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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Correspondence.

A Good Letter from the Former Editor of the Farmer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was much pleased to see the announcement some weeks since in the "old reliable" of the unanimous election of F. D. Coburn as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, vice J. K. Hudson, resigned. From our knowledge of Mr. Coburn's fitness for the place, we have no hesitation in congratulating the farmers of the great Queen State of the prairies on their good fortune in securing the services of the best officer that could have been selected for the place, and that no political Le Duc was allowed take up, to mar, the work dropped by Alfred Gray and Maj. Hudson.

Mr. Coburn is a thorough farmer and stock raiser both in theory and practice, but he trains with the farmers in thought, life and aspirations. In the field of agricultural literature Mr. Coburn has been an active worker for years, and his experience well qualifies him for collating and editing the reports, which it is the work of the Secretary to prepare. Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, pays the newly elected Secretary a graceful and deserved tribute.

Probably the readers of the "old reliable" would like to learn what manner of country this southwest corner of the "Old North State" is. It is essentially a new country hemmed in by an old one. This rounding off end of the Blue Ridge was always designated as the "Highlands," on account of its altitude, several of the mountain peaks being 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The country through all this southernmost point of the Blue Ridge is diversified with mountain peaks and ridges, commanding magnificent views, and interspersed with valleys and plateaus, containing tens of thousands of acres of fine cultivated land, not more rolling and hilly than a large part of the farming land of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The country abounds with brooks and cold springs of the purest of water, gushing out of the ridges and mountain sides everywhere. The land is almost as free from stones as the prairies, and as loamy and as mellow as ashes. The soil is about the average fertility of the Atlantic and Middle states. Grain, grass and vegetables of all kinds grown in northern and middle Kansas and states north and east of that, grow in perfection here; and it is probable that no better country for the cultivation of apples, pears, quinces, peaches, grapes, in a word all the small fruits and berries, can anywhere be found in the United States than this is naturally, and very few that will equal it.

A great variety of climate can be had here by moving up or down the valley a few miles. The winters, by what I can learn, are a type of the mildest form of winter in the Middle states—some snow, some freezing, with cold snaps for three or four days, alternating with a good deal of rain, and bright sunshine. The summer weather is simply delightful, the thermometer running up to 86°—its highest in the shade—with a fresh mountain breeze generally stirring. For health and comfort, there is no land that will surpass this.

The timber consists of oak and chestnut principally, though many other kinds are found here. The growth usually is not large nor dense, nor the under-brush thick. The land is easily and quickly cleared, very easy to cultivate on account of its mellow, loamy character, and produces well. Potatoes, cabbages and similar vegetables grow heavy crops of first quality.

There is little or no trouble or risk in planting or cultivating orchards. Drouth and insects, which keep the Kansas horticulturist in a constant warfare, never trouble here. Peach trees in my garden—this year being the second season from planting—made a growth the present summer of six feet in the main branches. Pear and plum trees have done almost as well.

I might say a great deal more about this country that would interest the readers of the FARMER, but this letter is lengthening out too rapidly for the space at your command. There are several Kansas families in this neighborhood and representatives from several of the northern states. If we had a thousand go-

ahead Kansas farmers here, what splendid orchards, grazing and dairy farms they could make in a few years, clear from the many risks which so often balance the anxious pioneer between hope and fear while striving to lay the foundation of a future home on the virgin soil of the prairies. E. E. EWING.
Highlands, N. C., Oct. 10.

Butler County Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The first annual fair in Butler county was held Oct. 4th to 8th inclusive. Heavy rains preceded it and continued until the morning of the 5th, which greatly reduced the attendance. The sale of tickets, however, aggregated over \$1,300, showing a fair attendance.

There were over six hundred entries, representing as complete a variety of everything as was ever brought together in a county fair. To those who saw the Butler county display at the late state fair, it is only necessary to say that the state exhibit was the work of a few energetic men, while our county fair represented in a small way the capability of the county. No effort was spared by the managers to make the arrangements perfect and permanent, and to them is due the thanks of every citizen for founding among us one of the progressive institutions of the age. Vice President J. R. Ward merits special mention for holding a steady grip on the strictly agricultural features of the fair to the exclusion of useless sporting. The last, also gambling devices, were conspicuous only for their absence.

The stock in every department compared favorably with the very best. The herd of Short Horns, headed by Prince Albert, and comprising many full-pedigree animals of great excellence, was on the ground; but the owner, Mr. S. L. Shotwell, being secretary of the society, and wishing to avoid even the possibility of dissatisfaction, did not enter them for premiums.

In the hall the entries and arrangements were complete. The display of fruit was particularly noticeable. Endless varieties, superior quality and abundance were the characteristic features.

Pioneer Alliance took a stand on its own account, and showed the power of organization by capturing first premiums on farm products, and many other premiums in various departments. It showed, also, that the Farmers' Alliance is a live and aggressive society, destined to make its mark on the agricultural progress of the country.

Gov. St. John delivered an address, with which we were much pleased. He made a strong point in favor of controlling railroads by law. After the address, he visited the Alliance headquarters, gave the society his unqualified approval, promised it the benefit of his influence, and declared that it ought to make itself felt in political affairs.

Another interesting feature of the affair was a meeting of the farmers at the court house in the evenings, where "farming for profit" was discussed by a class of farmers whose experience was very valuable. Much information was elicited that may yet go a long way towards unraveling the knotty problem. Much the larger number participating favored abandoning wheat raising altogether until the country can be rid of the chinch bug pest, and freights are so adjusted as to leave a share of the margin on wheat that is now absorbed by the railroads. A strong plea was made for the enforcement of the bird law, and the necessity of protecting them made apparent. Horticulture was also ably discussed by men of experience. The adaptability of the country to fruit growing for profit was amply illustrated, and the fact established beyond a doubt. CLOD HOPPER.

Plum Grove, Butler Co., Oct. 17.

Franklin County Fair.

The agricultural society of Franklin county held their fair the last week of September. Although the fair was not a success financially, it was a big thing, and if the weather had been good it no doubt would have been a grand success every way. Your readers all know what the weather was like, Wednesday and Thursday the wind blew like wild, filling the air with dust, and Thursday night six inches of water fell, completely drenching every thing. Fair closed Saturday, and after paying expenses, which were considerable, owing to improvements on the ground, such as the building of new stalls, pens, etc, they were able to pay 50 per cent of the premium. The number of entries was about thirteen

hundred. The floral hall was well filled, and the display of agricultural products was good for this year. The showing of agricultural implements was immense. Among these was a plow with harrow attached so as to harrow the ground as it is plowed. The patentee is a resident of this county. The display of horses was hard to beat. The most attractive feature was the number of handsome colts in the different divisions. I doubt if any county in the state can make a better show of cattle and hogs. The leading exhibitors of cattle were J. T. Williamson of Wellsville, who showed a herd of as fine cattle as was ever looked at. W. O. Pickrell showed some good ones, as also, did Adam Weaver, W. H. Woodlief and others.

Samuel McCullough, of Ottawa, had a lot of as good Berkshires as could be found anywhere; but there was but little competition, and he had things pretty much his own way. On Poland Chinas, however, competition was lively. There were over eighty head on the ground.

Principal exhibitors were E. A. Snow and I. S. Whipple, of Ottawa, J. A. Davidson, G. C. Aiken of Richmond. But few sheep were in the pens. A. J. Robinson, of Peoria, had nine head of Merinos, he had no competition. F. J. Tauny, of Princeton, and G. C. Aiken, of Richmond, were on hand with their Cotswolds, all good ones, the latter showing some magnificent lambs on which he took sweepstakes, besides two first premiums. On the whole we are proud of our county and the enterprise of its citizens.

It will not be long until this county will be sending good breeding stock all over the country. X.

Montgomery County Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is now more than two weeks since the first rain came to stop seeding. About half of the seeding was done when the rain came. All work of that kind is suspended, and what goes in now must necessarily be late. Grain not threshed is growing badly. Flax is damaged very much; some have lost all. Hay is nearly all damaged.

Our county fair last week was a success. More stock of all kinds was shown than usual. Much of the best stock of the county does not come out, because our premiums are so small; but we have hard work to pay expenses and the small premiums we did offer. This year we rented the grounds from the Park Association, which had fitten up a large hall, stalls, etc.

Crane & Larimer showed a fat steer that weighed 2,700 pounds. The show of grain and vegetables was small; fruit, ditto, although there were some very fair apples.

There seems to be some who are disposed to grumble, no matter how things are managed. It is not uncommon to hear some one say, "I have better horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry at home than any at the fair," but instead of bringing them, they left them at home. Our county fair ought to be our pride, and there is not one man in ten but can find something to take to the fair. Some will not take what they have to the fair because the premiums will go to a few favored ones. If those persons will take the class book and run, as some of us have done, for an hour to find suitable persons for awarding committees and see them take the book, knowing nothing of the owners or exhibitors, and spend some time in discussing the merits and demerits of all in the class, perhaps they will change their minds. It is true that committees may err in judgment; and again, a committee may have a different point of excellence in view that others do not see. We can make our fairs almost like a family gathering.

The soldiers' reunion was a prominent feature at our fair. The brass band from Sedan furnished music. D. W. KINGSLEY.
Independence, Oct. 12.

How to Poke a Cow.

A few weeks ago one correspondent spoke of an injury received by one of his cows, from a poke which she carried, to prevent her crawling through the wire fence.

I will give a better method of poking a cow, one that can do no harm, and is much better, in every way. Get a round, tough stick about four feet long, and from one half to two inches in diameter, according to the size and strength of the animal that is to carry it. Tie a small rope near the middle, so that the larger end will hang down; now tie the rope around both horns, but loose enough so the stick will hang

perpendicular on one side of the head, behind the horn. And you have a poke that is easily put on and carried, and will not allow cows to break the wires.

We have had several light showers and misty days, within the past three weeks, just enough to keep fall grain doing well, but we need several good soaking rains. It has been dry so long that wells are very low.

Even the Solomon river has been so low, that it was difficult getting flour. Wheat and rye sown early is looking well, (I do not mean that sown so early that chinch bugs took it) but the area is not large, for want of seed. More rye than wheat, accordingly, has been sown. One reason for this is, grain for feed is so scarce and high that farmers wish to feed from the next crop as soon as possible. Corn is worth from 50c to 70c per bushel. Horses, very generally will go without corn, and but very few hogs will be kept over winter.

Wheat is worth 90c to \$1.10, potatoes \$1.25, butter 20c; eggs 15c; chickens \$1.00 to \$1.35; turkeys 25 cts per pound.

There has been more hay put up this fall, than last but not so much corn fodder. The latter is of a poor quality, was sapped too much by the chinch bug. Sorghum paid very well this year, where planted in good season, and well cultivated, but the area planted with us was small. In looking over the wheat and rye fields, I find that where the ground was plowed early and had time to settle, and get the benefit of all the rains, that the seed came up much sooner, and looks much better than where it was plowed only a few days before the seed was sown. Horses and cattle look quite well so far, and are generally in good health. Prairie grass is getting pretty dry. Have had two sharp frosts. The weather is like fall. Not much corn to be husked this fall.

F. W. BAKER.

Naomi, Mitchell Co. Kas.

Farm Letters.

From Jackson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The back-bone of the drouth was broken in this part of the state on the first day of September by a shower sufficient to moisten the surface of the parched earth, since which the showers have been frequent, but not sufficient to replenish the wells, cisterns and streams, until the night of the 14th inst., when we had a "soaker," and also a heavy rain on the night of the 15th. Now the cisterns are well filled up, rivulets and creeks are swelled sufficiently to secure an abundance of stock water the coming winter.

Wheat and rye that was sown early is as promising as I ever saw at this time of year, but there has been less wheat planted this fall in Jackson county than for the last three years. The dry weather and the failure of the past harvest caused many not to prepare land and sow grain.

The short crop of corn is a heavy loss to the farmers here. There will be but little feeding of cattle this week. Hogs and cattle have been sold off close in order to save feeding.

The late rains, with fine growing weather and no frosts up to date, will, I think, insure a partial crop, at least, of late potatoes that farmers had given up the last of August as an entire failure.

Up to date, stock is doing well on the range, as the grass is still growing finely. I know of no prevailing disease among men or animals. General good health prevails in the animal kingdom.

Notwithstanding the short crops, trade is brisk, and improvements are steadily going on on farms and in our villages. Times are such that no one need complain of them.

The address of Hon. John Martin before the Sumner County Fair Association published in the last FARMER is one every farmer's boy and girl should read and consider well before making up their minds to leave the farm to exchange for city life. J. W. WILLIAMS.
Cope, Jackson Co., Oct. 17.

From Belle Plaine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The drouth is over. During the last twenty days we have had ten and nine-tenths inches of rain-fall. Mud has ceased to be a rarity. Pastures are improving, and bid fair to make good fall feed.

The festive mosquito is doing a fine business. The fire-fly, grub and cut-worm, also. The birds sing like spring. The lilac and apple are in bloom, and if this weather continues much longer, all our fruit trees will be in bloom.

Our peach crop was good, and is just about over. They brought good prices—from 50c to \$1, and some \$2 to \$3.

On account of the excessive rains our farmers are still sowing wheat, and will sow all of this month. The early sown looks fine. There will not be as large an acreage this year as formerly.

Our people put up a large amount of hay this fall, but the rain has damaged it very much. The wheat in stack, I can safely say, is one-fourth destroyed. Corn is damaging badly. Yet the farmers all feel encouraged. We have reasonably good crops, and are getting good prices for them.

Wheat sold here for \$1.33; hogs, \$5.50@6.00 per hundred.

We are reaping the rewards of our county display at the state fair. Immigration is coming in and of a good class. Many of them are buying good farms, and paying as high as \$20 per acre.

Hands are very scarce here and cannot be got for any price. Forty men could find employment in and about Belle Plaine at good wages—farm hands, carpenters, stone masons and plasterers.

There are being erected several buildings in town, and many a house and barn is being built in the country.

All kinds of stock are doing well except Missouri hogs. Several car loads were shipped in the summer, and every lot developed cholera or some other fatal disease, and many of them died. A few lots of native hogs are suffering from the same disease now.

Our circuit court convenes this week, and has a very large docket to dispose of. Politics are very quiet here. Our candidates are all in favor of enforcing the laws of the state, and we have no fears of electing them. As a general thing, our people have faith in our new President. H. C. ST. CLAIR.
Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Oct. 17.

From Ellis County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The fair held by the Ellis County Agricultural Society, notwithstanding this was the first fair held by this society, its results proved highly gratifying to its officers and all concerned. Its success is shown by the fact that all premiums and other expenses were paid in full, and a balance left in the treasury. The exhibition in every department far exceeded the expectations of every one.

In the vegetable department, the show would compare favorably with other counties. In stock, the display was not large, but of a high standard. Thoroughbred cattle were on exhibition that were a credit to the county. Among these we will mention the Polled Angus herd owned by Mr. R. Battel, in the vicinity of Victoria, this county, which were fine specimens and no mistake. Other breeds were well represented.

Crops, although not all that could be desired, are better than many anticipated. The yield of wheat per acre was not large, yet a large surplusage in the county was raised and shipped, and not all the threshing is done yet.

Corn is light on an average, but in some parts of the county a fair crop is reported, and several loads have been brought in. The price at present is 75@80c per bushel.

We have had frequent rains this fall, which were very favorable for the putting in of fall wheat, of which a large acreage has been sown, and it is looking fine.

The sheep interest seems to be taking the lead in our county at present. Several thousand have brought here this fall, and mostly sold here. Nearly every one who can raise the money so to do is investing. This I consider a move in the right direction, as this is undoubtedly one of the best sheep countries to be found.

Stock of all kinds is looking well, and in good condition to enter upon the winter campaign.

An effort is now being made to enforce the liquor law. All the saloonists are now under arrest and on trial in the district court now in session here. It is to be hoped the effort will continue until those engaged in this nefarious traffic are made to feel that there is no safety in violating law in this or other respects. C.
Hays City, Ellis Co., Oct. 20.

All the prize lots of butter, eighty-three in number, of the recent London dairy show, were salted with Higgin's Eureka Salt. The Higgin process has revolutionized the dairy salt business of Great Britain.—American Dairyman.

The Farm and Stock.

Angus Cattle—Cotton.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some time ago I saw it stated in some of the papers of the eastern part of the state that the Polled Angus cattle at Manhattan was the only herd of that class of cattle in the state. That is a mistake. At our late fair there was exhibited a fine three-year-old bull and a two-year-old heifer from the herd of R. Battell, located about six miles east of Hays City. Mr. Battell resides in New York. The bull is a fine animal, and the heifer is a beauty.

The late George Grant imported some of the stock at his ranch at Victoria, in this county, and now Mr. Battell, Mr. Clark, of New York, and Eldridge, Beach & Co., owning large ranches in this county, have each imported some fine specimens of the Angus stock.

Another exhibition that attracted a great deal of attention was two fine lots of cotton bolls, said by those acquainted to be excellent specimens. The above was raised in this county, and if I am not mistaken, there will be enough raised next year to make it an article of commerce.

The first frost of the season occurred yesterday morning, Oct. 18th. P. W. SMITH.
Hays City, Ellis Co., Oct. 19.

Hungarian Grass.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Ten years ago I sowed thirty acres of new sod with hungarian seed. The next two years I raised corn on the same land, and the hungarian grew so thickly that I was forced to use the hoe.

The following year I sowed timothy seed, hoping to kill the hungarian. Instead of timothy, the hungarian grew about two feet tall, fine and even, turning out over two tons per acre. In the fall I sowed again to timothy, but for lack of rain the seed did not start, and the following season I sowed another crop of hungarian, thicker, but not so tall as the last. The following season I sowed timothy again, and mowed another fair crop of hungarian. I plowed the field and planted to corn, and each year the hungarian grows thrifty among the corn, some of the heads as full and fine as the original crop.

It is useless to sow timothy in the spring after hungarian. Timothy sowed in September, if we have rain to start it, will kill out hungarian the following season. Hungarian seed shells in handling more than other seeds, but will not sprout the same season as wheat and oats, but will wait in the ground years for its chance to grow.

I have raised millet several years, but never had a volunteer crop after it.
Kidder, Mo. J. W. MULVEY.

Broom Corn, Sorghum, Rice Corn, Sheep, Etc.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wheat never looked better in Pawnee county than it does this fall. In Edwards county, as far west as Dodge City, it looks equally well, and we look forward to another season for an abundant harvest.

The crop of this season was shorter than was anticipated, on account of the hot winds just as our wheat was in the milk and soft dough. Farther west, they had a rain about the same time that saved thousands of bushels of wheat and corn. I do not think there has been more than one-half the amount of wheat sown this fall than was last. Our farmers are learning that mixed farming pays better than all wheat or all stock. Consequently, some are buying cattle, and some hogs, or sheep, and preparing to raise feed to feed it out. It is evident they are on the right track, and will gradually become independent.

The chinch bug has done an immense amount of damage to corn, millet and sorghum; but I think that the recent cold rains have done for them what they would not do for themselves.

The corn crop in many localities is a fair crop; also the sorghum and millet. Oats are almost a failure. Rice corn is a fair crop where the first planting came up well, not so much from late planting as from bad condition of the land when the last planting was done. Poor cultivation showed its effects again this season.

The broom corn crop has been a God-send to many of our farmers. The crop was good and the price was better. I have no idea of the number of hundreds of tons raised that will be marketed at Larned this fall. Taking things all around as they run, I think we have reason to be thankful. The majority of our people have come down to their knitting and seem, satisfied with things as they come.

Sheep never did better in any country than they have done the last three months, and are going into the winter in a better average condition than any fall since I have lived in Kansas. Grass bids fair to be the best winter grazing that we have had for several years, and every one who has any stock is prepared with more or less feed.

Sorghum seems to be the coming feed crop for this portion of Kansas. It seems to be adapted to the soil and climate, and all kinds of stock seems to relish it finely. We have a good deal to learn, both in raising and curing it for our winter feed. Some recommend sowing thick and cutting and curing; others recommend sowing thin and letting it remain standing. I am not prepared to decide yet, although I had both coarse and fine last winter, and my coarse cane gave the best satisfaction

but I have fed some fine fodder this fall that seemed to go ahead of any I have ever fed. It was let mature, cut and cured, and then put in small ricks, and went through the sweat and dried out without moulding, and was in nice order for feed. Horses work well on it without grain.

I have seen some statements in different papers that second growth or after growth sorghum, when frosted, would kill cattle. Can any one tell, or does any one know further than to guess at it? I had several acres last fall that was fine feed, and I fed it before frost and after as long as my stock—horses, cows and sheep—would eat it, and I saw no bad effect. The same with rice corn, second growth. I also heard last fall of several cattle that died from eating rice corn in the field. I fed from early fall until late in winter to hogs, horses and sheep, and all the harm I could discover was that they did not get enough of it.

A good many of the sheep men from Colorado and New Mexico are going back with their herds. There is an abundance of grass in both states this fall. I am credibly informed that 50,000 sheep will leave the western part of this state by the 15th of the present month. That will leave from fifteen to twenty thousand yet unsold, which will soon get ought of sight among the many who are yet to be supplied. There is a large supply of rather inferior rams on the market, and a few lots of good ones. I think the market is rather over-stocked. Those who have the fewest will be the best off.
Larned, Oct. 15. W. J. COLVIN.

The Angora Goat.

The most valuable known laguerous animal is the pure bred Angora goat, as shown by the elaborate statistical table of Bowes Brothers, of Liverpool—the largest wool buyers in England—the fleece of this animal has for the past twenty-seven years, averaged twice the price of the best combing wools in the market per pound.

Properly fed and (when slain) dressed, it is in no sense inferior to the best Southdown mutton. There is in the flock of Mr. Watts, of South Carolina, a ewe that has often, the season through, given four quarts per day of as good milk as any Jersey cow on his farm. An Angora would thrive when a cow would starve, and six goats will subsist luxuriously when one cow will find needed subsistence.—*Western Rural.*

Traveling Sheep.

Traveling sheep are of the institutions of Australia. In a pastoral country like it is there must of necessity always be numbers of stock changing hands; thus, cattle and sheep may move almost every day, passing from one station to another. By law sheep are compelled to travel six miles per day, cattle nine miles, horses twenty. Sheep are often met with traveling for "feed," that is, the owners thereof, having overstocked their runs, and the grass failing, they send a large mass of sheep off to some imaginary buyer, some hundreds of miles off, choosing of course the route by which they will pick up the most grass. After sauntering along for a month or two, perhaps the rain has come, and there being now plenty of grass the sheep are brought home by a roundabout way. Sheep of that style are known as "loafers" because the drivers try to go as short a distance as possible each day.

Feeding Hogs.

I have seen a good deal, of late, in some of the papers I take about the best way of feeding hogs, and the advantages of cooking food for them. I am inclined to think that the chief reason why farmers continue to cook food for their pigs is because their fathers did it before them, and they themselves have never reasoned at all upon the subject. My experience has taught me a different lesson. I begin to feed my pigs when small, on uncooked food of all kinds, such as apples, potatoes, green grass and weeds, corn fodder, etc., with a little water and sour milk to drink. Sour milk is better for them than sweet, for it gives them an appetite and keeps them healthy, so that they will grow faster.

When I am ready to begin fattening the animals, I feed dry feed or corn, and a little while after eating it, give them a little sour-milk, if I have it, and if not, a little clear, cold water. This method of feeding saves labor and food, and consequently saves expense. The dry meal will stay on the stomach until it is entirely digested, while wet or sloppy food will pass through the animal more quickly, and before it has had time to do half service. I have tried a good many experiments in pig feeding, and have finally settled down upon this as the best. But you have got to begin early in the use of uncooked food, for a pig that has been brought up on boiled potatoes, will often, when he is grown, turn up his nose at raw ones.—*Cor. Vt. Farmer.*

Chinch bugs.

Chinch bugs seem to be an all conquering army. They have done more damage to farmers of the west than drought, rain and grasshoppers combined. Is there no way to conquer or destroy them. We incline to the burning theory, but in connection would advise fall plowing after the fire. Neighborhoods, by uniting and agreeing upon methods, could accomplish a systematic and safe burning. This, unquestionably, would destroy a great many insects, and freezing would be more effective in shallow plowing after the trash is burned. In the spring let all the ground be replowed, and

deep. A space of fifteen or twenty feet frequently cultivated—every day or two—around the corn field is a good thing. And if grass grows next to corn, let a few swaths be mowed early, and when dry enough burn it. Remove the cut-up corn to some ground not to be cultivated, and what is not cut up, as soon as the cattle are done with the stalks break them down, rake in piles and burn. The subject must be considered, and some remedy devised, or the bugs will soon be master of the situation. Farmers ought to meet and organize everywhere in the state. Keep records of procedure and let them, with their results be published in the KANSAS FARMER.

Wichita Fairs.

Many of our readers doubtless wondered why no report of the Valley Fair at Wichita appeared in the FARMER. The editor wondered, too, until a few days ago. Mr. Ricks, one of the proprietors, attended the fair the first two days, taking copious notes, and then left his notes and the remainder of the work in the hands of a resident of Wichita who promised to complete the report and forward it as early as possible for publication in the FARMER. He made out the report, but in mailing it, as we now learn, he directed to the "Kansas City Farmer," and of course the matter did not come to the KANSAS FARMER at all.

He sent us this week a slip from the Wichita Eagle containing a report, from which we take the following extracts:

The exhibition as a whole was good, doing the county great credit and calling for praise in behalf of the officers of the society. Everything was systematized and all exhibits placed to the best possible advantage. . . . One of the most interesting features of the fair was the sheep pens. Just now that everybody is becoming more or less conversed to the theory that the future wealth of this Valley will consist largely in its wool interests, the sheep pens, situated near the principal gate, therefore got due attention. And the showing was a good one, and in some respects, fine. Prof. Hammond, the superintendent of sheep, and who has spent much of his life in looking after sheep and wools, said to us that there were sheep there that would attract attention anywhere. . . . The poultry department was fully as fine as that described in the other fair, and substantially the same exhibit. Sedgewick county leads the state in her poultry, as attested by the state fair and the exhibition at Sumner. . . . The horticultural hall, or tent, was a little unfortunately located for a rainy spell, but a liberal supply of sand carted and dumped in rendered it comparatively dry. The exhibit in this tent interested us more than that of any other department. Here were gathered the apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and other fruits produced by Sedgewick county. And we were gratified in beholding the result of our first ten years' effort in this Valley. It was simply splendid. . . .

The cattle show was not, to our mind, quite so attractive in some respects as the exhibit at the other fair, but in some particulars it was the same, although as a whole much larger. Short horns and grades ruled the day, and among the exhibitors we got the names of Hanna, Blakesly, Eichholtz, Lambert, Davis, York, Matthews, Ransom, Nichols, Brown, Guest, Blood, Botts, and may be others. At least 200 head of cattle were on exhibition. . . . Thirty pens of hogs were shown on the west side of the speed ring. Sedgewick county we verily believe leads the state in her average of fine hogs. The Berkshire, Chester White and Duroc all have their admirers, but the Poland China is decidedly the most popular with our farmers; next a cross between that breed and the Berkshires. The only explanation we can give is that the Poland soonest attains a marketable size. The fates seemed against all efforts for a successful fair this fall. Never before had the officers done so much conscientious, honorable and useful work. Several officers of each society spent several weeks in awakening the interests of the people and in securing exhibits worthy the name. But all did not avail to make either exposition a financial success. The week of the first fair, in addition to the general feeling of gloom, the wind and sand storm held high carnival for four days in succession. The next week was the Valley Fair which was ushered in with slight showers that promised cool weather, delightful skies and no dust. But the showers became solid and almost unrelenting rains. On Thursday morning it looked so much like clear weather that hundreds of farmers with their families came in to participate in the pleasures of the exhibition, but soon after noon the heavens frowned and water came down in torrents. Many who had come from a long distance did not even drive out to the grounds, while the people of the city kept at home. The exposition was extended to cover Saturday, but even the last day proved threatening.

The general condition of the corn crop in the great corn producing states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, is discouraging. Reports from a great many representative points show a great falling off compared with last year, both in old corn on hand and new in the field. The general average is not more than 40 per cent. As a result there will be a great reduction in fattened cattle and hogs.

Poultry.

Bantam Crosses.

A certain lady once produced a lot of chickens in market that attracted the attention of all the marketmen who were present, as they were so very plump, compact, and nice looking. Those who purchased them were always eager to procure more, and every year the old lady continued to astonish those who did not know how she succeeded in producing such magnificent chicks. They were not large, but medium, and their advantage consisted in roundness of form, plump appearance, fineness of bone, and tenderness of flesh. One day a curious visitor discovered her secret. Her chicks were produced by crossing an ordinary little "banty" rooster on common-sized hens. The cross was admirable for market chicks.

Are Bantams profitable? They are, but people will not agree to it, as they are so small. But the bantam lays a large-sized egg in proportion to its body compared with other breeds. They need, however, but the simplest kind of quarters, though such should be warm and

comfortable in winter, they consume but little food, and, considering the space they usually occupy, are but little trouble to those who keep them.

As a flesh producing fowl, they will give as many pounds in proportion to the cost of their keep as the larger breeds. For smallness of size, hatch them in August, but for profit, hatch them early in the spring. It is supposed that Bantam cannot cross with the larger breeds. We advise our friends to at once dispel such an elusion, for they can produce crosses from any breed, all doubts to the contrary long ago being dispelled to our satisfaction. The cross from the Bantam rooster makes quite a nice looking chick, but it is not always so satisfactory the other way, as we have seen one of the smallest of Golden Sebright Bantam hens produce chicks by a large sized Dominique cock, the cross being an unsightly bird.

As pets for children the Bantams are unequalled. They are very tame, and the cocks are as "proud as Lucifer," exhibiting an importance and self-esteem seldom visible in larger kinds. Bantams should be kept to themselves, and should not be stinted in food. Give them all they need, and they will be as profitable as any others. We believe the keeping of Bantams has much to do with the development of fondness for pet stock in children. For keeping young folks on the farm, give them pets.

Unless you want a large proportion of cockerels, do not set all the largest eggs you can pick out. There are no means known by which the sex of eggs can, with certainty be determined. Although many thought some sign indicated the sex, yet after repeated fair trials, all these indications have entirely failed with me, except the one which follows. With regard to the eggs of most of the feathered kingdom, if you pick the largest out of a nest, they are the ones that generally produce males, especially if they happen to be the first laid. Even in a canary's nest it is noticeable that the first egg laid is very often the largest, the young from it is the first out, keeps ahead of its comrades; is the first to quit the nest, and the first to sing.—*Henry Hates, in Rural New Yorker.*

The editor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* makes the following suggestions: "In breeding chickens for early market, it is important to have a breed that grows rapidly and fleshes up young; the skin should be yellow, and if the feathers are white, both the chicks and the old fowl will look much better when dressed than those with colored feathers. The color of the skin is important, yet half of the fowls that are sent to market have anything but a yellow skin. Small bones, short legs and a well-rounded form are also desirable, and a size, when fully grown, not less than five pounds, and not over six, before dressed, give the best early chicks for market. None of these qualities are an injury to a laying hen; and if to them are added good layers, hardy and quiet, we have combined the points necessary for both meat and eggs."

Charcoal laid flat, while on a burn will cause the pain to abate; tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents any unpleasant odor; foul water is purified by it; it sweetens offensive air; if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so porous that it absorbs and condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred cubic inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores. In cases of what is called "proud flesh," it is invaluable. It hurts no texture, injures no color, and is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant.

There is a great deal in the construction of nests. Darkness and seclusion are great stimulants to laying hens.

Dairy.

Quality of Cheese.

It is often remarked by cheese dealers from abroad that the quantity of fine Fall American cheese is comparatively small. This is accounted for by the fact that so many factories resort to skimming, for as soon as the hot season is over, and patrons can send their milk in good condition, the spirit of greed prompts skimming; and the quality is spoiled, and the reputation of the factory blasted at the very time when there is a chance to enhance it. The September and October cheese are those which are required to carry over for spring use; and when these are rich and solid, there is a good chance to get an order for them from abroad (for next season). But skimming prevents this. Moreover, makers seldom fully realize the effects of skimming. It alters the condition of the milk, which they have to work, retarding the desired change, and this, in connection with the colder weather, delays the development of acid. The maker tires of "waiting and watching," so the curd is dipped too soon, and the result is poor, open-textured cheese. Full cream October milk, properly made into cheese, and well cured, should be the very finest of the season; such as would be rich, mellow and fine flavored in April or May. Makers should see to it that the cold, clammy October make is superseded by a solid, firm, rich, well cured cheese. Patrons will assuredly find it to their interest to send only pure, sweet, full milk to the factories.

Breeders' Directory.

Cards similar to those below will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory at \$10.00 per year, or six months for \$5.00. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

PAVILION SHEEP RANCH, Pavilion, Wabunsee Co., Kas., E. T. Frowe, proprietor, breeder and dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

CUNEIF & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeders of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3800 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence solicited.

C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HENRY & BRONSON, breeders of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Rams for sale. Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas.

W. FLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Edinburg, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale.

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

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Prices less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

PIGS. POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and Yorks, shires, the Sweepstakes winners of Iowa. See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmas, 8AM JOHN. Eldora, Iowa.

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)



THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unusual quality, and fine breeding. All stock warranted. Orders solicited. Will be at the State Fair, at Bismarck, and at Wichita Fair with Pigs for sale.

J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kas.

F. E. MARSH,
GOLDEN BELT

Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAS.

I have now ready to ship the finest lot of thoroughbred Light and Dark Brahma Chickens I ever had. Will sell cheap this fall.

MARSH'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE AND PREVENTIVE.

A sure cure and preventive of cholera, Roup, etc., 25 cents per package, or 5 packages for \$1.00, postpaid. Circulars and price lists sent free. Agents wanted to sell Challenge Cure to whom will give liberal terms.

F. E. MARSH,
Manhattan, Kas.

Nurserymen's Directory.

PEACH TREES FOR SALE

at the Carthage Peach Nursery. Send for prices. B. F. WAMPLER,
Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.

Pomona Nursery.
Oriental and Hybrid Pears.
Manchester, Bidwell and Mt. Vernon Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Flowers and Fruit Trees. CATALOGUES FREE.
WM. PARRY,
Parry P. O., New Jersey.

Kansas Home Nurseries.
Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GILLES,
Lawrence, Kansas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.
Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000.
Strawberries many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000.
Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000.
Rhubarb, (Linneus) \$10.00 per 1000.
A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to
A. G. CHANDLER,
Leavenworth, Kas.

Nursery Stock

SYRACUSE NURSERIES.
One of the largest Nursery Establishments in America. All the leading varieties of both Fruit and Ornamental.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Roses, Elms, Maples, etc.

In large quantities and of unequal quality. Rare inducements to dealers.
SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Have on hand

Ready Money to Loan

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 7 and 8 per cent.,

Per Annum.

Farm Grist Mills

And Corn Shellers.
OVER 25,000 NOW IN USE.

Every Machine is fully warranted. Price of Mills, \$15 to \$35. Shellers, \$5. Don't buy a Mill or Sheller until you have seen our terms and illustrated Circular. Address
LIVINGSTON & CO., Iron Founders, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gold Medal Awarded

The Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," bound in fine French morocco, embossed, full gilt, 600 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.50 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 4 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute of Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 50

ELIZABETH CARRS, 60 styles, with name, 10c, 40 Transparencies 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N. Y.

Grange and Alliance.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President—W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

Vice President at Large—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.

Vice President, 1st District—J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud Co.

Vice President, 2d District—M. Cottle, Richmond, Franklin Co.

Vice President, 3d District—C. Beckles, Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

Treasurer—T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

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

National Farmers' Alliance.

That body met in Chicago recently. Kansas was represented by L. A. Mulholland, of Shawnee county. From the secretary's report it appears that at present there were 1,000 subordinate alliances, with a membership of 24,500, distributed as follows: Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa and New York had state alliances, and Illinois would organize a state alliance on that day. Nebraska had 291 subordinate alliances; Kansas, 245; Iowa, 150; New York, 60; Wisconsin, 51; Michigan, 18; Missouri, 19; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 45; Minnesota, 50.

Mr. Mulholland, for Kansas, Mr. Williams, for Iowa; Mr. Anderson and Mr. Norton, for Wisconsin; Mr. Wood, for Illinois, and Mr. Root, for Nebraska, made verbal reports of the general condition of the alliances in their several states, saying that they are growing in numbers and influence.

The following telegram was read:

YORK, Pa.—W. J. Fowler, President Farmers' Alliance: I am prevented by a serious and painful accident from being with you to-day, but am assured that as long as I live I shall give what feeble aid I can for justice to land and labor. I hope you will speak plainly to-day, and let all the world know that you do not lack gall to make oppression bitter.

JEREMIAH BLACK.

The committee on resolutions—L. E. Williams, of Iowa, L. A. Mulholland, of Kansas, and Milton George, of Illinois,—presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That farmers and others are oppressed by unequal taxation, by subsidies to monopolies, by selfish and dishonest officials, by railroad extortion and unjust discriminations, and by other privileged classes; and

Resolved, That the farmers and all in sympathy with them, unite in local, state and national societies for mutual agreement and united action.

Resolved, That all property, real and personal, corporate and individual, should be equally taxed, and that the holders of mortgages and other liens on property should be taxed for their lien, and the owner for the balance of his property.

Resolved, That we favor a just income tax.

Resolved, That the salaries of all public officers should be only a fair compensation for service rendered; that all government positions should be elective as far as practicable, and that the appointment of postmasters and other officers by the successful party is a gross violation of civil service reform, and a fruitful source of corruption.

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the practice of receiving free railroad passes by judges, members of congress, legislatures, and by other public officials.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government to at once exercise its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the states by passing such laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and impartial rates for the transportation of freight and passengers.

Resolved, That the combination and consolidation of railroad capital, and the influence of the United States in the maintenance of an oppressive and tyrannical transportation system are accomplished facts, demanding instant, vigorous, and unceasing action on the part of the producers of the country to remedy the same; and we earnestly urge all farmers to organize through the Farmers' Alliance or other organizations for systematic and persistent political action, and to subordinate other political questions to the emancipation of the people from this terrible oppression.

Resolved, That we demand such changes in our patent laws as will give patentees a remedy for the infringement of their claims, from the sellers of patents only, and not from their users, who are usually innocent purchasers of rights which they are made to believe are valid.

Resolved, That all persons should be allowed to make patented articles on payment of a royalty of a per cent. of the price of the article; the royalty to be the same on all patents.

Resolved, That the adulteration of food is as dishonest and more injurious than counterfeiting money, and should be punished as severely.

Resolved, That as delegated nominating conventions are frequently controlled by trading and bribery, and fail to justly represent the people, we recommend the plan of nominating all elective officers by direct vote by all members of the organization.

The following telegram was received from the National Anti-Monopoly League:

NEW YORK.—W. T. Fowler: The National Anti-Monopoly League sends greetings and an earnest wish that your organization may increase and prosper. The people must organize in defense of their rights, or acknowledge that men may become their masters.

S. E. CHITTENDEN.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' AND ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

The National Farmers' and Anti-Monopoly convention convened, as per announcement, in Chicago, immediately on the adjournment of the National Farmers' Alliance. The officers of the National Alliance were chosen as temporary officers, and were afterwards made permanent officers. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and reported as follows:

Resolved, That we endorse the resolutions and objects of the National Farmers' Alliance.

Resolved, That the importance of the agricultural interests of the United States demands that the head of the agricultural department be a member of the cabinet.

Resolved, That the live stock interests of the country demand of the hands of the government energetic action to stamp out contagious disease.

Milton George, editor of the *Western Rural*, presented a draft of a bill for presentation to congress. The draft was adopted. It provides

for a Board of Commissioners of Inter-state commerce, consisting of nine members, one-third appointed every year. The board is to have authority to fix rates of transportation on all railroads running beyond the limits of a state, to hear and decide complaints against railway companies; and to have a general supervision of railway commerce in the interests of the people, preventing drawbacks, discriminations, etc.

The Funny Part.

Paragraphs of Fun.

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men."

"We both scratch for a living," said the old hen to the editor. He told her to shear off.

A poem called "Song of the Farmer's Boy," very appropriately commences "Ho, brothers, ho!"

It's all owing to the drouth, I suppose, that is the cause of the failure of the North sea fisheries this year.

Even if a boy is always whistling "I want to be an angel," it is just as well to keep the preserved pears on the top shelf of the pantry.

Lady lodger—Yon dog, sir, is unbearable. He howls all night. Male lodger: Indeed! Well he might do worse than that; he might play the piano all day.

A clergyman in a Connecticut town declined the increase of his salary to five hundred dollars because the collection of four hundred dollars was all he could stand.

A sentimental young man when asked by a party of young ladies the other evening to sing, warbled forth: "She was a weath of woses the night when I lost my met."

At the medical examination: "How should you detect prussic acid among other substances?" "By breathing it," answers the candidate. "If I died immediately, I should know prussic acid was present."

Nowadays, when you see a man and wife together in public, you make up your mind there are neither children nor lap dogs in the family. If such were the case, the husband would have to remain at home with the children while the wife went out with the dogs.

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.

USE
LEIS' DANDELION TONIC
THE GREAT
BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER
PURELY VEGETABLE.



A PREVENTIVE FOR CHILLS, FEVER & AGUE.
A SURE CURE FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint,
Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite,
Languor, Sour Stomach, etc.
Especially adapted for Kidney Disease
and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies, also an extract, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO
LAWRENCE, KAS.

HOLLY and DEMAS
BRACKET SAWS
Children's Edgewood and Money-Makers.
Holly Bracket Saw \$3, Demas Bracket Saw and Lathe \$3.
We guarantee either of these machines to give better satisfaction than anything heretofore offered. Boys can make more money than anything else they can work at.

One Thousand Dollars
in prize, ranging from \$25 to \$250, are offered for the finest work on either machine. Prizes are so arranged that the beginner has just as good a chance as the expert. We make a special offer whereby any boy can get a

\$3 BRACKET SAW FREE

With one of these machines he becomes independent, can earn what spending money he requires, and in many instances establishes himself in a profitable business. For Illustrated Catalogue and Manual of Sawing and initial work, address, with 3 cent stamp,
A. H. SHIPMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

ONE MAN CAN DO THE WORK OF TWO
WITH THE
CLIPPER SAWING MACHINE

Already tried by thousands, who pronounce it "the best, lightest, simplest, and cheapest machine ever offered." Price \$12.00, shipped prepaid. Territory for exclusive sale, free. **LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.** Address,
J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O. or St. Louis, Mo.

ANY GENT Or lady that sends us their address will receive something Free by Mail that may prove the price of the goods they reach the foot of the hill. Address M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich St., New York.

Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc.

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T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

ONE MAN CAN DO THE WORK OF TWO
WITH THE
CLIPPER SAWING MACHINE

WARNER'S
SAFE
RENEWED
WATER
CURE



The leading Scientists of to-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a **POSITIVE** Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for **WATER**—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhoea or Falling of the Womb. As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, for it cures the organs that make the blood. This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the **LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE** of any medicine upon the market, and it is sold by Druggists and all dealers at **\$1.25 per bottle**. For Diabetes, enquire for **WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE**. It is a **POSITIVE** Remedy.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

CARD COLLECTORS.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

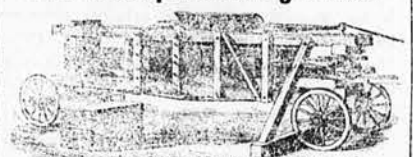
2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail you **FREE** seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
116 South 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Champion Baling Press.



For Hay, Straw, Moss, Cotton, etc.

Being the only Press made with a practical Double Acting Power, and the only one in existence that is **Self-Feeding** and **Self-Charging**. It never has been, neither can it be equalled in **Power or Capacity**. Send for circular to **GEIRT & CO., Quincy, Ill.**

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

GRAPE VINES.
All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Prices low. Also, the celebrated **NEW WHITE GRAPE,**

PRENTISS.

Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

ONE MAN CAN DO THE WORK OF TWO
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It is completely Self-Regulating and cannot be injured by a storm that does not destroy buildings. Has more wind surface in the wheel than any other mill, and therefore **More Power**. Has the Strongest Wheel of any mill as it has more arms for same size of wheel. Its self-governor enables it to run at a moderate speed with Entire Safety in High Winds. Turns in and out of the wind on a **STEEL PIVOT** which rests in a socket filled with oil. Has no rattle or clatter. Cannot be affected by Ice, Sleet or Snow. Never runs when pulled out of the wind, as it has an Adjustable Friction Brake, thus preventing the tank from running over and the pump from freezing up in winter. The four corner timbers of the tower go clear to the top and are all bolted to one casting.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cocks Powdered and here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Compound Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Compound Powders. Do not one teaspoonful of one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. **L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly King, or St. Louis, Mo.**

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For Stacking Out in Fields or Mowing a Way in Barns. Hundreds are now in use.

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Short, low taxes, good society, convenient markets, superior schools, healthy climate. Excellent for stock raising. **1,000,000** Acres of land in the West, along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. for sale at from \$2.50 to \$8 per acre on seven year time. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers of land. Send for maps and circulars. **W. H. CROFT, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.**

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, blunders, 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 FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "44" expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

Farmer for 25 Cents.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent to any new subscriber from this date until the 1st day of January, 1882, for twenty-five cents. This offer is made simply for the purpose of getting the FARMER into as many new hands as possible, with the hope of extending its circulation and usefulness. Send in the names and money.

Mr. H. A. Heath, is traveling representative of the KANSAS FARMER, duly accredited. Any business transacted with him in the interest of the FARMER will be honored at this office. Mr. Heath is also special correspondent of the paper, and will be pleased to avail himself of all courtesies extended to him by people of Kansas for the benefit of the FARMER's readers.

Please remember that any person who raises a club of ten subscribers to the FARMER at one dollar a year apiece, will receive a copy for himself for the same length of time free.

An eastern paper calls attention of farmers to the value of seed wheat of those varieties which produce three grains to the spike as compared with those which yield only two.

The Odd Fellows held the annual session of their Grand Lodge in Topeka recently. The order is in a healthy, working condition, and was represented by a good looking body of men.

Charles F. Mills, secretary, gives notice that the third annual meeting of the American Clydesdale Association will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, in Chicago, Ill., November 10, next.

The farmers of Kansas ought not to forget that their only means of communication with one another is through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. Every farmer ought to take the paper so as to learn what others are doing, and have a medium through which to tell them what he is doing.

The arrest of Mr. Parnell is creating a wave of excitement everywhere that men love liberty. He was an enthusiast, and from a British standpoint he needed to be restrained. But he did not counsel violence. He simply urged agitation in hope of a surrender by the government to Irish demands. England and Ireland are at the boiling point.

Ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, is the new secretary of the treasury to fill the place vacated by Mr. Windom. Gov. Morgan is an able man, and has always been well esteemed by good men of all parties. He has not been mixed up in any of the political squabbles which have disgusted the people in late years. His appointment gives general satisfaction.

Atlanta is having the first national exposition on southern soil. The Cotton Exposition there opened with flattering prospects. The movement was inaugurated in the interest of cotton alone, but it soon grew beyond that. It covers almost the whole range of field culture and mechanics. It is national, and in one sense international. Not only our own country, but the whole civilized world is interested.

A correspondent, sending a communication to the FARMER, asks "what kind of articles" we most desire. This paper is made for the farm and home. These two words give the range. Anything of interest relating to the farm or the home will always be acceptable. We don't want poetic or sentimental effusions. Something practical, utilitarian, something that gives, or asks for, experience or information upon practical matters, is what we need. Practical farmers, housekeepers, mechanics and laborers, always have something useful to say.

Grangers, ho! Alliances, attention! To you, through your officers, the FARMER has been for a long time making weekly visits, and these friendly and inexpensive visits to you

will be continued to the end of the year. May we not, in return, reasonably ask you to help us extend the circulation and influence of the paper? In every grange and alliance, from one to ten clubs, of ten each can be raised so as to get the FARMER for one dollar a year, and the person who passes the subscription paper around among the ten, will have a copy free. Thus we help one another. Will you do it?

At the recent session of the National Educational Association in Atlanta, Mr. Wickersham, gave it as his opinion that more than one-sixth of all the crime in the country is committed by persons wholly illiterate, and one-third by persons practically illiterate, and that the proportion of criminals among the illiterate is about ten times greater than among those who have had the elements of a common school education, or more. And in this opinion he is fully supported by men who are conversant with prison statistics everywhere.

In reply to a question or two asked by Mr. Mellenbruch, the FARMER has to say, that there is no need for such exceptions as he mentions in the liquor law. The making of cider and wine from one's own fruit for one's own use was never unlawful, and our present law does not change or attempt to change the status. Giving away liquors must be done with intent to evade the law, before it becomes unlawful. "Giving away liquors for a proper purpose, as to save life in an emergency," never was unlawful, and cannot be made so. Our present enactment does not pretend to do such an impossible thing. It is always lawful to do what the unanimous judgment of men declares to be right.

Women and Horse Racing at Fairs.

It is questionable whether the practice of women riding races at fairs is a good one. Indeed, the entire racing business at fairs might be dispensed with and no injury result from it to the agricultural community. Farmers do not need race horses, and their sons are not improved by learning to gamble on the fleetness of animals. There is excitement and a wild kind of entertainment in tests of the speed of horses; but whether the farmers' fairs are the proper places for such amusement may be doubted.

But what we desire to bring to the attention of our readers is horse-racing by women, and to suggest a fair consideration of its propriety and its value as an educator. This is not intended in any matter to either limit or infringe on the rights of women. The right of a woman to do anything which a man may do, need not be disputed in a discussion of whether she ought to do everything which her male neighbors may properly perform. If it had been designed that the sexes should share the burdens and responsibilities of life equally, the fact would probably have been apparent long ago. Savage life furnishes no encouragement for woman, and no argument in favor of her advancement. On the other hand, the most refined civilization is shocked at the boldness of some women; and the best type of woman would shrink from the performance of many acts which men do unquestioned. A gentleman having a son and daughter to educate might be willing that both of them study divinity, law or medicine; but if either of them must be an auctioneer, a street peddler or a horse tamer, he would hardly agree that his daughter should be that one.

Neither are we required, in this discussion, to debate the question whether horse riding is, in itself, a proper or profitable entertainment; for, as before stated, even though we admit any particular thing to be right, yet it may be that there are some rules of propriety which would forbid not only women, but even very old or very young men from having any connection with the matter as principals or participants. It is in that light that these suggestions are made. If it is right to run horses at fairs or anywhere else, there is no rule which would shut out either sex as riders upon any principle of natural right; but other strong reasons may prevail in the selection.

Whatever else may be said of horse-racing, it never made society or individuals any better. There is nothing about it that inspires any laudable ambition—such as to urge men and women to better purposes in life. There is no moral element in any entertainment of that kind. Like anything which produces great excitement, it is enjoyed simply because of the excitement; and like any game out of which money may be accumulated, the practice is continued and cultivated in order to make money. There are no higher considerations than those attending the public racing of horses anywhere. Men who engage in this kind of excitement do not connect it, either theoretically or practically, with any process of physical, intellectual or moral development. It is a purely money-making affair.

If it makes men no better, it will not do women any good. The number of women who are engaged in it is too small yet to produce a marked effect on their sex in general, except through the influence which women horse-racing has, or may have, on them through its prior operation on men. Any public act of a woman, on any low plane of life, which act is one that has been of doubtful morality, and formerly performed by men of no pretensions to lofty ambitions, lowers woman—lowers the particular woman in public esteem, and indirectly, debases the general estimate of women by men. This is true in theory and in practice, and it therefore appears that there is nothing to be urged in favor of women riding horse races at

fairs, but there is much to be said against it. In our opinion, the practice ought to be abandoned. Its influence is not, and can never be good. If we must have horse-racing, let men ride the horses.

Quarterly Report.

Through courtesy of Mr. Coburn, the secretary, we have the report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending September, 30, 1881. It is an interesting document. It gives the estimated quantity of wheat and corn in the state by counties, from which we learn that both of those crops are below an average.

The acreage of rye is about twenty per cent larger than last year. Two counties report a good crop, twenty-seven report an average, twenty-five report small returns. Oats was a good crop generally, though the average was smaller than in 1880. Flax was good in a few counties, and a failure in others. Rice corn was grown in twenty-eight counties, but it has not done as well as was anticipated. Buckwheat reached an average yield in only two counties. Sorghum has done well, fifteen counties report a large yield, thirty counties report an average yield with encouraging opinions of sorghum as a Kansas crop. It is sure and profitable. Twenty counties report less than an average crop, but there was only a small acreage planted, and little attention was paid to it; only one county reported a failure. The correspondents speak well of this crop and its adaptation to our soil and climate. Castor beans have not been extensively raised, but correspondents report them a profitable crop when properly handled.

Broom corn is very favorably reported, the state acreage is double that of 1880. The varieties most popular are Evergreen and California Golden. Millet and Hungarian have done fairly except in a few counties where drought and insects interfered. These crops are regarded by the people as good and safe. Tobacco did well generally when raised, and all reports agree that it is a profitable and certain crop here in the hands of experienced tobacco growers. Clover suffered badly except in two counties, Leavenworth and Miami. Timothy and blue grass suffered severely. Potatoes and fruit are far below an average.

The report contains much other valuable information, among which is an excellent article on "Source of Rain in Kansas," by Prof. Haw, and a number of brief reports on wheat growing in Kansas by practical farmers.

The Prohibition Matter

The FARMER does not intend to encourage a general discussion in its columns of the prohibitory liquor law. Justice has now been done correspondents, and there the matter may rest. The position of the FARMER on the subject is understood; and as the paper is not intended to be a channel for general discussion of any thing except what has direct relation to industrial pursuits, it is better that all other matters be kept within the editorial columns.

The time of a great many of our subscribers will expire within a few weeks. Of course they will all renew their subscriptions; but they can save this office a great deal of labor if they will renew at least two weeks before their time expires. Every subscriber's name is set in type, and at the expiration of his time, if he has not renewed the type is distributed. It is this labor we wish to avoid. If your names are in for renewal when the original time has passed, it saves the taking down and re-setting of your name, besides all the other work connected with it.

A new book for the farmer and stockman, containing forty-eight pages of valuable information on the diseases and treatment of domestic animals, by W. D. Scott, 366 Wabash avenue, Chicago, 1881, is on our table. It contains a great variety of useful and interesting knowledge on animals and their diseases, just such a book as every one who has the care of animals ought to have. It costs only twenty-five cents, so that any person who wants it can easily find means to purchase. From our examination of the little book, we feel like recommending it heartily.

When the pronoun "We" and others relating to it, are used by correspondents and other persons who represent only themselves individually, the words are not properly used. The personal writer should write "I," and not "We". The editor uses "we" because, generally, he represents others besides himself, and always speaks for the paper or other periodical for which he writes. It is only in cases of the most insignificant papers that but one person does all the editorial work, or that only one person is represented.

The latest cotton statistics of the southern states show that the crop of the year ending September 1881, is 6,589,329 bales, which is an increase over the preceding year of 832,000 bales, and 1,515,006 bales over the crop of two years ago. In the year 1865-60 the crop was only 2,229,000 bales. The product has increased yearly since that time. A large quantity of the crop is now made up at southern factories. The report of the Atlanta cotton exposition will be looked for with much interest.

I can make more pork with clean shelled corn soaked twelve hours in pure spring water, than I can with new, soft corn. I will keep my pigs in better condition, and my feeding floors and pastures will not be covered with cobs. The waste in feeding new corn is greater than cost of shelling the old.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

What they Say About the New Secretary.

[The following are some of the newspaper comments on the election of Mr. Coburn as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. It will be seen that the FARMER's estimate of the new officer is shared by many of our contemporaries.—ED. FARMER.]

Riley Co. Independent: F. D. Coburn, the new Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is well spoken of as being the right man for the position.

Kansas City (Kas.) Spy: Hon. J. K. Hudson, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has resigned, and F. D. Coburn has been selected as his successor. Mr. Coburn is a gentleman well versed in agricultural affairs, and no doubt will fill the office with credit to the state.

McPherson Freeman: F. D. Coburn, who has been appointed Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in place of J. K. Hudson, resigned, has been in the office as chief clerk under Mr. Hudson, and is therefore acquainted with the business and will make an efficient Secretary.

Holton Recorder: Hon. J. K. Hudson has resigned the Secretaryship of the State Board of Agriculture, and the board, by a unanimous vote, has chosen F. D. Coburn as his successor. Mr. Coburn is said to be excellently qualified for the position.

Sterling Gazette: F. D. Coburn, the newly elected Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, takes the work in hand in a manner which promises to make the office of even more importance in the future than it has been in the past. The new Secretary will receive the hearty co-operation of the press and people of the state.

Ohio Farmer: The KANSAS FARMER of Sept. 21 announces the resignation of J. K. Hudson as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and the election of F. D. Coburn as his successor. Mr. Coburn is known to many of our readers as the author of a work entitled "Swine Husbandry." His appointment is regarded by those who know him well, as a very good one.

Burlingame Chronicle: J. K. Hudson has resigned the position of Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, F. D. Coburn, a clerk in his office, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Coburn is thoroughly posted in every detail connected with the Department, and we believe will make an excellent Secretary. There is nothing flashy about him, but he will prove full of substance, or we shall miss our guess badly.

National Live Stock Journal (Chicago): The State Board of Agriculture of Kansas has done the agricultural interests of that state a substantial service by electing Hon. F. D. Coburn to the position of Secretary, in place of J. K. Hudson, resigned. There are very few men in any of our states so well qualified to fill such an office as Mr. Coburn, and the State of Kansas may well be congratulated upon having secured his services.

Farmer's Review (Chicago): Mr. J. K. Hudson has resigned the position of Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and the Board has unanimously elected Mr. F. D. Coburn to fill the vacancy. From all we know of Mr. Coburn, we believe him to be an excellent choice, and that he will carry out the policy of the lamented Alfred Gray, who had made the Kansas reports to be ranked among the best issued by any state. If Mr. Coburn does that, he will do well.

Chicago Evening Journal: Mr. F. D. Coburn, who enlisted for the war against the rebels, in Chicago, in 1863, and served honorably throughout the conflict for the preservation of the republic, and who, after the declaration of peace, became a citizen and farmer of Kansas, has recently been appointed Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of that state. We know Mr. Coburn well, and can safely vouch for the assurance that the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has chosen for its Secretary a very efficient and faithful gentleman.

Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist: At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. F. D. Coburn was elected Secretary, to succeed J. K. Hudson, resigned. We notice that the press of the State, in commenting upon the action of the Board, speak of the new secretary as a clerk in the secretary's office, and but little more is said of him. This is not at all surprising, as Mr. Coburn has never been a member of the legislature, or, we presume, a candidate for office of any kind. He came to Kansas some seventeen years ago for the express purpose of carving out a home from our Kansas prairies. He located in Franklin county, where he has followed farming for fifteen years with great energy and enthusiasm, and with measurable success. Mr. Coburn has read the whole volume of pioneer life, including preface and appendix; and he knows by experience just what are the trials and wants of Kansas farmers. During all this time, he has been an active correspondent of the National Live Stock Journal and other agricultural journals, where his vigorous practical letters have been read by thousands.

In 1877 he published his valuable work on swine husbandry, which had a large sale from the start. Two years ago Maj. Hudson, appreciating the value of Mr. Coburn's services, succeeded in inducing him to accept a clerkship in the office of the State Board of Agriculture, where he has been since.

We feel confident that Secretary Coburn will

be a success, and a worthy successor of Gray and Hudson every way. He has in him the thorough knowledge of the details of the Kansas farmer's life; and his Reports, we are sure will "come straight home" to the practical farmers of all sections of the state. Mr. Coburn has in him the energy and growth needed for the position; and let us all turn in and give him a hearty support—not for his sake, but for the good of our great State.

Alma Home Weekly: There is not a man in Kansas that would give better satisfaction as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture than F. D. Coburn. We have known him for years, and we believe the selection could not have been bettered.

St. John Advance: Hon. F. D. Coburn has been elected to the position of Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, vice J. K. Hudson, resigned. Mr. Coburn comes into the position with a willingness to take hold in every particular and advance the interest of his Department to the best of his ability. We believe he will succeed, and he should, and no doubt will have the hearty co-operation of the press and people throughout the State.

Prairie Farmer (Chicago): In the Prairie Farmer last week, we mentioned the election of Mr. F. D. Coburn as Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, vice J. K. Hudson, resigned. The selection is an excellent one. Mr. Coburn is one of the most industrious and progressive men in this country. The KANSAS FARMER, referring to his election, says: "He is a competent, careful man, intelligent, industrious, temperate, honest, and has had years of just such experience as will make him useful in his new position. He is fully in sympathy with the spirit of Kansas. Young and ambitious to excel, this office will afford him an opportunity to develop faculties which we are certain he can make very serviceable to the State. Under Mr. Coburn's administration, the work of his office will suffer none in comparison with that of his predecessors. The high standard of the Reports of the Board raised and maintained by Alfred Gray and Major Hudson will be improved, if such a thing is possible, by the new Secretary. The appointment is in every way a proper one."

Topeka Democrat: F. D. Coburn, the new Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is doing good work, and under his management the office will be all that is possible to make it. Mr. Coburn brings to the office the experience of years as a farmer in Kansas, familiarity with the work of the office, and a general knowledge of the agricultural and stock interests of the state. Mr. Coburn has long been high authority on fine stock.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

Fine Menino Rams.

A few yet on hand to be sold cheap by BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Topeka, Kan.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of F. H. Fitzgerald & Co., in another column, showing how every soldier disabled by accident or otherwise, can secure a pension.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce that Capt. H. E. Bush is a candidate for Sheriff of Shawnee county at the general election in November next.

\$1.500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Bideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

The Temperance Mutual Benefit Union of Kansas.

This mutual was chartered December 1878. Four death losses only have occurred and three of these were accidents. All were promptly paid. During the amendment campaign, Dr. Cooley, state agent, was the only agent in the field, yet over 600 applications were taken, amounting to \$750,000 and over of policy stock. His time was almost wholly spent in lecturing for the amendment. Now there are more agents in the field and more applications every day for agencies.

It costs only \$1.50 for a \$250 policy in this, \$2.50 for \$1,250 and \$4.50 for 2,500 policies. It is a home institution and some of the first men of our capital and state are connected with it whose names are a standing guarantee that it is all right. The classes are filling rapidly and the above rates continue only till they are full, as charter rates.

Low as it is, all ministers admitted and their wives at half price if they will help it forward. Rev. W. R. Davis, D. D., says of it: "I have compared the T. M. B. U. of Kansas with many others, and I deem it the most perfect success in all its aims of any like institution in the United States, and heartily commend it to all, especially ministers."

All inquiries addressed to Rev. Wm. M. Cooley, M. D., state agent, or Capt. C. E. Wheeler, secretary, will be promptly answered. Agents wanted.

Office, room 12, over post office, Topeka, Kansas.

Deserving Articles are Always Appreciated.

The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use.

Bartholomew & Co.

Topeka want a good practical farmer that has some knowledge and experience in the care of sheep.

Please Lend a Hand.

To all Subordinate Alliances:

I herewith make my report to date of monies received: Tisdale Alliance No. 56, 50c; Gypsum Alliance No. 144, 50c; Buckeye Alliance No. 189, 50c; Collyer Alliance No. 204, 50c; total, \$2.00.

Total amount of expenses: Railroad fare to Chicago, \$14.70; from Chicago, \$14.70; hotel bills, \$7.95; total, \$37.35; less receipts of four alliances, \$35.35.

Friends, I kindly ask you to meet the above expenses, if you think best, as I tried to do my best in representing your interests in the National Alliance, as also did Mr. Mulholland, and if you all respond, both of our expenses will be paid.

The four above named alliances will please accept my thanks. JOHN D. JAMES, Chairman Finance Committee. Concordia, Cloud Co., Oct. 15.

Van Winkle Speaks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our corn is not over half a crop, and of inferior quality; will have none to ship. Wheat about half a crop. Flax, not so much to the acre as usual, yet a large crop, as so much was sown.

Chinch bugs did us more harm than dry weather. This township will increase the acreage of wheat, but the county will decrease its acreage. Wheat sown this fall is very promising.

Had recently heavy rains; water courses high, all of which was much needed, as wells and stock water scarce.

Hogs are being put on the market not well fatted, and small, scarcity of corn compelling early sales in inferior condition. All kinds of stock healthy and in good condition. Not so many cattle and hogs fed as usual, and hogs will be scarce next year.

Fruit scarce and inferior. No frost as yet, and pastures improving since rains have commenced. Health good and people contented. R. A. VAN WINKLE. Arrington, Oct. 19.

A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on the table is baked apples. If eaten frequently at breakfast with coarse bread and butter, without flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removes constipation, corrects acidities, and cooling off febrile condition more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute them for pies, cakes and sweetmeats with which their children are frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the total sum of doctors' bills in a single year sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

Sheep for Sale.

Fine Merino Breeding ewes 100 to 200 head or the same number of Lambs bred from these ewes and thoroughbred Merino Rams call on or address BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Topeka, Kas.

Horses need rest as much as men and women do. But they need it at the time nature intended. Working horses hard all day and then driving or riding them about the country at night is cruel. Horses ought to be treated kindly, fed well, and have plenty of rest at the right time.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Chicago, sell the best and cheapest Car Starter made. With it one man can move a freight car.

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to **W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo.** They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

Holstein Cattle

The largest and deepest milking herd of Holsteins in the world. 25 head, pure bred, mostly imported, males and females, of different ages. A large and elegant stand of imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of all ages. Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of superior breeding. Personal inspection invited. Separate Catalogues of each class, and milk records of cows mailed free on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER. SMITH & POWELL, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

LADD'S

Tobacco Sheep Dip

IS NOT POISONOUS, and may be used with perfect safety to the animal and those applying it. It is guaranteed an immediate cure for Scab and prevention of infection by that terror to stock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increase growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece, instead of injury to it, as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return. GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap, and safe remedy ever offered to American wool-growers. We have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of the above.

Certain Cure for Scab and Vermin at any season of the year.

No Flock-Master Should be Without It.

It Costs no more than many Unreliable Preparations Advertised for the Purpose. Has proven a PERFECT SUCCESS WHEREVER USED.

Not a single failure, has been reported during the past three years it has been in use, while its sales exceed all other Dip combined. The leading stock-masters from Dakota to the Gulf unite in pronouncing it the ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB AND VERMIN to be obtained.

Send address for our new pamphlet containing testimonials, latest methods for treatment of Scab and Vermin, plans for dipping apparatus, etc.

Published for Free Distribution.

LADD TOBACCO COM'Y

No. 21 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Constipation has been Called

the father of diseases, therefore it should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat and sleep, and no health can be expected where a constipated habit of body prevails. Take a half tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator after each meal, the bowels will be gently moved, as naturally as if no medicine had been taken. Regularity in taking the medicine daily will effect a permanent cure.

"Have used Simmons Liver Regulator for Constipation of the Bowels caused by a temporary Derangement of the Liver, for the last three or four years, and always when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a great medicine for the Derangement of the Liver; at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it. "HIRAM WARNER, "Chief Justice of Georgia."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, prepared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

Special Notice.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50. KANSAS FARMER CO.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc. This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks. Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep. G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

For Sale.

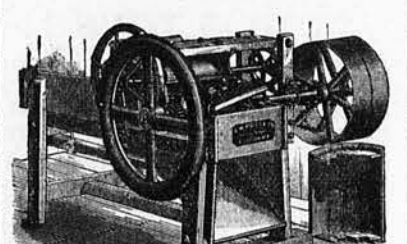
CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES, Half, three-fourths and full blood.

Short-Horn Bull, 2d Duke of Mayslick 35191. A STRAIGHT ABE RENICK ROSE OF SHARON.

Cotswold Rams. Lambs, Yearlings & 2-Year Olds. R. D. SWAIN, P. O. Box 297 Lawrence, Kas.

ENSILAGE.

THE ROSS GIANT, and Little Giant Cutters, For Ensilage & Large Stock Raisers. OF IMMENSE SIZE, WEIGHT, STRENGTH, AND CAPACITY. Guaranteed the Best Cutter for the Business. Send for Circulars to E. W. ROSS & CO., Fulton, N. Y.



These horses were imported by M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DUPAGE CO., ILL., upon whose farm can now be seen One-Fifth of All Imported French Horses Now Living in America. During the past 17 months 360 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported from France to this establishment, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year. 100 Page Catalogue sent free on application. Contains over 40 illustrations and the history of the Percheron race. Order 'Catalogue' AT THE GREAT CHICAGO FAIR, 1881, IN COMPETITION WITH THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION OF CLYDESDALE HORSES ever shown, consisting of the PRIZE WINNERS at the GREAT SHOWS OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND. M. W. DUNHAM'S HERD OF PERCHERONS was awarded the Grand Sweepstakes Prize, \$1,000 AND GRAND GOLD MEDAL. His Mare "MIGNONETTE" was awarded the GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE, \$500, and GRAND GOLD MEDAL; and his Stallion "VIDOCQ" was specially recommended to receive the Society's GOLD MEDAL.

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups. From noted stock. Ready for delivery now. Price, either sex, \$5.00. Address J. W. ANDERSON, Box 400, Salina, Kansas.

SHEEP For Sale.

320 good young sheep, mostly ewes and lambs. Also 30 good Merino Bucks. Apply to W. T. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery. Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kas.

100,000 No. 1 Apple Seedlings for Sale.

Will engage to put up grafts in large or small quantities at low rates. General assortment of Nursery Stock on hand. Send for Catalogue. Address WM. PLASKET.

For Sale Cheap. A Good Horse.

In good condition, to be seen at "Hotel de Hoes," opposite the Gordon House, or address J. DANFORD, Corner 1st and Adams st. Topeka.

Sheep Ranch for Sale.

WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK. 1,600 acres, and the most completely fitted up Ranch in the state of Kansas. Unlimited outside range; good winter grazing. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Jacks for Sale.

Cheap for cash, or cash and young steers, or Cots-wold sheep. Joe and Brigham Young, Two fine mammoth Kentucky Jacks, five and six years old, 14 hands high black, very heavy built, can show splendid coils. For further particulars address N. N. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas. Or come and see them on Alabama and Henry sts., Lawrence, Kas.

FINE SHEEP FOR SALE

I shall arrive in the vicinity of Larned, Kansas, about October 10th with about 5 000 EXTRA FINE SHEEP, which I will sell at low prices, according to the grade. Address A. B. LEGARD, Larned, Kas.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. War-ranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infest-ing sheep. Is non poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2 1/2 gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address T. SEMPLE, 300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Stock Ranch. A Bargain.

I offer, for a short time only, my double ranch, in the Solomon Valley, for summer and winter range; plenty of timber and water. Each Ranch improved. 400 acres, 130 plowed. Wide outside buffalo grass range. Near railroad. Will carry 2000 sheep. Price with Reaper, Mower, etc., \$1,500 cash or stock. Or, I will take sheep on shares. JOHN J. CASS, Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.

Three head of Herd Register Bulls of choice breeding from my Jersey Park Herd, at reasonable prices. Dr. O. F. SEARL, Solomon, Dickinson Co., Kas.

15,500 SHEEP FOR SALE.

8,000 Ewes 1 to 4 years old. 3,000 Wethers 2 to 5 years old. 4,500 Lambs.

The above are graded sheep, large and well woolled raised in Southwest Kansas, and are at Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas. HASSARD BROS. Caldwell Kas.

The 'Jack Plane' Harrow and Roller.

Drawn by a pair of mules. Is doing more and better work on my wheat fields than any harrow and roller can do. If I wanted a harrow or a roller I would purchase the Jack Plane.—Hon. Martin Allen, Hays City, Kas. Implement and territory for sale by J. W. MULVEY, Kidder, Mo.

209 Percheron Horses

Arrived in New York Aug. 26th And under Customs valuation Were Bonded for \$350,000.00.



These horses were imported by M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DUPAGE CO., ILL., upon whose farm can now be seen One-Fifth of All Imported French Horses Now Living in America.

During the past 17 months 360 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported from France to this establishment, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year. 100 Page Catalogue sent free on application. Contains over 40 illustrations and the history of the Percheron race. Order 'Catalogue' AT THE GREAT CHICAGO FAIR, 1881, IN COMPETITION WITH THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION OF CLYDESDALE HORSES ever shown, consisting of the PRIZE WINNERS at the GREAT SHOWS OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND. M. W. DUNHAM'S HERD OF PERCHERONS was awarded the Grand Sweepstakes Prize, \$1,000 AND GRAND GOLD MEDAL. His Mare "MIGNONETTE" was awarded the GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE, \$500, and GRAND GOLD MEDAL; and his Stallion "VIDOCQ" was specially recommended to receive the Society's GOLD MEDAL.

GREAT CHICAGO FAIR, 1881.

His Mare "MIGNONETTE" was awarded the GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE, \$500, and GRAND GOLD MEDAL; and his Stallion "VIDOCQ" was specially recommended to receive the Society's GOLD MEDAL.

For Sale Cheap.

2 shorthorn registered BULLS, 1 and 2 years old.

H. W. MCAFEE, 2 miles west of Topeka on 6th street road.

SHEEP SCAB CURED, Ticks and Red Lice

KILLED WITH LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID,

The new sheep dip and parasite destroyer. This fluid has all the advantages of Carbolic and Arsenic without their poisonous effects; entirely harmless when used internally or externally; mixes readily with and is used in cold water at any season of the year without injury to the stock; has never failed to give satisfaction. Send for testimonials, price list and directions. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

W. C. HOUSTON Jr., & CO., Commission

WOOL

Merchants, 110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT, STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE.

Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances,) including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent. will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it. WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston.

REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston; Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York

GREAT SALE OF PURE BRED

SHORTHORN CATTLE,

Manhattan, Kas.

C. M. Gifford, C. E. Allen and other leading breeders at Riley county, and the Hamiltons of Kentucky, will hold a Joint Public Sale of Thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle at the Fair grounds, Manhattan, Kansas.

Thursday, November 3d, 1881.

The offerings will consist of about 60 HEAD OF MALES & FEMALES

From the Following Well-Known Families.

Young Marys, Rose of Sharons, Josephines, Harriets, Miss Severs, Ianthas, Clarksville, etc., etc. Among them will be good breeding cows in calf by choice bulls. Young bulls helpers and a large number of choice young bulls ready for service.

The sale will be conducted by Col. L. P. Muir, of Kentucky, assisted by S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan. Sale positive and without reserve. Catalogues will be ready October 10th, 1881. TERMS CASH, or four months time will be given on approved notes with 10 per cent. interest. For full particulars and catalogues address C. M. GIFFORD, Manhattan Kansas. C. E. ALLEN, Manhattan Kansas. JOHN B. GIFFORD, Manhattan, Kansas.

Great Public Sale OF

Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses,

Hilldale Farm, near Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Ills., ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2d, 1881.

At the above time and place we will offer at public auction SEVENTY HEAD OF WELL BRED SHORT-HORNS, AND TEN HEAD OF IMPORTED SCOTCH CLYDESDALE STALLIONS & MARES.

The Short-Horns consist of 55 females, and 12 or 15 Bulls and bull calves, representatives of the following well-known families, viz: RENICK ROSE OF SHARONS, NELLY BLIES (Scar Sort), VICTORIAS, MAZURKAS, YOUNG PHILLISES, JOSEPHINES, MISTLETOES, CASSAS, LOUANS, WHITE ROSES, MANDANES, LADY CAROLINES, PERMONAS, LADY RAMPANTS, MINNIES.

and many other good families. The families are a very desirable offering, most all reds, some roans. All that are old enough are safe in calf to London Duke 31st, and the number does not include a single doubtful breeder or barren animal. Among the bulls to be sold is the finely bred Bull, London Duke 31st 3133, that is a very fine individual, and has proven himself a most excellent sire, also, one fine red one-year Renick Rose of Sharon bull by 2nd Duke of Airbrie. The remainder are from 10 to 13 months old, all reds and got by London Duke 31st.

At same time and place J. & C. Huston will sell six imp. Scotch Clydesdale stallion and four mares. Horse sale in forenoon, cattle sale in afternoon. Blandinsville is easy of access being situated on the Peoria & Iowa Division of the W. St. L. & P. R. R., 20 miles west of Bushnell, Ill., 35 miles east of Keokuk, and 25 miles south east of Burlington, Ia. On Nov. 3d, C. M. Branson of Iowa, Ill., will sell 40 head of Shorthorns at Bushnell, Ill. For particulars and catalogues address COL. J. M. JUDY, Auctioneer. RIGDON HUSTON SON.

Percheron-Norman Horses.

The Largest and Finest Lot West of the Mississippi River.

My stock consists of CHOICE SELECTIONS from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co., and M. W. Dunham, and young stock bred from these selections. I will sell STOCK BRED IN OUR OWN STATE, as fine as the best that are imported, or raised in this country, for less money than the same quality can be purchased in Illinois. Young Stallions and Mares for Sale.



QUIMPER. I have ONE STALLION six years old, weight 1700 pounds, fine style, good breeder, for sale. Will sell on time with good real estate security. Correspondence promptly answered.

HENRY AVERY, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

Literary and Domestic

Married—Died.

BY A. T. WORDEN.

In the columns, side by side,
Stand these captives, Married.—Died.
What link is this
That shades with death our nuptial bliss,
That blends beneath one earnest gaze
The story of two wondrous days?
The kiss of death, or blushing bride,
Sarcastic blend in Married.—Died.

Throbbing breast or heart that bleeds,
Tearful, bright or dull eye reads
Lines whose message is not clear,
Blurred and broken through a tear,
Lily fingers, hand of age,
Trace the lines along the page:
Death and Cupid side by side,
Sport with man in Married.—Died.

Here a requiem, there a song,
Blend and roll their notes along,
Village bells that ring or toll
Greet a glad or quiet soul;
To the church call the crowd,
Clad in cotton gown or shroud,
To the church we twice may ride;
Heed the headings: Married.—Died.

Holst the anchor, sail away:
Summer winds or sunlit bay
Lure thee o'er the outer bar,
Where the white-capped breakers are:
Staunch thy painted shallop be,
Strong to ride life's restless sea.
God shall rule the surging tide
That laps the shores of Married.—Died.

Orange blossoms, ripened wheat,
Sprigs of rue or liliesweet,
Curds of gold or locks of snow,
Wedding robes or garb of woe,
Hands in loving hands to rest,
Or folded lie on pulchre breast:
Who shall bloom and fruit divide,
So near the stories, Married.—Died?

Long Engagements or Early Marriages.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Do you not think, Mrs. Beecher, that long engagements are much safer than early marriages? A couple of young people have been discussing this question and cannot agree, so we have decided to request you to tell us through the *Christian Union* what you think about it. A large minority of us incline to favor long engagements."

There are two sides to your question. As soon as young men are prepared to begin their life's work, after having finished the education which was intended to fit them for it, we by all means decide in favor of an early marriage, both for young men and women. There is no period of a young man's life when he so much needs the counsel, sympathy and inspiration which are always born of true love, as when in his fresh, uncontaminated young manhood he begins the battle of life; a battle that all must fight in their first efforts for independent self-support; and he is safest and far more certain of success, who enters the arena of life shielded by the love which will unite with him in laying the foundations of home.

Knowing that the queen of his heart presides in his simple dwelling, and his labors must provide the means to keep it, while the wife seeks in all loving ways to aid him by tender care and judicious economy—how can this thought fail to give impetus to every exertion? All self-denial, all toil becomes pleasure; it is for her—for both made one. Whatever the avocation, the supreme love shielding the new home is the same. The woodman's ax swings lighter, the heavy blows on the anvil have more music than fatigue in them, the farmer whistles cheerily over his plow, the machinist's severest toil is lightened by a sweet refrain, when he knows that his fair young bride is in sympathy with him, and while watching his return is providing daintily for his pleasure and comfort, eager to give him a loving welcome. To the artist at his easel come fairer visions to be transformed to the canvas because of the dear one presiding over his house. The author in his study finds the dullest subject clothed in freshness and vigor, because of the gentle critic to whom he can go for aid and encouragement. The lawyer prepares his case with better balanced energy, thinks more clearly, pleads his cause with more effective eloquence, inspired by the cheering words uttered by his young wife as he goes to his labors, whose thoughts he is assured will follow his work with her judicious, tranquilizing sympathy. The physician, in his daily rounds among the sick and suffering, knows there is one, now all his own, praying for his success, and that knowing so fills his being that his very presence by the sick bed has healing in it. The young pastor, in his efforts to minister to the spiritual wants of his flock, will speak peace to the troubled souls committed to his trust with far more zeal and tenderness for the love that will smile on him when he returns home.

In every sphere in life, the early marriage that makes two faithful architects of a true home is a blessing that is not fully understood. It builds up a more perfect man and womanhood than can be realized in any other way. It shields the other from a host of worldly temptations that lie in wait and spring upon those who walk alone. Early marriages are the strongest assurances of a pure life. Marriages deferred until one has had a fine "time to look about," to judge prudently, not through the eyes of romance, too often prove fearful temptations to wrong doing. The man or woman who enters the married state from prudential reasons, not through the rich romance of the heart, has simply made a business bargain, instead of accepting what God meant to be the most blessed gift of man.

Let young people defer marriage until they are caught in the fatal nets of society life, and

allow themselves to be guided or governed by the rules and ideas that custom sanctions, and they are soon to feel that one must look for position, and argue that marriage must be deferred through prudential reasons. The young man learns to yield to the guidance of ambition rather than love; and the young girl who loved early, but waited for a few "seasons" in fashionable life, soon learns to feel that prudence bids her wait till her lover can enable them to begin life in as much style and splendor as her parents had worked themselves up to when their daughter arrives at an age to be grafted into another stock. But "a graft should always be willing to be a graft, and wait until by legitimate growth it has made its own top," and is tall and strong enough to vie with the parent tree. "Woe to that girl who says, I will not marry until my lover can provide for me at the beginning of life as lavishly and fully as my father could at the end of his." But God's blessing goes with her who carries into her new life all the delicacy and refinement of thought and action which she learned in the luxury and abundance of her wealthy father's home, providing that his wealth had only enriched the higher parts of her nature, and not so ministered to the grosser, selfish parts that she could not go forth to build up another home under many difficulties, much self-denial, and perhaps some hardships. Giving herself to her chosen one, she is ready to accept her husband's less abundant—it may be straightened—circumstances, that both together may cheerfully build up a fair estate and a noble position by beginning at the foundation.

But there are cases when a long engagement must be accepted. It is full of dangers; but if each hold fast integrity, and avert not from allegiance until the circumstances which caused a delay have passed, or been overcome, then a long engagement is sure to end in a happy marriage; for a love that has not been shaken by the long delay and usually long absences, is not built on sand, but on a rock, over which floods may sweep and the winds beat, and it falls not, because it is founded on immovable foundations. When, in very early youth, before education is completed and some employment secured, two meet—are drawn together and become devotedly attached—then we favor the long engagement, with all its perils and many heartaches; for any sacrifice is better than to relinquish the first love. We are a firm believer in the first love, given when the heart is young and tender, unstained by too close contact with the world and its bewitching and beguiling allurements. Such love honestly given and honestly returned, is, next to a mother's love, the safeguard of young men and maidens. This once secured, the world may spread out all her devices ever so skillfully, and she will not break the bond.

So, because first young love is so sweet, so strong, and when faithfully nurtured so enduring, we say, "Let it not go," even if it can be held only by a long engagement.—*Christian Union*.

The Minister's Cow.

It is a good thing for a preacher to "stick to his text." But if he is tied to it, it may run away with him, especially if it goes on all fours. An exchange tells this droll story of a clergyman's experiment, and how it ended:

Some years ago there lived in central New York a very worthy but eccentric divine, known as Father Goss. He had a hired man named Isaac, who always obeyed orders without question.

Father Goss bought a cow one day which proved refractory when milked, refusing to surrender the lactical fluid, although Isaac used all the persuasive arts of which he was master. He finally reported her delinquencies to his master.

"Well, Isaac," said he, "go to the barn and get those pieces of new rope." Isaac obeyed; the cow was driven into the stable, tied with a piece of the rope, when the Rev. came out armed with a knife.

"Now," he exclaimed to Isaac, "I will get on the cow's back, and you tie my feet beneath her, then you go on with your milking, and then with my weight on her back she must give down her milk."

Isaac obeyed. The feet were tied, pail got and milking commenced.

But Bossy objected, and plunged wildly about. The stable was low, and the Rev.'s head was fearfully thumped. "O Isaac! Isaac!" bawled he, "cut the rope."

Isaac seized the knife and cut, not the rope which tied the master's feet, but the one that tied the cow. The stable door was open, also the yard gate.

Away darted the frantic cow, the terrified man on her back, helplessly roaring, "Stop her stop her!"

While madly careering down the road, he met a parishioner, who excitedly called, "Why, Mr. Goss, where are you going?"

"Only God and this cow knows," groaned he, "I don't."

The animal was finally caught and the man released, much frightened but unhurt.

Home, Wife and Saturday Night.

Happy is the man who has a little home and a little angel in it of a Saturday night—a house, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or so; no matter how humbly furnished, provided there is hope in it. Let the winds blow—close the curtains. What if they are plain calico, without border, tassel or any such thing. Let the rain come down—heap up the fire. No matter if you haven't a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light

glowing coal makes, rendering cloudless, shedding sunset through the room—just light enough to talk by, not loud, as in the highways, not rapid, as in the hurrying world, but softly, slowly, whispering, with pauses between, for the storm without and the thoughts within to fill up with. Then wheel the sofa around by the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that, if so be that it is just light enough for two and a half in it. How sweetly the music of silver bells for the time to come falls on the listening heart then! How mournfully swell the chimes of "the days that are no more."

The Impossible.

Man cannot draw water from an empty well,
Or trace the stories that gossip tell,
Or gather the sounds of a pealing bell.

Man never can stop the billow's roar,
Nor chain the winds till they blow no more,
Nor drive true love from a maiden's door.

Man cannot o'ertake a fleeting life,
Change his wheat to a field of rye,
Or call back years that have long gone by.

Man cannot a cruel word recall,
Fetter a thought, be it great or small,
Or honey extract from a drop of gall.

Man never can bribe old Father Time,
Gain the height of a peak that he cannot climb,
Or trust a hand that hath done a crime.

Man never can backward turn the tide
Or count the stars that are scattered wide,
Or find in a fool a trusty guide.

Man cannot reap fruit from worthless seed,
Rely for strength on a broken reed,
Or gain a heart he hath caused to bleed.

Man never can hope true peace to win,
Pleasure without and joy within,
Living a thoughtless life of sin.

To Young Men.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"A penny saved is a penny earned" is an oft repeated expression, which I contend is *incorrect*, and to which I have invariably replied, "A penny saved is worth more than four pennies earned." "Why, how is that?" the young man will say—yes, and the old man, too, who had never given the matter due consideration. Now, in order to prove the correctness of this assumption, I will take three young men, representing the different types of character as they exist at this time—farmers, for instance.

No. 1 is fast, but works most of his time, and earns say \$120 a year; but he smokes cigars and takes his social glass when in company with others, bets, likes fast horses, attends all the dances in the neighborhood, etc., etc., and at the end of the year has saved nothing of his earnings, is in debt, and credit is gone.

No. 2 is not so fast, but likes to smoke and wear good clothes, but he does not take care of them nor anything he works with, and is careless in other respects. He also earns say \$120 a year, out of which he has saved \$10 at the end of the year.

No. 3 is more careful and uses economy; when anything breaks, he mends it in time; when the connections of his machine become loose, he tightens them to prevent breakage; takes care of his harness, houses and implements, and is careful in other respects, by which means he is enabled to earn, say \$200 a year, and has saved out of that amount \$50 at the end of the year. Thus it will be seen that only No. 3, the most thrifty and careful, saved but one penny out of four that he earned; No. 2, one out of every twelve earned; and No. 1 saved nothing—not one penny—out of a hundred earned.

This picture is not overdrawn, but portrays the three classes or types of characters, as they exist at this time, not only of young men, but some married men with families may be included.

Now, in conclusion, and in order to demonstrate the correctness of this theory, let No. 3 loan his \$50 out, and every dollar of interest it accumulates is worth just four other dollars that he earns, because it is clear, over and above his other earnings, out of which he has to live. It is the same as that much saved. As to No. 2, let him also loan his \$10 out, and every dollar of interest it accumulates is worth just twelve other dollars that he earns, for the same reason that he saves only one-twelfth of what he earns. So the less one saves, the more valuable it is to him, and the greater need there is for his saving. As to No. 1, I have nothing to say, but must leave him in the hands of a higher power to deal with, to which he must account for the manner in which he improves the talent entrusted to him. If he continues, he will not only entail poverty and degradation on himself, but on others he comes in contact with, whom his example and influence affect, or those whom he is instrumental in dragging down to poverty and sin with him.

Save of your earnings, young man. Much depends on you. Do your part well.

Lancaster, Kas. S. J.

Interesting Scraps.

Our ancestors may be a great honor to us; but it is much better if we are an honor to them.

He who, with good health, has a true friend, may laugh adversity to scorn and defy the world.

In 1842 the United States produced only 2,000,000 tons of coal, while last about 70,000,000 tons were produced.

Fear of punishment and hope of reward move cowards and scoundrels. Virtue is independent of either.

A soil which produces nothing can rarely be found; if it is not embellished with flowers, fruit, or grain, its surface is covered by rocks and thorns. Thus it is

with man; if he is not virtuous, he becomes full of vice.

As a rule it is with youth as with plants: from the first fruits they bear we learn what may be expected in future.

If you wish to appear agreeable in society, you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.

The sugar crop of the world in 1890 was 8,442,988 tons, of which 1,357,288 was from cane and 1,565,000 beet root sugar.

The total estimated yield of wheat in Michigan is 16,300,000 bushels, which is a little over half of what it was last year.

It is now estimated that the corn crop of this year will be at least one hundred millions of bushels short of last year's crop.

California estimates her wool clip this year at 52,000,000 pounds against 46,074,164 pounds last year, and 20,072,660 pounds in 1870.

According to the census, the \$614,200,400 registered government bonds are held by 73,114 private individuals and corporations.

Ireland will this year have a crop of potatoes large enough to supply the home demand, and a liberal margin for exportation.

Pennsylvania yields one-fifth of the rye produced in this country. The annual product in that state ranges between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels.

The difference between a cat and a comma is, that the one has the claws at the end of the paws, while the other has the pause at the end of the clause.

The variety of official pomp was shown the other day at Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, when a day laborer ordered Ex-President Hayes to get off the grass.

When an organization or a society attempts to pin the universe of truth down to a creed, the thinkers of the world drift past, and presently it lies a stranded wreck on the shores of time.

Germany has completed her subterranean telegraph system connecting 221 cities and towns with nearly 4,000,000 miles of telegraph cable, all laid underground. Any telegraph pole is a sign of barbarism, which Americans should protest against having in sight.

Traveling Men

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