatory, page 1,400.

To answer this constantly recurring question your readers should copy off and paste in a scrap-book for reference the following facts: Powder and shot are weighed by avoirdupoin

weight, in which twenty-seven and one-third poor in quality. grains make one dram; sixteen drams make one ounce; sixteen ounces make one pound. Chicago Field.

How the English Sparrow Loves Insects.

With much trouble we succeeded in driving the sparrows from our cornice where they had made their roests. They betook themselves to the thick shade of a box-elder tree that stood near by, and found a comfortable summer roost. Anon, the tent caterpillars came and "jumped it and the two occupants dwelt together in uni-

placed within easy reach of every young person puts a constant weight and strain upon the their wrongs. O the love of the sparrow—the debris was put through the same process as the what are termed harmless story papers by some weakest part of his body, that it draws the chest base ingratitude of the caterpillar.—Indiana

[Now make sparrow pies of the little fraud.]

An Old Remedy.

R. E. Denham gives the Ohio Farmer the following recipe for disease of the bowels. It was first published about twenty years ago:

Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne perper, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, 15 to 30 drops in a little water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every fifteen to twenty minutes,

As a remedy for looseness, weakness, or pain in the bowels or stomach, it has no equal. This time of year when fruits are abundant and the weather warm, persons frequently indulge themselves to such an extent as to produce some form of bowel complaint, and for such cases this is the remedy.

TAPICA CREAM .- One pint of rich milk, wo eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, lemon extract one teaspoon scant full. Soak two tablespoonfuls of tapico over-night in water enough to cover. (It is better soaked overnight, but I have often used it after sonking only two or three hours, keeping it slightly warm.) Scald the milk by settling it into boiling water; then put in the tapica and let it boil a few minutes, or until it rises to the top in little grains; then add the yelks of the eggs and sugar beaten together. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and lay on the top; let it scald through; then with only one or two whisks with a spoon stir together very slightly; pour out into molds and set away in a cool place-on ice if you have it. To be eaten cold without sauce. To satisfy the demands on it I usually have to double or treble this recipe.

I have tried using rice in this way, but the grains are so much heavier that it is not so nice TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Dissolve one teacupful of tapioca at night in one quart of water; next morning pare and core six tart apples; stew them until tender in an earthen pudding dish; add sugar and lemon to the tapioca; pour it over the apples and bake until the whole becomes a jelly. To be eaten cold with cream and sugar,

APPLE PANCAKES-To an ordinary batter, made with a quart of milk and four eggs, add six or eight apples, peeled and chopped fine. The batter should be made thicker than usual as the juice of the apples in cooking thins it. Make these cakes of large size and bake them on a hot griddle. Serve them hot, laying one on top of the other, with mixed powdered sugar and cinnamon spread between.

In canning fruit, a tin funnel with a mouth that fits in that of the jar, is a great convenience, and prevents the fruit from being spilled

Tart, juicy fall apples make good jelly. I find it advantageous to boil the juice of fruit in elly making to quite a consistency before adding the sugar. Lay over the top of all jellies a round of white paper dipped in brandy. If mold appears it takes its seat in the top of the

To have good dried sweet corn, cut the corn from the freshly husked cob, scraping it well. so that the milk of the kernels is secured. Put the corn into earthen or tin dishes, and set in a hot even-het enough to scald the milk in the corn. Then dry it as quickly as possible without burning. Finish it off by heating it hot then put it in strong paper bags, tie, label and put away in the preserve closet. When you wish to cook it, put a cupful to soak in sweet milk for two or three hours before cooking The principal thing in drying corn successfully is to have the milk in it heated so thoroughly, does not become soured in the proreadily bedried within a day or two

Hahnemann, the founder of the homeeonsthic school, was one day consulted by a wealthy English lord. The doctor listened patiently to the statement which the patient made to him. He took a small phial, opened it, and held it under his lerdrhip's nose. "Smell! Well, you are cured." The lord asked in suprise, "How much do I owe you?" "A thousand francs," was the reply. The lord immediately pulled out a bank note, and held it under the doctor's nose. "Smell! Well, you are paid."

The wheat crop of our country, though an immense one, will be absorbed at once, both through home consumption and the demand which Europe will make for our surplus grain. The crop will be short in England, at least in a great portion of it. France will have a falling off from last year's crops of twelve to fifteen per cent. Germany has had so much we weather of late, that her wheat crop will be a scarcity, and what is harvested, is exceedingly

The wonderful improvements made in the vegetable kingdom, in the cereals and in fruits -both great and small-afford additional evidence of the progress which the farmer of the east has made, and before we accuse him of being in the wake of the great onward march of progress let us consider not what he has failedto accomplish, but what he has really achieved; and when we have done this we shall give him a well-advanced position among the foremost of his fellow-men .- Cultivator.

In coining \$20,000,000 in silver and \$22,000,

mining dust, and there was got from the old carpet \$2,500 !

If, during the ten years to come, the tide of emigration from Canada to the United States sets in as strongly as it has during the past eight months, there will not be a great many people left in Canada to oppose annexation. It is stated that since Oct. 1 of last year 57,000 Canadians have left Ontario alone, and that of these nine-tenths have settled in the states. A very large number have left the province of Quebec, also, with the view of becoming permanent residents of the United States.

In England the cost of raising a bushel of wheat is in round figures \$1.50. From a number of records kept in Minnesota and Kansas the average cost per bushel, counting all material, labor and interest on investment, was about forty-five cents per bushel. Allowing 45 cents for carrying the wheat to England, the cost would be ninety cents delivered. No wonder the English are learning that they cannot compete with us in the matter of cereal productions.

Advertisements.

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

50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c, post paid. G. I. REED & Co, Nassau, N. Y.

30 Morocco Case 10c. H. M. Cook, Meriden, Ct. 50 New Style Cards, Lithographed in bright colors, 10cts.

52 Gold, crystal, lace, perfumed & chromo cards, Chame in gold&jet 10c Clinton Bros, Clinton ville Ct \$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free, Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine

50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Agis Outfit, 19c. CONN CARD Co., Northford, Ct

50 Chromo, Glass. Scroll, Wreath and Lace cards 10c Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct, 18 Elite, Gold Bow, Beyel Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 16c. J B HUSTND, Nassau, NY

Ellegant Autograph Album, gilt covers, 48 pages.
Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc., in colors, and 7 Select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outfit for cards, over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motte, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford Ct:

CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever furnished Agents. FORSIJER & MCMARIN, CASH PREMIUMS

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GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively.

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

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

For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$20 per session according to grade.

Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1890.

BISHOP VAIL, President.

C. H. BARTON.

General Subscription Agent

for leading NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES, Low-est club rates for single subscriptions received at any time for any time. Address Box 186, P. O., Topeka, Kas., or call on above at Court House. Lists and rates furnished free.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HREL and TOE complete, in 20 minute. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready mark. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Whashington St., Boston, Machine Co., 409 Whashington St., Boston, Machine

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-elass instru-ments, all new, for cash of Installments; warra; ed 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agains wanted, T LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th st., New York Rent paid two-and-a-quarter years buys one.

Rent paid two-and-a-quarter years buys one.

MASON
BEST L'ABINET OR PARLOR ORAND INTER WORLD, winners of
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ORGANS IN THE WORLD, winners of
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51, 67, 68, 54, 108, to 500 dollars and upword. Also for easy payments, 68 on
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14 STOP ORCANS, SUBBASS & Oct. Coupler. 4 set to and upwards sent on trial. Catalogue Praxs. Address and upwards sent on trial. Catalogue Praxs. Address upwards sent on trial. Catalogue Praxs. Address and upwards sent on trial. Catalogue Praxs. Address

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.
Term opens October 13, 1880. Tuition, \$80 per year, No asters. For circular address Fight Riverscook, beam.

FRAZER

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for ratification or rejection by the electors of the State, at the gen-eral election to be hald on the 2d day of November, 1880

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO 2 Proposing amendment to section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to property exempt from taxation.

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

two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concerning therem:

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

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and parily written thereon. "For the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation," or, "Against the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation," Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above bill originated in the Senate January 21st, 1879, and bassed that hot Veb.

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

HENRY BRANDLRY, President of Secretary of Secretary of Secretary 26th, 1879.

Passed the House February 26th, 1879.

SIDNEY CLARKE, Speaker of House. WIRT W. WALTON,
Chaf Clerk of House.
Approved March 4th, 1879.
JOHN P. ST. JOHN.
Gonery

Governor.

Governor.

Governor.

THE STATE OF KANNAS;
OFFICER 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 become and the same took of the statute book may 20th, A.

D. 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto sub-scribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1889. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3. Proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Con-stitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the man-ufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding section ten to said article.

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

sting therefor;

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 ou the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: Pnorestrion.—Article fifteen shall be amended by adding section ten thereto, which shall read as follows: The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever problibied in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes.

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

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors; The ballots shall be either written or printed, or parily written and parily printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote. "For the proposition to amend the Constitution," and those voting against the proposition shall vote. "Aguinst the proposition to amend the Constitution."

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

SEC. 3. This resonance publication in the section force from and after its publication in the section book.

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

LYMAN U, HUMPHREY,

Becretary of Senate.

Scoretary of Senate.

Pesident of Senate.

Soretary of Senate.

SIDNEY CLARKE,

SPECKER of House. WIRT W. WALTON,
Chief Olerk of House.

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

THE STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

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

In testimony whereof, I have because the In testimony whereof, I have hereunto sub-scribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880. JAMES SMITH;



E. DILLON & CO.

The Oldest and Most Extensive IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Norman French Horses

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

NEW IMPORTATION

MEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation or Norman sallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the witners of first prizes at Le Mans, france, in 1889. For one of these stallions we paid the highest sprice ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

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

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To sell our Nickol Plated Home Lamp, an improve-ment on the Student Lamp. Why? Because it is the safest and best in the world; can be attached to the Sewing Machine Plano, Desk, etc., and turned in any direction to suit the eyes; can not be upbert has a convenient match box and disconvenient and the upbert has a convenient match box and claim. Our agents making as is papers indorre all our claim. Our agents making as is papers and proves it a bonnuza. Its low price, liberal terms, and rapid sales surprises old agents. Address HOME LAMP CO., Cincinnut, O.

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KANSAS

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TOPEKA, KANSAS,

[Have on hand

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum.



vous organisations wrecked from vicious habits or esses, stopping the drain from the system, restor-the mind to health and sound memory, remov-the Dinness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, ersion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very sovere cases, and is much has stood the test in very sovere cases, and is much has stood the test in very sovere cases, and is much has stood the test in very sovere cases, and is no enabled to the test in very sovere cases, and is no enabled to the test in very sovere cases, and is no enabled to the test in the second of the test in the test in the second of the test in the test i

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFO. CHEMISTS.

Market and 8th Sts. St. LOUIS, Mo.

PILES THE SCHOOL WITH Exercised Will describe mode and 8th Sts. The St. The St.



AKEY THAT WEAR OUT.

SOLD by Waters. By mail, 30 cts. Circulars

Free J. S. BIRCH & CC., 35 Bey St., N.Y.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Usbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist say of Morein and the ist. say of April, except when found in the law fel enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and househelders, can take up astray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after be notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and hot helder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately adver-tise the same by porting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such

places ill the township, gring a content of the stray.

If such sirsy 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 upon his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has selvertised 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.

19. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the varie of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the dime such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make ut and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the learning of a value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, I shall be advertised in the KARSAS FARMER in three successions much as a constant.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the Kasasa Fankar in three success as we numbers.

The oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

The oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

LOANS MADE

LOANS MADE

Upon well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedions waiting for papers to go east. Three Millions Loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property,

GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

If such stray shall be valued at more than the shall be advertised in the Kasasas Fankar in three success when stray, and y within twelve months need to come the control of the control of the control of the Presc when a spread and stray and the Justice, and upon the payment of a stray fails to prove ownership within swere months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the take, and may have had, and report the same on the same to the Justice.

The same stray shall be valued at more than the shall be delivered in the hall be delivered in the sakasas Fankar in three successive numbers.

The womer of an stray and the Justice before when swere no mother of the control of the control of the remainder of the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the Justice, and upon the payment of a stray fails to prove ownership within swere months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the bake rup; and appraise, and costs of the Peace shall issue a summons to the swered by the asker up; and appraise, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value and stray, and make a swere by when swere on a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall be deleved to the sake up of the stray summons to the swered by the sake up of the stray summons to the served by the sake up of the stray summons to the swered by the sake up of the stray summons to the served by the sake up of the stray summons to the served by the sake

Strays for the week ending September 22. Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 26, 1880, by Henry Edgerton, Iring tp, one brown mare with a few white halps, star in foread, big head, foundrred, valued \$20. Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up Aug 28, 1880, by M Brunts, Delaware tp one 3 year old bay horse, 15 hands high, white spot in fore-head, white snip on nose, white spot on left stifle joint, weak eyes, had rope around neck when taken up.

Lincoln county—H. Hammer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A N Cassell, Legen tp, June 15, 1850
ne white mare, about 12 years old, left hip down, no mark
thrand, valued at \$20. Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by W A Hallowell, Bellville tp, Aug 19,
1880, one bright bay horse colt, one year old, left hind foot
white valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending September 15. Cloud county-E. E. Swearngin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W M Wilcox, Arion to, one unbroen bay mare pony, 13 hands high, branded on left hip and
fi jaw, age not known, valued at \$20.

Decatur county—N. G. Addleman. clerk. STEER—Taken up by Joseph O Dimmick, Reaur tp. July 1880, one leght red steer, year and a halfold, 8 branded left hip, valued at \$12.

Doniphan county .- D. W. Morse, clerk. Doilphan Gounty.—B. W. Morse, clerk.

PILLEY—Taken up by Jonathan Springer. Wolf River to
me brown two year old filley valued at 225.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Brittain, Wayne tp, one cow
bout 8 years old with speckled body, mostly white, some red
bout the head, no marks oe brands, valued at 430. Leavenworth county-J. W. Nichaus, clerk.

PONY-Taken up Wm Stewart Tonganoxie tp, Aug 8, 1880 na light bay mare pony white on right fore leg from hoofte astern joint, about 10 or 12 years old, three brands on right ip called Texas brands, T branded on left hip, valued \$25. Sedgwick county.-E. A. Dorsey, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Silas Ratledge, Union 1p, Aug 20, 18 b, one bay mare colt 2 years old, A branded on left shoulde alued at § 5.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up July 10, 1880, by J H Traylor, South
Haven tp, one sorrel horse, 5 feet 4 luches hige, 10 years old
blind in left eye, valued at \$10.

Strays for the week ending September 8. Franklin county.—A. H. Selters, clerk.

COW-Taken up by MA Wright, Centropolis th, July 22, 1880, one red mileh cow, some white on back, 9 years old, medium sized, valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by C Lewis, Hays tp, July 32, 1850, one syear old horse pony, light sorrel, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, sear on right side, K branded on left side, valued at \$23.

PONY—Also by the same one 6 year old mare poner, dark brown, 14 hands high, bind feet white, small star in forehead, saddle marks, valued at \$25.

Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, clark.

feet chained together, valued at \$40.

MARE—Also by the same; one dark bay mare 12 years old white spot in forehead, front feet chained together, valued at \$40.

BULL—Taken up Angust 18, by W D Barnes, Norton tp, one red bull 2 years old, white spot in forehead, some white about the belly and flanks, simili white spot on back, had a small rope tied around horns, valued at \$20.

Bush county.—F. E. Garner, clork
PONY—Taken up by David Clamolt, Center tp. July 28. PONY-Taken up by David Clampit, Center tp, July 26, 1880, one dark bay horse pony 6 years old, L R branded on right shoulder and C C cn left hip, valued at \$35.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, elerk.

HORSE—Taken up June 24, 1880, by George Clark, Auburn tp, one sorrel work horse, white strip in face, O branded on lest shoulder, 14 hands higo, light mane and tail, valued at \$25. ed on less shoulder, 14 hands higo, light mane and tail, val-well at \$23. MULL:—Taken up August 20, 1880, by J W Thomson, To-paka tp, one light bay mare mule, no marks or bra. ds, val-ued at \$20.

Sumner county—5. B. Douglass, clerk.
PONY—Taken July 15, 1880, by Thomas Murphy, Falls tp
one 12 year old dun gelding pony, 1 tye splints on forelegs,
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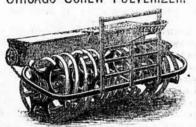
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As ye sov, so shall ye reap. J. A. JGNES, Wilmington, Del Cooley Cans Without th

farm Zetters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to strangers, rection from Topeka at the point from which

from Topeka, Sept. 13 .- It has been some time in the FARMER, but we still live for a' that, and everything is growing finely. Wheat and latter part of the summer. me never looked so well at this time of year as present, and prospects are very flattering for former hardly saleable. a good crop, as ground will go into winter in a No. 1 condition.

Corn in some places is looking well, and in others there will be little if any. The average for the county will not be more than half a part of August. Wheat that has been thrashed fields will be allowed to stand as they are, but crop, yet there will be plenty fer home consumption, as we have planted about 80,000

Old corn worth 25e; wheat, 50e to 75e; oats. 25c; beef cattle, \$2.25; hogs, \$3.75. Calves, yearlings, and stock hogs high, owing to increased demand for stock, as farmers are alive to the fact that investments in stock pay the

Sorghum is now being worked and is turning out very nearly an average yield. The Early Amber takes the lead of all other varieties, vielding as much per acre as other kinds and of a much better quality.

Would like to hear, through the FARMER. from the company formed at Larned, (I think) what success they have met with in manufacturing molasses, etc; their plan of operating, cost of machinery, etc., and any other information which they might furnish which would be of benefit to the farmers of Kansas.

Election time is drawing near, and I think every voter should attend the polls this fall, and while so much is being said in favor of the constitutional amendment prohibiting manufacture and sale of liquors, very little if anything ir said by the press of the state in regard to the other amendment doing away with the twohundred-dollar exemption. Why is it so? Is it a matter not worth noticing? For my part I think it the more important one of the two, and hope every reader of the FARMER will vote for it. W.

FENWICK, Republic Co., Sept. 10 .- 130 miles NW from Topeka. I was at the Fair held in Clyde, Cloud county, on the 9th inst. I consider the display of Vegetables, grains, works of art, horses and hogs as good as I ever saw. I saw better stock there than I had expected; however the display of cattle was very small. Mustang games were apparently plenty, yet they appeared to take in nickles very slow.

Our dry summer wound up with a wet August. Corn has been injured more by chinch bugs than by lack of rain. The different fields differ so much in quality that it is difficult to estimate the yield; some being comparatively nothing while others are near an average crop. The first few pieces of wheat threshed in this vicinity only made about four bushels per acre. I was talking with a thresher a few days since, and he said oats would average about 10 bushels. Wheat, both fall and spring, 12 to 15 bush-

The late rise in the price of pork, and partial failure of corn, has caused numbers to run all their marketable hogs into market.

Stock of all kinds appear to be doing well and free from disease.

The late rain has put a fresh vigor in the native grass which will raske hay more plenty strong for prohibition, as I did not se en man at the fair.

SALINE Co., Sept. 3 .- 100 miles west of Topeka. For the year ending August 1st we had a fraction less than 16 inches rainfall. In the last fortnight we have had 10 inches. Our land is so wet we cannot get on it to work. It will put the ground in good condition for seeding and enable us to get our wheat in in good order. The rain came too late to help the corn; even the late planted corn is past redemption. We are in hopes the heavy rains have made away with the chintz bugs, so that our young wheat will not be destroyed. The grass has taken a new start and fall feed up corn largely for feed. WM. PETTES.

YATES CENTER, Woodson Co., Sept. 12 .-- 85 miles south of Topeka. Having a nice rain today, which stops the farmer from sowing wheat dry and poor; it was north of the Smoky river for a few days. The land has been in excellent the frost does not come too early.

Stock of all kinds doing well on the range especially sheep and cattle.

I was at a picnic yesterday given by the Ev-Farmers' Clubs, on the fair 'grounds at Neosho rains and chintz bugs have destroyed the small Falls. They had a picnic dinner. A speech end of nearly all the ears, leaving them mouldy was made by Gen. D. E. Clapp, candidate for and soft. representative, on Abraham Lincoln-not a very interesting subject for the farmer I should think.

Everett, on the subject of Horticulture, which prairie a mile distant from any broke land, was very interesting, and well delivered, which and at least five miles from any spring wheat, I think was of more benefit than the political and planted it with sod corn. I had a good speech of the first speaker to the farmers. To crop but when I came to husk it, it was full of

called the curse of every fair,-herse racing.

The Neosho Valley District Fair commences Sept. 20, to be held five days. Gov. St. John, E. G. Ross, and Hon. Thos. Ryan, are expected to deliver addresses. A chariot race driven and persons in the east, if correspondents would by a lady and gentleman will be one of the atstate, in their farm letters, the distance and di- tractions; also balloon ascension. There promises to be more horse racing than usual.

The corn in the western part of the county, on the Verdigris and Dry Creek has been all CORBALLIS, Smith Co., 175 miles northwest bought up by cattle feeders at 20 cents a bushel, one man wants 6,000 bushels at that price. since this county has had anything said for it | Corn is not over two-thirds of an average crop in this county, owing to the dry spell the

Peaches and apples are very pleuty now; the

Louisville, Pottawatomie Co., 50 miles northwest of Topeka, Sept. 2 .-- Plenty of rain the last two weeks. Was rather dry the fore averages about ten bushels per acre. Oats althe county; as good if not better in this neighborhood than it was last year. There is a good deal of wheat being sown this fall; farmers do not seem to be discouraged on account of the small turnout this season.

Pottawatomie county is a stock county, and very farmer has more or less stock, or we might say every stockman farms more or less. Land is being bought rapidly, selling from \$21 to \$20 per acre.

There are a great many sheep in this county, and range in price from \$2.50 to \$3 per head. Hay is somewhat scarce, a great many cutting P. P.

corner of the county, and millet, rice corn, and cane, will be full crops. These rains also insure good winter range for our stock. Corn crop light both in grain and fodder, except where irrigated; one piece of the latter, on Turkey creek, estimated at 75 bushels per acre.

I would like to know the name and nature of a disease that attacks the eyes of our cattle, confining itself mostly to calves. The eye begins to run water, and soon becomes swollen shut and terribly inflamed. This lasts one or two ing hogs. weeks, and leaves the eye-ball covered with a red-streaked, yellow skin which several weeks afterwards disappears. It is terribly hard on the calf. Can you not give the cause and care?

GARNETT, Anderson Co., Sept. 3 .- I think this is one of the best sections of country that a man can get in to farm or raise stock. We have plenty of water, timber, coal, rock, and good land unimproved at \$2.50 to \$10 per acre; plenty of good for \$5 per acre. Improved farms at \$5 to \$20 per acre, with churches, and seventy school houses in the county: good markets; two railroads through the county-one north and south, and one north east to southwest; abundance of fruit of all kinds, and a county seat without a saloon.

We have a good crop this year, although it s the lightest we have had for five years. Wheat is threshing out ten to forty bushels to the acre; threshers claim it will average over twenty bushels per acre. Corn on bottom land is just big; on upland some of it is rather light. Oats and flax are fair. Early petatoes were good, and recent rains will make good late ones. Stock of all kinds is doing well.

I hope some one will give me more light on the following subjects: Is the Planet Jr. Com bined Garden Drill a good drill and hand cultivator! How many heads of cabbage does a than I had expected. The general health of crate contain? Can cauvas or muslin be made the country is good. People generally seem to to answer in place of glass for hot-beds, and if the country is good. Feeple generally seem to be in good cheer, and I take it that they are so what is the process and is it as good as glass?

What kinds of pears are best to graft on thornapple or red-haw? S. GORDON

Farm Notes.

During the past long dry summer I noticed that my cows cared nothing for salt, would hardly touch it. Since the wet weather set in they eat it with avidity. Have others noticed this fact?

Having lately visited different parts of the county I have made the corn crop a special study, and I find that there is good corn on the bottoms and on the uplands, and total failures on both. Where local showers fell at the right promises to be good. We may be able to make time there is corn, and where they did not there considerable hay yet. Most farmers have cut it is a failure. The bottom lands do not resist drouth any better than the uplands. I have noticed as many good fields on the uplands as on the bottoms. I noticed one field a half mile long, one end green and good, the other end and on a bend in the stream. One end had condition for plowing and harrowing, the last been sheltered from the hot south winds by the two weeks. A large acreage of wheat is being trees along the river, and thus protected, while put in. The recent rains will help the late po- the other end exposed to them had dried up. tatoes, of which there will be a good crop; if [This shows the benefit every prairie farm would derive from belts of timber extending across it, running in lines east and west .- Er.] The late rains have not benefitted the late planted corn. The early planted will make the erett township and Neosho Falls township best corn. Sound corn will be scarce. The

CHINTZ BUGS. The late Alfred Gray told us years ago that if we raised spring wheat we should introduce A speech was delivered by W. W. Smith, of the chintz bug. In 1870 I broke 10 acres of

wind up the affair, they had what is preperly chintz bugs. Where did they come from? For several years I saw no more of them, but now their name is legion. Odossa wheat, which is the only spring wheat sown here, they are no fond of. They will take corn, oats, or millet in

SHEEP.

We see it often recommended that every farmer should keep a few sheep. Now we have no doubt that they are the most profitable stock he can keep. But how are we to keep them without fences? We cannot picket them as we do our cows, and a small flock will not pay to herd. It seems to me that one caunot in the well settled portions of the state keep them, until we are able to fence pastures.

WHEAT. The wheat drills are all busy now. The land is in fine order and the wheat will be well put in and get a good start, which it has not for the last ten years. The early plowed land has a large growth of volunteer wheat upon it. Some in most cases they drill right through it and most a failure. Corn is good in most parts of seed about one bushel to the acre. The harrow will not destroy it, and to plow again makes the land too light, and adds too much labor.

RYE. Many farmers are sowing rye this fall. It is a more sure crop than wheat, and is valuable for feed, if there is no market. It is worth 50 cents now. Sales are mostly for seed.

Saline Co., 100 west of Topeka.

Corn for Hogs.

Says the Iowa State Register: "The new corn crop, which is immense, is now ready to feed hogs. There is no time at which corn can Kiowa, Barbour Co., 200 miles southwest of be so profitably fed to hogs as when it is full of Topeka, Sept. 6 .- There has been plenty of rain milk. They will fatten faster on it than on any since the 3d of July, in all but the northwest raw food yet discovered. Hogs are a good price and corn is plenty. Wait not snother hour; haul it out to them. For a while give it to them corn and stalks together. While sucking the sweet juices of the stalks they will neither need nor use much water, except to wallow in. For this purpose it is claimed that water is important in hot weather. But it is no waste of corn to feed when in full milk, and the months of August, September and October are worth nearly all of the balance of the year for fatten-

For Sale Cheap.

A Health Lift of the most approved manu facture. Apply at the KANSAS FARMER office





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A Country Campbell Printing Press

Size of hed 31x46 inches, just thoroughly over-hauled and put in complete order, will be sold chesp for cost. The press is furnished with springs and steam futures and will do as good work as a new press. Aprly at the office of the

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\$50 REWARD. STRAYED OR STOLEN.

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TORPID LIVER. ellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness

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IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED
SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BEDEVELOPED
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted a
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of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

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Various Causes

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all eperate to turn the hair gray, and either of the minclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's hair vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It noftens and cleaneer the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures danit a healthy action. It removes and cures dan-druff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.

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Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, favored latitude of the world, free from extreme Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in tonwood

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more Hotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-riseum, Fever Seres, Scaly ov Month Hotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-riseum, Fever Seres, Scaly ov Month Stin, is short, all disease cancet by had blood, are conquered by this powering puritying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Rolls, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrafulons Sorce and Swellings, White Swellings, Goltre or Thick Neck, and Entarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sailow color of skin, or yellowish-brows poto indee or body, frequent heathcite or dizziness, bad tasts in mouth, internal heat or chilfs alternated with hot Rushes, irregular appetite, and tongue conted, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Ellibunness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golder Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Communication, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the present medical discovery of the age. Sold by drugglists.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauscous pills. These Policis (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

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Angry with Me, Date of the Fan. other, series A. Mother, series None Like a Mother, bu Were Palse, but I'll Forgive, d'Log Cabin in the Deli. Hisper Sorily, Mother's Dying, ill you Love Me When I'm Oldranie Ladie, serman's March to the Sea. me, Birdie, Come.

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