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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Communications.

Taxation with Misrepresentation.

[The following article should have preceded the one "A Remedy for Taxation with Misrepresentation" which was published in the FARMER of September 1st, but by an "overt act" changed places.—Ed.]

Our heroic forefathers fought a bloody fight for eight years rather than submit to the odious tyrannical principle of "taxation without representation." Yet we submit tamely to that which is worse—taxation with misrepresentation. We endure all the evils yet reap none of the benefits of taxation and representation. Let facts be submitted: for assertions unsupported by facts are of little worth; therefore let these facts be submitted to the judgment of a candid public.

The farmer is taxed. He is taxed from twenty to one hundred and forty per cent. on woolen and cotton goods, on spool cotton, wool hats, blankets, steel and iron for spades, shovels, etc. Of the entire custom receipts of our government in 1875, amounting to \$157,000,000, more than one-half, or \$91,000,000, was internal revenue from spirits, tobacco, malt liquors made from the corn, rye and barley of the farmer. The tax for municipal, county and state purposes is assessed on property. I shall shortly show that the farmers own more than one-half of the property of this country. Hence the farmer pays more than one-half of the municipal, county, state and national tax. Farmers are taxed.

Farmers are misrepresented. Let us see what representation the farmers are entitled to.

In 1870 fifteen millions of the male population of the United States were engaged in all occupations. Of these, more than one-half, or one million six hundred thousand were engaged in agriculture. The census of 1880 will show fully as good a proportion. Now in our government numbers are taken as the basis of representation. The majority rule. National representatives are apportioned according to population. Hence the farmers should have more than one-half of our government offices.

But some claim that representation should be according to wealth. To satisfy them let facts be submitted. The property in the United States, personal and real, is valued at \$29,822,535,149. The farms are valued in round numbers, at \$9,000,000,000, while farm animals and farm implements bring the total up to \$11,124,959,037. Add to this the value of our agricultural products for one year, cereals, cotton, potatoes, hay, fruit, dairy, farm animals—\$3,911,944,478. Total, \$15,042,903,515. From this it will be seen that farmers hold more than one-half of the property of the country. Hence from this standpoint are entitled to more than one-half of the total representation.

Many think that not only should there be a property qualification, but no person unable to read or write should be a citizen. Statistics prove that a much smaller proportion of the rural population is illiterate than of the city. Hence, as farmers are more than one-half of the population, they would still be entitled to more than one-half of the representation.

Allow me to point out two facts. First, farmers are producers. Agricultural products foot up \$4,000,000,000 yearly. Three-fourths of our total exports are agricultural products. Second, farmers are capitalists. They possess more than one-half of the capital of the country.

Now it has always been conceded that upon the capitalists and producers the prosperity and welfare of a country depend, and that they of all parties should have a voice in the government.

I have now shown what representation farmers are entitled to. Let us see what they get. If I am not mistaken there are three Grangers in congress and less than twenty farmers. A majority of the whole are lawyers. The rest are doctors, merchants and parsons. But the lawyers control the senate and house of representatives. Now the question is, Do the lawyers represent the farmers?

Well, if he represents the farmer we want a new definition for that word. He controls the primaries; comes to the farmer, gives him a double dose of "taffy," praises his wife and nurses his children. The primaries choose the delegates that nominate him and the farmers



The above illustration represents a group of Jerseys of the famous Beech Grove Farm herd, near Indianapolis, Indiana, photographed from life.

The bull, One Ton, (2000) is described as a magnificent bull, now past three years old, with a very rich skin and horns as yellow as oranges and beautifully shaped, inclined and regular; his color is rich, dark fawn, shading down sides and neck, dark bronze; very long, black switch. He was awarded first prize at Indiana State Fair, 1878, is perfectly gentle in disposition and very reliable. He was selected by Col. Waring as the best young bull New England could produce. Col. Waring had a full knowledge of his ancestry, and chose him

because of their superior richness and fine butter-making qualities.

The cow, Boma, (4334) nine or ten months after calving, exhibited over fifty per cent. of cream. Bounty, 1606, the dam of Boma, has a record of fourteen pounds of butter per week, her only food being grass.

Marpetra (3552) was sold to a prominent breeder in Mississippi when quite young, and is now at the head of his herd.

Lee Brocq's Prize, (3350) whose portrait is at the head of the advertisement on another page, of "Beech Grove Farm Jerseys," was bred by Mr. John Lee Brocq, St. Clement's Parish, Island of Jersey, and was exhibited April, 1878, (17 months old) at the Royal Jersey Ag-

ricultural Show, and was pronounced by the judges to be the best bull of his age on the Island. Beech Grove imported him in August, 1873, paying a high price for him. Lee Brocq's Prize stood at the head of the herd at St. Louis, October, 1878, that was awarded the first prize herd premium, having nine herds in competition.

Mr. J. O. Young, Clerk of Washington county, Kansas, has recently purchased the nucleus of a herd from Beech Grove, consisting of several heifers and a young bull, and we trust he will achieve eminent success in this attempt to introduce a better herd in Kansas from this fine strain of Jerseys.

Feeding Millet to Sheep—Answers to Inquiries.

I have never fed millet to breeding ewes. I had as fine a lot of German millet last fall as I ever saw, and after feeding corn fodder to my stock during the winter, I commenced feeding the millet about the first of March to my rams and horses. The rams did finely and came through better than they have any spring since I have been in Kansas, but my horses did not, nor have they recovered from the effects of it yet. Some of it had seed on, the balance was injured by the chinch bug and I cut it green. I consider it good feed for sheep, but do not know how it would operate with breeding ewes.

There is no kind of fodder that I think is equal to corn fodder for any stock, and the more corn left on the better.

I have a fine lot of drilled sorghum that I am cutting for feed. It is fine and very heavily leaved. Can any one tell me if it will make good feed for sheep and horses? I cut it with my reaper and bind it, and set it in shocks to cure thoroughly before putting it in stack. I am cutting it high to get rid of the butts. It stands from four to seven feet high. Some is just showing the tassel. W. J. COLVIN.

Letter From Pennsylvania.

ED. FARMER: Enclosed please find two dollars to pay for two years' subscription for the KANSAS FARMER. I have been taking the FARMER for the last year, and I don't see how any Kansas farmer can think of getting along without it. It is worth many times its cost to any one who is trying to make his farm a source of profit. The farm letters alone are worth many times more to any farmer or stock-raiser than the price of the paper.

I have a farm 218 miles west of Kansas City, in Reno county, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad. I went there in 1873 when the county was new. I was there in '74—the grasshopper year, and saw my corn devoured, but stuck to the ship. In the fall those that had the means to get seed put in wheat, and the railroad company loaned seed to many who could not buy. The conse-

quence was a good wheat crop in 1875 for those who got their crop in in good condition and not too late, and the three years following brought good crops. The two past seasons have been partial failures, but I have faith in the country to the effect that I am sending the money there to have eighty acres of wheat put in this fall, and expect to have a good harvest in June, 1881, and if I am not disappointed in my expectations, I shall return to my Kansas home next harvest, after an absence of over four years.

I will close by wishing the KANSAS FARMER success. JAMES S. DEWITT.
Custer City, McKean Co., Pa.

Use Pure-Bred Bucks.—How to Select.

There is a very sensible article in the FARMER of September 1st, on the necessity of using pure-blood males to improve native stock. The practice of using first-cross grades of any animals because they show a fine appearance, is a very foolish practice. I have noticed it more in sheep than other animals, probably because I have paid more attention to that particular stock than any other. The writer says they are ignorant of the fact that such animals make but little improvement in the stock, but propagate a race which proves to be mainly scrubs and never meets their expectations. It is a common practice among many sheep-breeders who purchase a valuable ram at what they consider high figures, and in order to get their money back soon, they will save all the males that resemble the sire and sell them for half-bloods at a low figure, and often use the same themselves, therefore losing what benefit their first purchase might have been to them, as the grade stock deteriorates faster than it improves even by careful breeding.

We hear buyers (who have little or no experience) ask the question how often have the sheep been crossed, but seldom ask what kind of stock they have been crossed with. This ignorance or neglect is the reason why our western breeders improve their sheep so slowly. They seldom purchase a good ram, and they often make the excuse that they intend selling their herd, and such stock will sell just as well as if it was better bred, which is too true. If a man does not intend to remain in the business he has a good excuse for purchasing cheap rams, for really good sheep seldom bring their value, while scrubs often bring more than they are worth.

I had much rather have a good native than

a poor grade. I once bought a lot of choice Mexican ewes and served them with my best rams, (I always make a practice of keeping some of the best) and the first crop (996 head) sheared an average of 8½ pounds per head, of nice, long, clean wool. Such a herd is worth more than double their number of second and third crosses that will only shear four to five pounds.

A good and experienced breeder will never purchase a grade animal to breed from no difference how cheap it may be. We think it is safe for new beginners to follow the example of experienced breeders. We think it the cheapest and most expeditious ways to follow the plain road that sensible people have marked out and traveled.

It is not safe to buy rams from many of the eastern peddlers for the reason that their rams are usually sheared early, and prepared for the market, and usually shears his best fleece the first year after the purchase. Neither is it safe to buy from a peddler who is shifting his trading grounds every year. If he is a reliable dealer and his rams give good satisfaction, his stock will usually find ready sale among his old customers. It is far safer to purchase those that have been wintered and sheared in your vicinity.

They give much better satisfaction after having been kept one season in our western climate. All eastern sheep loose much of their blackness and surface oil after a season on the plains, but the weight of fleece, length of staple, and circulating oil, will be retained, and the first two qualities are usually increased.

I do not make these statements because I have fine rams to sell. Their reputation, wherever they go, is their best advertisement.

To those who are not experienced, I will say: Avoid too many wrinkles in your choice of rams; also an extremely long staple or very dark surface, neither is much of a recommendation. Never purchase a ram with a soft, silky fleece, or fine, small limbs. Strength and constitution is what you want, and neither of the above points denote it, or purity of blood.

W. J. COLVIN.
Larned, Pawnee Co., Kansas.

Rice Corn—Wants to Know All About It.

110 miles west of Topeka on K. P. R. R. Rain, rain, mud, mud; but we won't grow for net long since it was all heat and dust, so that crops have been greatly injured.

Corn not half a crop; potatoes ditto. Wheat was a short crop and hay a shorter one, so short and fine that the present wet weather is rotting it in the stacks.

Many acres of corn are being cut up.

I am very anxious to learn more of rice corn. I hope those having experience with it will write for the FARMER and tell us whether it shells off on the ground as soon as ripe, (like wheat) or can it be left in the field till winter? Is it necessary to thresh it? or can it be fed in the head? Must the stacks be covered? Does it easily spoil? What is the value of the feed in comparison with corn? What is the ordinary yield per acre? How should it be planted, drilled, checkrowed, or broadcast? What is the truth in regard to two crops on the same stalks, when the first is removed as soon as ripe? How is the best way to gather it? P.

Salina, Saline Co., Kas.

Pear Trees.

I have wanted some explanation a long time: Why will pear trees that are cultivated, plowed and hoed grow very slow and finally die?

Why is it that pear trees that are planted where they cannot be, or are not cultivated, thrive, grow strong, and when old enough bear uniformly good crops of fruit? and why do the pear trees do the best where the soil is very hard. If the ground around pear trees is tramped the trees seem to grow faster and bear better fruit? I have noticed the above facts for twenty years. Am I correct?

I think it will pay to discuss this pear subject and let the people see what the facts are. J. W. SPONABLE.

Paola, Kansas.

If you have not running water in the milk house, provide yourself with a good windmill pump. As soon as the milk is drawn, carry it at once to the milk house. Have the water about your cans changed several times, and the milk stirred to prevent cream raising, until it is cooled to about 60° for the night's milk and 65° for the morning's.

Farm Stock.

Can Farmers Stock to Improve Their Stock?

Throughout the great and growing agricultural states of the northwest there are thousands of farmers who for various reasons, most of which are insufficient, have made little or no improvement in the grade of their cattle. Occasionally one will be heard to argue that it doesn't pay; but this class is rapidly disappearing. A great majority admit that the improved breeds mature earlier, take on flesh quicker, and convert grain and grass into beef or milk more economically than the common or native stock, but put in the plea of "can't afford to raise fancy stock." They point to perhaps the only man in their neighborhood who breeds thoroughbred cattle (probably some man of capital who has engaged in the business more as a recreation than otherwise), and say, "There is Mr. A.; he has a thousand acres of land and plenty of money; he is able to handle high-priced cattle, but we poor farmers can't afford it." That is the delusion which prevents thousands of farmers in moderate circumstances from having anything to do with blooded cattle. We speak of cattle in particular, because, as a rule, this is the last class of stock which the ordinary farmer commences to improve.

It doesn't require a section of land, nor a big bank account to make a beginning. You need not go to England, nor even to a sister state, to get the "blood" which is so sure to "tell." Good, reliable breeders of Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, etc., are scattered all through the states, and will supply, at reasonable cost, a young bull, or a few cows, or whatever may be desired. A pure-blooded bull can be bought all the way from \$50 upwards, and, bred to native cows, will give half-blooded animals which, when grown, will sell readily at high figures, when the "scrubs" are not wanted at any price. If any farmer says he hasn't \$50 to spare, let him join his neighbor, and own the animal in common. From this point of view the "can't-afford-it" plea disappears, for, if necessary, a pool of \$5 each can be formed. In just that way the breeders of Madison, Clinton, and other counties in Ohio, in early days, formed their associations for importing Short-horns from England, and the great results accomplished point the way for the common farmers of today.

If you already own eighty or one hundred and sixty acres, when you have a little money ahead, instead of buying the "adjoining forty," and trying to buy up all the land around you, invest in a half-dozen thoroughbred cattle, and in a few years they will be worth more money than the farm they are kept on. Only a few days ago, our attention was called to the case of a man who had attended a public sale of cattle, and bought several animals; since then he has sold enough to pay the original purchase money, and the cattle remaining are worth a good farm. His experience is, of course, only that of hundreds of others.

As long as our ordinary farmers leave the breeding of blooded cattle to the "man who can afford it" as they too often put it, the work of raising the grade of the stock which find their way to our markets, and of the cattle generally throughout the country, will go slowly forward. We urge it upon those who appreciate the superiority of the improved beef and milk breeds, but who think they "can't afford it," to reason among themselves upon the subject, and we believe they will become convinced that they can't afford to raise "natives" any longer. You will see plenty of good cattle at your state and county fairs for the next two months, and by making some prudent purchases, either alone or with your neighbors, you will be laying the foundation for a valuable herd.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Stock at the Fairs.

The Journal has frequently made suggestions as to the management of our agricultural fairs. We have done this because we heartily believe in the value of these exhibitions. They are not perfect in plan and management—sometimes they have had serious evils connected with them—but in the aggregate they have done much good.

Perhaps in no way have they done more than by developing an interest in improved stock. The live-stock show is confessedly one of the most attractive departments of nearly all these fairs. From the exhibits made at state or county fairs, many thousands of farmers have received their first definite idea of the comparative merits of animals of different breeds, and their first incentive to the improvement of their own stock.

All will agree that the managers of the fairs should seek to make them attractive and profitable to the largest number. Exhibitors are not only entitled to win prizes, if their exhibits deserve them, but also to secure any other legitimate advantage. Visitors are entitled to all practicable facilities for examination, and for acquiring useful information.

A great help to intelligent visitors is to be found in a systematic arrangement of the exhibits. In the smaller fairs there is often a great lack in this regard, partly due to allowing entries to be made at any time until the fair is half over, and permitting each exhibitor to select the place in which his animals are to stand.

Coupled with enforcing rules requiring entries to be made at a reasonably early date, we believe it would be a decided advantage, at least for the larger fairs, if catalogues were printed, giving the place at which the various classes are to be found, and information about

the different animals. The old argument that the examining committees are not to know, whom the articles belong, has very little force, especially when applied to live-stock. As a matter of fact, the committees usually do know the ownership.

If a catalogue be not published, it seems to us that exhibitors should not only be permitted but be required to post cards at the stalls or pens, giving the information which otherwise is only to be obtained by questioning. The breed, age, weight, perhaps an indication as to pedigree, with name and address of the exhibitor, in catalogue or on card, can readily be given, and the advantage both to exhibitor and visitor would be very marked.

Promptness and punctuality are qualities not always found at our fairs. It is difficult to secure them, but certainly not impossible. Given good weather, and there are few sufficient reasons why an announcement that a certain class will be judged at a certain time should not be carried out. Seeing horses and cattle in their stalls, is, at the best, unsatisfactory; and there is a special interest in seeing them when being examined by men supposed to be especially competent to decide on their merits. Much less is made of parades of the horses and cattle at our fairs than is the rule at the British shows. At the latter, a daily parade of all the horses and cows is often counted the leading feature of the show. Such parades enable visitors to get a much more satisfactory view of the entire show in these classes than is otherwise practicable, unless by spending much time and labor in the effort.

The importance of good awarding committees all admit, and all admit the difficulty of securing them. Our personal view is, that the better plan is to have but comparatively few committees—certainly not more than one for each breed—and that the members of these be appointed in advance of the fairs, and their acceptance be received. If the committees can commence their work early in the fair, there is little need of multiplying the number.

In the announcement of most societies will be found rules and cautions against giving premiums to over-fatted animals in breeding classes. Notwithstanding this, there is a common and deserved complaint of the forced condition in which so many breeding animals are shown. The evil is not a slight one. Unquestionably many horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are shown in such a condition as more or less injure them. The remedy lies both with the societies and with the awarding committees. If these will enforce the rules, the false standard to which the public have become accustomed may be corrected. There is no necessity for going to the other extreme. An ill-cared-for animal, or one in low flesh, should not ordinarily be commended; but there is no good reason why a breeding animal shown in such high condition as to be uncomfortable and ungraceful, should either attract to the eye, or be honored with a prize. A horse so fat as to be unfit for reasonable labor, a cow or bull so fat as to be unable to walk naturally, a pig scarcely able to stand—these only a falsely educated taste will admire.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

The Horse's Punishment.

A horse appreciates a comfortable fitting harness as much as he does a properly fitted shoe. The latter, when set too tight, or with a nail driven into, or too near the sensitive tissues, produces positive lameness. Under this condition of things he is promptly taken to the shop for relief. But he may suffer nearly or quite as much from the chafing of a badly fitted collar or a narrow belly band, drawn too tight. Or from a check rein shortened up so as to form of itself one of the severest of punishments. Either of these conditions will produce restiveness in the dulllest brute, and in the case of an animal of nervous temperament, and having a thin sensitive skin, he is liable to become frantic, the obtuse owner or driver seldom appreciating the origin of the difficulty.

No greater evidence can be advanced to establish a horse's entire submissiveness than his willingness to pull against the collar with a portion of the breast surface denuded of its skin, and showing the highest possible state of sensibility. The average horse will do this, shrinking at every step. A horse learns to dread the approach of the master or driver, with harness in hand, if this has previously been a source of torment, or even discomfort. A horse properly handled for a period, in a well fitted harness, then chancing to fall into the hands of a bungler, will at once detect the undue tightness or looseness of the strap, and will not settle down to his usual gait, contentedly, while the irregularity remains. A spirited horse may, under such an irritating influence, do from downright fear what may be wrongly charged as viciousness. Heavy strokes of the whip may fall upon the irritated neck only to be followed by evil results.

Among the every day torments to which the horse is subjected, we will enumerate the following: 1st. Abraded breast. 2d. Inflamed back from defective saddle or harness pad. 3d. Sore mouth from a too tight gag rein, a severe bit or both. 4th. A sore tail from too tight or ill-made crupper. 5th. An abrasion under the body, caused by a too tight or badly fitted belly band. 6th. Irritation of the eyes from blinders being strapped too close together, or on the other hand are allowed to swing around, first striking one eye and then the other. 7th. Ears chafed by the brow band being placed too high, or by metallic bristles with sharp outer rim, the base of the ear pressing across this at every motion. 8th. The excessive fatigue of all the structures of the neck under the influence of the bearing rein. The bearing rein, if made taut, and kept so for any considerable length of

time, is a source of great discomfort to all horses, and an insufferable torment to many. A taut rein can be used with entire propriety on horses of fine easy carriage especially while in motion, but if the muscles and bony structure of the neck extend forward horizontally from an upright shoulder, rather than striking out from a slanting shoulder, then the most intense suffering will be inflicted by straining the neck up to an angle entirely unnatural to the animal, especially if this strain be long kept up. To strain a culprit up by thumbs, till only his toes touch the ground, is certainly one of the severest admissible punishments that can be inflicted upon a horse, and the check rein is undoubtedly akin to it, in its extreme application.—*Williamette Farmer.*

"Jersey Queen," six and one-half years old, owned at Barnett, Vt., produced during the year ended last March, 746 pounds of unsalted butter. A description in the *American Cultivator*, of the appearance and treatment of this great dairy prize, mentions "extraordinary development of udder and milk veins, perfection of coat, beauty of face, and especially remarkable eyes. She is very large for a Jersey, a little coarse in form—by no means a typical beauty of that breed,—but there is something very attractive about her, and she has a really queenly air. She shows great strength of constitution and steadiness of nerve—nothing seems to disturb her. She has seldom received cornmeal, has never been highly fed, and being now just in her prime, gives every promise of next year exceeding her own wonderful record." Her proprietor, Mr. J. S. Kenerson, purposed developing a Jersey family of the Queen strain, by careful keeping and judicious breeding. The average yield of butter cows in this country is, as yet, less than 1000 pounds a year.

Poultry.

Artificial Chicken Hatching.

The Henny on the Palisades—Very Much Like an Improvement on Nature.

Directly opposite Yonkers, on the top of the Palisades, where the trees which fringe their summits look like bushes from the river, there is a large "henny" where chickens are hatched artificially.

From the road (the "Boulevard," the Palisades dwellers call it), the visible and working part of this establishment looks exactly like a large conservatory. That is where thousands of chickens are kept for the first eight or ten days after being hatched. But the hatching room is much larger than a good sized clothes closet, and is situated in one corner of the neat, unpretending dwelling which faces the road. In this closet 13,000 or 14,000 eggs are being incubated at the same temperature as that furnished by the natural mother. The eggs in square, flat racks holding thirty or forty each, are placed one rack above the other in a grooved frame work, and are slidden in and out at pleasure.

The heat is regulated to the proper temperature by an electric apparatus which rings a bell when it falls below or goes above a given point. The eggs in their racks are taken out and turned and cooled once a day. Some people are not aware that the sitting hen turns her eggs daily in order, possibly, that both sides shall receive an equal degree of incubation. At all events, this is as near as human beings can arrive at the reason. But turn them she does, and it's a wonderful thing that she does it.

Not only does she turn her eggs, but she leaves her nest at a certain time to seek food, during which period the eggs cool. So in artificial hatching the eggs are likewise taken out daily and allowed a short time to cool.

After the eggs have been set at artificially eight or ten days the manager examines each to see how it is getting on. He carries each egg to a box, with a burning candle inside and hole on the outside. He holds each egg to the hole, the room being darkened. The egg is thus rendered translucent—and its internal condition is pretty clearly revealed. If the egg means business there will be a line near its larger end, and the fluid within will seem to have sunk down to a level with this line. In fact, it is this shrinkage which causes the line. By the tenth day the embryo chick may be seen as a small black object propelling itself like a black bug in the egg's interior. This spectacle is very interesting, and it would be pleasurable to prolong one's investigation, only the vapor bath heat of the dark closet where the examination is prosecuted is not favorable to the peace of mind of any one wearing a starched shirt-collar, at least if one's desire incline to the perpendicularity of that collar.

The chicks last hatched from a rack of eggs are the feeblest, and one or two of them generally die.

The newly incubated broods are first placed in the glass structure, resembling a long conservatory. They live in pens, sixty or eighty in each. Before the pens are lines of boxes, in which grain is sprouting. This serves as a part of the chicken's feed. Several thousand peeping chickens abide in this building, a certain degree of heat being maintained artificially. In the rear is a still longer structure, containing some large chickens, almost ready for market.

In another building are the devices for the artificial fattening of fowls. Old hens are tethered in a series of circular pens which turn on a perpendicular axis. Each old hen is fastened by a leg in a special stall. The object is to make them eat as much as possible and gain as

much flesh as possible in as short a time as possible. To do this their food, in a semi-fluid state, is pumped into their crops through a flexible tube. As each old hen is by the revolving rack brought face to face with the operator, the stomach pump is put into her throat and an assistant at the machine pumps her full, and the same process is repeated as soon as digestion has done its work. About twenty days are required thus to fatten an old hen for market. It's a French device of course.

Formerly in the French fowl marts the fowl fatteners did the business by filling their own mouths with mush from the tub and blowing the mixture down the fowl's throat.

In one coop an accommodating rooster, who had taken prizes at a fair show, was seen with his back almost denuded of feathers picked off by the hens. Hens will do this for the sake of the tiny drop of blood at the end of the quill which penetrates the skin, and roosters will submit to this sacrifice. Hens are fond of blood, and when once they get a taste of it in this way they never cease the practice. It destroys, however, the dignity of a rooster's bearing to see him thus barebacked, with his tail feathers sticking out.—*New York Graphic.*

Apiary.

Working for Extracted Honey.

To queries propounded on size of frames to A. J. King, of the *Bee-Keepers Magazine*, N. Y., (and for all practical questions on bee-keeping we believe there is no better authority,) we have received through the September No. of the *Magazine*, the following reply:

"The size of frame makes very little difference with the yield of honey. Everything depends upon intelligent and judicious management. It is often claimed that the Gallup size, 11½x11½ inches—about the smallest frame ever used, is best, and as proof that it is, it is said that it is used by Mr. Doolittle, who is famed for reporting, every year, extraordinary crops of honey per hive; but E. D. Clark, of Randallville, N. Y., who gets just as large or even larger averages per hive, uses the Quinby frame—the largest ever tried, 19x11 inch. This seems to demonstrate to me that success depends upon the man more than on the size of frame he uses.

"A large frame can be extracted just as quickly as a small one, so if nothing but extracted honey is to be taken, a large frame would be the better; but the comb is a little more troublesome about breaking out of the frame. In the ordinary manipulations of the hive, the small hives can be handled so much more rapidly than the large, that more hives of the former can be gone over in a day, for any purpose, than of the latter, which, of course, contain fewer frames. While the size of frame is largely but a matter of taste, it would be unwise for any one to adopt an odd size. Bees in one of the regular-sized frames, American 12x12 inch, or Langstroth 17½x9½, or, perhaps, Gallup 11½x11½, or Quinby 19x11, or the Eclectic 15x10, are at all times a cash article, but in odd frames they are unsalable at anything like their real value. Your frames must be adapted to the size of one of the standard section boxes, as all irregular sections will not bring the highest market price. Of course any section could be used, if they were to be put only on the top of the frames, but to get the honey possible we must have a section that can be used interchangeably at the side of the brood-nest, as well as on top, and so that section must be adapted of which some number will just fit into a brood frame that can be put into the hive by the sides of the ordinary frames.

"Hives are generally made to hold from eight to ten brood frames, but much of this space must be filled while taking comb honey with cases of sections, leaving, when a swarm is first made up, but five or six brood frames, according to their size, and gradually giving more and removing sections as the queen fills up with brood.

"When extracted honey is desired, and there is a pretty large crop in anticipation, the full hive is to be lifted from its stand, and another hive with a set of empty combs set in its place. Then the bees and queen are to be shaken in front of the empty hive and the old hive closed and placed on top of the other, with the bottom of its frames coming near the top of those below. The queen will establish her brood-nest below, and as fast as the bees above are hatched, their places will be filled with honey. When the upper hive is filled with honey it may be removed, the honey extracted, and then the operation may be repeated. If but a small crop of late honey is to be extracted, some of the combs full of honey may be removed and their places filled with empty combs, which must be extracted as often as filled, which will be every three or four days."

Horticulture.

Fruit Trees in Kansas.

Mr. A. N. Godfrey, of Eureka, furnishes the State Board of Agriculture the following paper on the care of fruit trees in southeastern Kansas. The information will prove of much value to beginners in fruit growing, especially in that section of country:

A. N. Godfrey, Eureka.—Apple trees should be cultivated thoroughly during the growing season while young, but this should cease by the 1st of August, that the wood growth may harden before winter. Apple trees should be pruned some, but not severely; study the habit and growth of different varieties, and form the head accordingly; the Wagener and Yellow

Bellflower require widely different treatment; light pruning may be done at any season of the year; if severe pruning is necessary, it should be done early in the spring; pruning should be confined to removing branches that rub and chafe, cutting out sprouts and keeping the head well balanced. Bearing orchards require less attention; they should be sheared to clover, and only pruned once in four or five years, as the vigor of trees demands; sprouts should be kept from around the base and among branches.

The canker worm is the most destructive to the apple, frequently defoliating entire orchards; fortunately its presence in this state is confined to few localities; for remedial advice, see State Horticultural Report for 1879. The tent caterpillar is easily seen by its conspicuous web; it should be killed as early as possible, by crushing nest and its inmates with a gloved hand; they are very destructive. The apple-tree borer, of which there are two different species, are very difficult to kill. The flat-headed borer works in trees affected by sun-scorch, or in unhealthy, diseased wood. The round-headed borer is little known in southern Kansas. Every farmer should encourage birds in his orchard; they will do more towards keeping insect enemies in check than all the boys or men on the farm. Peach trees require first-class tillage, to produce choice fruit; for the amateur fruit grower, it pays to give the peach the very best care and cultivation, but it does not pay the average farmer, after the trees are four years old; the orchard should be seeded to clover, but not to blue-grass or timothy; the peach is very sensitive to the presence of sod around the roots. But little pruning is required, occasionally heading back the long, straggling branches; the elaborate systems of pruning and training given in horticultural works are not practicable in the west; it is desirable to form limbs from lateral branches, and to studiously avoid forks; the peach limb does not knit strongly to its parent stem when growing from it at a slight angle. The most injurious insect enemy is the peach-tree borer; unlike all borers of the apple tree, it is produced from a small, steel blue moth; the eggs are deposited during summer on the trunk, at or near the surface of the ground; the only safe remedy is to examine the tree with a sharp knife, having first removed an inch or two of earth from around the base; their presence is easily detected by the exudation of gum and excrement from the borer; an examination should be made in the fall, and another in the spring for any that may have been overlooked. The pear requires more culture than the apple and peach; if trees are cultivated, it must be done judiciously in connection with careful, early pruning, that none but well-ripened wood may be left to endure the rigors of winter. After young trees are established, the most successful course seems to be, sodding the orchard and stopping the plow; treated thus, the trees make a healthy growth, which hardens well before frost; cultivation causes a very luxuriant growth, inviting attack by blight, the great bane to pear trees in the west.

The plum orchard should be planted by itself, and if possible near the poultry house; the fowls should be encouraged to seek shelter beneath its shade, where they will destroy the curculio and its larva as they fall to the ground; the curculio is its greatest enemy, and it has become an established truth that eternal vigilance is the price of plums. Very little if any pruning is required for the plum tree. The Damson, Prune, Gage, and other varieties, do not succeed in southern Kansas; the Miner has proved but little superior to the wild variety; the Hinckley has been tried but little; it promises success; the Wild Goose is the plum for Kansas; a strong, vigorous grower and abundant bearer; though blooming early, it has proved itself hardy as the native plum; the fruit is large, delicious and beautiful, and in addition, its chief advantage is its almost perfect immunity from the attacks of the curculio. The sweet cherries do not succeed—are too tender to endure our winters; dwarf or late-growing cherries very liable to be wormy; fowls are equally advantageous among cherry trees or plums; the common seedling, Morello, is the most reliable cherry; it is readily propagated by sprouts, and makes a healthy, vigorous growth; when planted about ten feet apart in the orchard, it does not sprout badly; its fruit is seldom wormy, is of good size and very palatable; it has a very neat and pleasing appearance, though not attaining the proportions of a shade tree.

Miscellaneous.

Fish as a Farm Crop.

The *Rural World* wonders why farmers do not add to their live stock products that of fish and says:

"They go to great expense to raise live stock, build barns and stables and fences to enclose them, work hard to make good pastures for them, till all summer to raise corn and other grain to feed them in winter, and whether stormy or pleasant weather in winter, feed them several times daily; and yet when it comes to spending a few days, or weeks, even, to make a good pond for fish, that will take care of themselves, that neither need summer or winter feeding, and that furnish food as good as mutton, beef or pork, and that give variety and change of food to the family—they are unwilling to exert themselves and make the necessary ponds. Farmers should bear in mind they can raise fish pond for pond cheaper than they can beef or pork; that an acre or two or more in water, properly stocked with fish, is worth five times as much as the same land in farm crops, and that the same ponds will furnish milk, butter, cream, meat, fresh fruit and drinking water."

Patrons of Husbandry.

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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.

Encouraging Prospect.

OFFICE COOK CO. FARMERS' ALLIANCE.
AUSTIN, ILL., Sept. 5, 1880.

EDITOR FARMER: In behalf of the Cook Co. Farmers' Alliance I write you to offer you our thanks for the publication of my letter of recent date containing the constitution of the Cook Co. Farmers' Alliance, instructions for organizing, how charters can be obtained, etc. The fruits are now coming in. I have already chartered seven branch alliances in Kansas. To show you how readily and earnestly the farmers take hold of this movement I will here give you a verbatim extract from an application just received, which is a sample of the others.

"Jas. W. Wilson, Austin, Ills., Sec. Cook Co. Farmers' Alliance. Dear Sir: Last Saturday night I received my KANSAS FARMER containing your communication and constitution of Alliance, and on Monday morning I went out among my neighbors and secured the following list of names which I am authorized to forward to you as charter members of 'Pioneer Farmers' Alliance' (Here follows 24 names). I never heard of anything that seemed to strike such a responsive chord in the mind of every considerate man as this, and I fully believe it will sweep the country in a manner that will astonish its originators. * * * * *

"L. S. Cogswell, whose name appears in this list, will start for Cowley county, this state, and I am sure you will learn a good account of him from there as he is a live worker and will open the campaign immediately. J. M. Fox, Butler Co., Kas."

Verily, let the good work go on.

Yours for the farmers,

Jas. W. Wilson, Sec.

The Money of Corporations in Politics.

Those who have followed the subject will have noticed the studious avoidance of the corporation question in the national platforms of both the great political parties, and more recently in the letters of acceptance of the candidates. This was not done through inadvertence, for to our knowledge the subject was presented to both the republican and democratic committees on resolutions and platforms, and subsequently to both the respective presidential nominees, both of whom are very diffuse in their views regarding other issues, but are mum as oysters on the great subject of transportation and the relations of railroads to the public.

There is only one explanation for this, and that is that both sides were afraid that if they took up that live and vital question the "barrels" of the corporations would not be open to them for defraying the expenses of the campaign. Hugh Hastings, Esq., editor of the Vanderbilt organ in this city, whatever his other failings, is looked upon as a shrewd politician. His journal, the *Commercial Advertiser*, is a corporation organ, "first, last and all the time" but Mr. Hastings, outside of journalism, admits what he studiously decries in the columns of his paper. A *Herald* reporter last year, while en route to Long Branch, interviewed Mr. Hastings upon the political situation, with the following result:

"It isn't finance and it isn't Tammany Hall, but it is the same subject that has made itself felt in California—a distrust of corporations. The legislative committee was appointed to stave the issue off, but its effect is to delay it only. The public have an idea that the railroads have too much power in the legislature. Heretofore they were able to do pretty much as they pleased. Last winter they found opponents in the legislature, and this investigating committee means business. No man who is a servant of corporations need hope to succeed this fall."

Of the truth of Mr. Hastings' remarks as a whole, no one who has paid any attention to this subject can doubt, but no one knows better than Mr. Hastings that a great many "servants of corporations" will "succeed this fall,"

simply because corporation money will elect them over the heads of better men. The corporations select the doubtful districts and put their money on the side of the man who will promise to serve their interests. "I do not know how much money I paid towards helping friendly men," testified Mr. Jay Gould, "we had four states to look after, and had to suit our politics to circumstances. In a republican district I was a republican; in a democratic district I was a democrat; in a doubtful district I was doubtful, but in every district and at all times, I have always been an Erie man." The committee before whom Mr. Gould gave this testimony stated in their report that the testimony showed that the railroads "had been in the habit of sending money into numerous districts all over the state to influence both nomination and elections." Mr. Gould stated that he considered that "such influences paid better than to wait until the men got to Albany." The committee added, "it exposes the reckless and prodigal use of money, wrung from the people to purchase the election of the people's representatives, and to bribe them with in office."

This is what the people have to contend against in their efforts to secure reform in railroad management, and it is time that every citizen who believes in the principles upon which our government was founded, should stand up and make a fight against this great evil.

A recently published letter of United States Senator David Davis, touches upon this subject as follows:

"The rapid growth of corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combination on the national and state legislatures, is a well grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between this overgrown power with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand and the people in an unorganized condition on the other for control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety."

The policy pursued by the two prominent parties in suppressing this issue will do more than anything else to popularize a third party, and this issue will, in time, surely give rise to one, unless it is recognized and honestly dealt with by the democrats or republicans. Organized capital, owning steam and electricity, the great forces of the century, together with labor-saving machinery, now controls all the principal branches of production and commerce, except that of agriculture, and it is beginning to make itself seriously felt here. The great railroad kings are now acquiring land, including cattle ranches in the west. A recent article in a western paper states that some of the prominent members of the Standard Oil Company, to whom the trunk lines paid over ten millions of dollars "rebates" within a period of eighteen months, are investing portions of their enormous income in the wheat lands of the northwest. The farmers of the Red River Valley have already had a taste of competition with the machine-like operations of the forty-thousand-acre farms run by capitalists, and it is about time that a halt was called in the onward march of legislation which permits the alarming growth of monopoly in every branch of production and commerce.

There is one thing which the people generally and farmers especially, can do at once. They can talk with the men who seek to represent them in congress and their state legislatures, and impress upon them that this state of things cannot be suffered to go on. They can pledge them to a general policy restricting the encroachments of incorporated capital upon the rights of the people, and to the support of specific measures adapted to the different localities and circumstances calculated to make railroad companies observe the principles of equality and publicity in their management, and otherwise perform their duties to the public as common carriers. The power of taxation exercised by these great organizations under the new principle of "what the tariff will bear," must be restricted, unless the public are willing to accept the situation and the doctrine that there is a natural, privileged class in the community who are entitled to all the benefits resulting from labor, except that of a bare subsistence to the laborers.—*American Dairyman*.

The Farmers Are Coming.

The monster picnic at Williams' Grove, Pa., has been a feature which the agricultural classes throughout the country have cause to be proud of. Let them be multiplied all over the land. The *Farmers' Friend*, whose editor and publisher is one of the leading spirits in this great annual picnic, speaks of the last as follows in the *Friend*:

"We devote a large portion of our space this week to a full and accurate report of the monster fair of the Patrons of Pennsylvania New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Delaware, at Williams' Grove, Pa. The attendance at this monster gathering was not exclusively confined to the respective states named. Other states more remote had their representatives there, and they gave vent to the joy they experienced among so many sturdy sons of the soil, and will gratefully remember the intellectual truths as exemplified by such devotees to agricultural science as Governors Hoyt and Hamilton, the stalwart Patron "Father" Piolet, the eloquent Heiges, Baylor, Beltzhoover, Haines, Nicholson, and others. It was truly a feast of intellectual reasoning, one that will redound to the profit of those who mingled with that great crowd of sturdy yeomanry of this fruitful land."

The Philadelphia Times in speaking of the gathering of farmers in the Cumberland valley says,

"The grangers keep up their annual meeting

in the Cumberland valley with decided and commendable success. What is called a picnic is altogether more than that in every way. It attracts leading agriculturists not only from different parts of Pennsylvania, but from adjoining states, and these mingle and talk and compare notes with the thousands who come together on these occasions for purposes of recreation and mutual benefit. The granger, as a distinctive element, has gone out of politics, but the granger organization in agriculture is certain, under right circumstances, to be productive of great good. It must be the means of educating and elevating the farmer to a position above that ordinarily assigned him; to give him a better idea of the possibilities of himself, and to make him acquainted with all the capabilities of the soil which he cultivates. Science may subdue drudgery and intellect lighten labor on the farm as elsewhere, and there is no better way to accomplish these desirable ends than by such assemblages as that now in progress at Williams' Grove."

The education referred to by the political paper, in place of eliminating the grange from politics will eventually make it a much more powerful factor in political work than ever before. The grange is leading the farmer up to stay the next tide.

Grange Items.

Farmers should organize. If the grange don't suit you, form agricultural clubs.

The order in Alabama is reviving, and will soon be stronger and more efficient than ever before.

Jonathan J. Woodman has accepted an invitation to visit Wisconsin for grange work, and will address mass meetings at several points.

The seventy-seven county deputies appointed by Worthy Master Piolet, of Pennsylvania, indicates that active and efficient grange work is to be vigorously prosecuted in the Keystone state.

No combination of causes has done so much to make the farmer satisfied with and proud of his occupation as the order of patrons. It has clearly demonstrated the disabilities, shortcomings, losses and enforced low estate of the farmer, and indicated the remedy; and thousands all over the country have profited by the lesson. Through its influence agriculture today is more honored and believed in than at any period. Nor has it been mere idle sentiment—the vain glory of a new-found strength, but the confidence and stability of broader knowledge, a higher farming, a truer and nobler manhood.—*Bulletin*.

One wide-awake, go-ahead grange whose members are generous, harmonious workers is worth a score of the feeble, indifferent, contentious ones, not only to its own members but to the order and to the world.

From the report of the committee on dormant granges adopted by the national grange at its late session, we quote:

We would offer the following as among the means that, if properly applied, will, we believe, revive, and once more make active, progressive and prosperous granges of many now dormant.

Grange papers. As a means of education, a prevention and cure of dormant granges, these are among the most valuable. A dormant grange, where a dozen or more grange papers are read, is among the things that might almost be called impossible. Encourage their circulation by all proper means and good will result.

Thus we find that we must first organize, then educate, and last, and most important of all, every member of this order must be taught to work, to put into practice the lessons learned. Success will never come without it.

As long as the farmers of this country permit the immense power of combined capital and other monopolies to elect the officers and furnish the legislation so long will we continue to see additional burdens placed upon us and the fruits of our labors swept into the coffers of those that "toil not, neither do they spin."—*Bulletin*.

It is a puzzle to us why many farmers are unwilling to say a good word in behalf of an institution so beneficial as the grange; why they do not show a readier sympathy and a more generous appreciation of the efforts of those who are using their best endeavors to advance the farmers' cause.

Take any neighborhood containing a live, first-class grange, and compare it as it is now with what it was before the organization of that grange; it will give you some idea of the influence of the grange. You will know for a certainty that the atmosphere of the grange breeds sturdy independence, intelligent action, and kindly sympathetic feeling. Before the organization of that grange, who ever heard such talk of the rights of the farmer, the prerogatives of the producer, the encroachments of combinations of capital, or the oppression of railroad monopolies, as you now hear? Did you ever hear anything of farmers maintaining their just position and gaining their just rights by united action? No. Did you hear of farmers helping one another in distress and trying to strengthen the bonds of common interests that binds them in friendly relations before the grange was organized for that purpose? Did you hear farmers engaging in public speaking or writing for the press, to advocate some measure for their good and advancement? Very rarely. These and a dozen other things that you can not fail to notice are but the result of the influence of the grange.—*Dirigo Rural*.

For Sale Cheap.

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

SHEEP

2150 three and four year old wethers for sale. Address

J. McILWANY,
Larned House, Larned, Kas.

Sheep for Sale.

275 good young graded Sheep. Also one THOROUGH BRED YEARLING BULL.

CAPT. GAY

Is a deep Red and shows very good points; got by Bondholder 1st dam Miss Peabody by Imperia Peabody 12573. Reasons for selling: a dissolution of partnership.

ROYER BROTHERS

Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

Wanted

To Sell, or I will exchange

25 MERINO BUCKS,

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

A. HOLLINGSWORTH

Garfield, Pawnee Co., Kas.

Thoroughbred Sheep for Sale.

Two 2-year-old Cotswold Rams.
Fifteen Cotswold Yearling Rams.
Eleven Cotswold Ram Lambs.
Twenty-one of the above Rams are entitled to registry in the American Cotswold Record.
One 3 year old Southdown Ram.
One 2 year old Southdown Ram.
Six 1-year old Southdown Rams.
Seven 8-month Ram Lambs.
The greater part of the Downs descended from Lord Washington's flock, England.
Also a few well selected Ewes of each breed.
The above Sheep were selected with great care from some of the best Importers and Breeders of Canada for sale. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Four Hundred and Fifty Common Stock Sheep for Sale.
Come and see them. JOHN W. JONES
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Vermont Sheep.

MASON & WRIGHT

of Addison county, Vermont, will be in Emporia, Kansas, in September with a choice car load of

REGISTERED MERINO RAMS,

all Young, Large and Heavy Shearers that they will be pleased to show them to the wool growers. All are invited to see them before they leave.

MASON & WRIGHT,

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10 000. Grade Ewes and feedling Wethers. Also

Thoroughbred Merino and Cotswold Rams and Ewes for sale. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address: A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

SHEEP

450 head of good graded Sheep for sale.

BENDER & WILSON,

Silver Lake, Kansas.

Wanted

To contract for 50 Yearling Hefers, good Native Stock.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

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Carbolic Sheep Dip.

This dip kills Ticks, Lice and all parasites that infect sheep, prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. One gallon 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 postpaid, 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 in sheep. Manufactured by

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO.,

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Can be had through all commission houses.

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend.

New and very Important Discovery.

Deodorizer, Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide,

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

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COTSWOLD SHEEP.

"Clawson" & "Gold Medal" Wheat.

Catalogue and price list free to all readers of the KANSAS FARMER. Address: E. H. HARRIS

Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

Choice Seed Wheat.

I have on hand some choice RED MAY WHEAT. Will deliver to the depot for \$1.25 per bushel. Sacks furnished. Cash to accompany all orders. Send money by P. O. order or registered letter.

J. H. COY,

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HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garnore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING

and perform the work of the Natural Drum.

Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversations and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular.

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203 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

State Agents for the COOLEY CREAMER. Proved to be the best method for handling milk for butter. Dealers in Higgins' Burens' salt, and all kinds of dairy goods. Correspondence solicited with dairymen, and proprietors of creameries who wish

Cooley Cans Without the Tanks.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kansas. Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohio, strain 8); also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Descriptive Circular and Price List free.

Nurserymen's Directory.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY. 124. 12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock off red for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 10 000 apple root grafts; 30,000 young apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

LEES SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lees Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

Dentist.

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

HOGS.



Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

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

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Emporia, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS.

Established in 1868.

I have in my herd the sows that took first prize and sweepstakes, and the sow and boar under six months that took first prize at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow, boar and litter that took first prize and sweepstakes over 11 at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. These pigs are all of my own breeding, and are complete for record. I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

THE POULTRY WORLD

(Monthly,) and

THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD,

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

High Class Poultry, C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo. (NEAR SEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING in Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

Joint Public Sale

of highly bred

Short-Horn Cattle

At Delaware, O., Thursday, Oct. 21, 1880

A very choice selection of about 100 head of Bulls, Cows and Heifers, will be sold from the herds of C. H. Hils, Hon. T. C. Jones & Son, and Hon. T. F. Joy, of Delaware, O., and from the herd of T. L. R. Harris, of Morley, N. Y., embracing the very popular families of "Rose of Sharon," "Belle Duchess of Fletcher," "Miss Wiley," "Mazurka," "Matilda," "Princess Aylesbury Lady," "Nannie Williams or Ruby," "Charlotte," etc. The sale will include the "Rose of Sharon" bull "Duke Dummore" by the renowned 4th Duke of Devonshire, "Romantic Mazurka Duke" a pure "Mazurka," "8th Baron Morley," pure Princess; together with a grand lot of young bulls—several of them ready for service. The sale will be held at the Delaware Co., Fair Grounds in the city commencing at 12 o'clock sharp. Launch at 11 a. m. Terms of sale—cash or approved endorsed notes at 100. With lot, at 7 per cent. Catalogue sent on application.

C. H. HILLS

T. C. JONES & SON.

T. L. R. HARRIS.

MUSTANGS AND WHISKERS.

Mustangs and Whiskers. Send for descriptive circular.

Send for descriptive circular.

Send for descriptive circular.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

R. E. KWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "38" expire with the next issue. The paper is at 38 cents per copy, and is discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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.

Special Notice.

This Number of the KANSAS FARMER, will be sent to many who are not now subscribers, with the hope, by the publisher, that an examination of the paper will induce them to subscribe, or better still, make up a club.

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

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

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

The Fairs.

The agricultural fairs are now in "full blast" throughout the country, and for another month these great displays of the products of the farm will attract universal attention and mark the progress that the fundamental industry of the nation has made.

Agricultural fairs, if properly conducted, serve to rouse up and infuse with new life and vigor the whole farming community. They answer as a stimulus to enliven the flagging interest which, owing to the native isolation of the business, is prone to steal over the farmer whose life is spent in the peaceful, quiet shades of a country home. Like the summer storm which puts new vigor and life into all nature, after a violent shaking up, so the sights, sounds, bustle and excitement of the fair wake up the farmer to a better realization of the magnitude and importance of his own business, and compel him to feel that although seemingly so quiet and dull is the daily business of the farm when compared with the hurry-scurry life of trade, where all is fuss with a large degree of confusion thrown in, it contrasts with other employments as the deep, strong current of the river, which in its noiseless movement flows on with an irresistible power and majesty that the babbling brook knows nothing of.

Agriculture may be compared to the Gulf stream, moving through the ocean, scarcely perceptible, but in comparison with its magnitude, power and fruitfulness influence, all other streams sink to insignificance. Were this mighty ocean current suddenly to cease, stagnation and death would cover land and sea. The Atlantic coast would become a frozen wilderness in their northern and middle regions.

So, also, if agriculture were to cease man would disappear from the earth till but a remnant remained of the human family to take its position with the wild animals and dispute with them the meager pittance of food which nature, unassisted by the arts of the husbandman, provides. Populous cities, the busy marts of trade, would become depopulated and the dens of wild beasts.

At the fairs we catch a glimpse of this great Gulf stream of human life and civilization, and feel its mighty power, and it is good to have these periodic experiences, to bring to all a realizing sense of the dignity, the god-like majesty of agriculture. The very sublimity of this close alliance with earth, sun, and air, which constitutes agriculture, is so great that few, comparatively, of the mass of mankind have been able to comprehend it, while their vision has been dazzled and filled with the glitter of insignificant things. But a better and truer education is beginning to reveal to the mass of mankind the magnitude, approaching almost the infinite, of agriculture, and step by step, with accelerated progress, it is moving up to occupy the first place in respect and importance in the minds of the best thinkers of the world. Agricultural fairs should be, and are, when properly conducted, great educators in this new school of learning, where the lights of scientific truth are supplanting the superstition of the decrepid ages. They are as yet in a crude state and need perfection and systematizing, so that every prize awarded shall be the compensation for a lesson taught to the skilled and intelligent workers in the same field. A prize awarded for the best animal, the best butter, cheese, bread, grain, fruit, etc., omitting the necessary instruction how it was produced, so clearly and minutely given that any intelligent worker in the same field can produce its counterpart, is virtually a waste of premiums to all but the receiver. No premium ought to be awarded for

any product at an agricultural fair unless accompanied by a printed or written detailed account of the process by which it was produced or made. A great many shams and cheats would be driven out that are now successful in plundering the fair of premiums, and a great many meritorious, honest workers, and valuable products, would be the winners of well earned prizes if the institution of agricultural fairs was reduced to something like an intelligent system, instead of the crude, aimless plan on which they are nearly wholly conducted.

The only feature about these fairs which is conducted by rules of an intelligent system, is the "speed ring," and for this they are indebted to the rules which have been perfected for the race course. But even in this branch, the most objectionable part of the agricultural fair, a license is allowed to swindling and cheating, that turf men would not dare attempt on the regular race-course.

Let the thinking men among the managers of the agricultural fair, the farmers' club, of the grange, and of every other agricultural and horticultural institution, study how best to perfect this great annual exhibition. They should be viewed from one standpoint—that of education. They are mainly valuable for this feature which is most neglected, and which could be made of incalculable worth to the whole community. They are considered as institutions of recreation and pleasure, by many, and so they should be, but the more intelligence they are made to impart to visitors, the more recreation and pleasure will be got out of them.

Irrigation in Western Kansas.

C. M. Walter, Esq., of Garden City, Sequoyah county, Kansas, dropped in on us, last week, with a bunch of cornstalks, each bearing one or two good sized, well matured ears, and a bunch of onions, one of which weighed twenty ounces, and the others were not far below this in size. A turnip also graced the bunch rather larger than the onions. These, with some specimens of grasses for the Agricultural Department, had been grown on irrigated land at Garden City. The planting of these vegetables and grain was commenced on the 25th of May. The corn was planted on seed and never had been cultivated after it was planted.

This experiment in irrigation has been conducted very quietly, and managed by W. H. Armentrout, of Garden City, who has sixty acres under cultivation, forty of which are in corn and the balance in vegetables of various kinds—onions, potatoes, melons, etc.

There are about 300 acres under cultivation which has been irrigated from one ditch, which is supplied from the Arkansas river. The following are some of the principal parties who have land in cultivation which has been watered by irrigation, and all have fine crops of corn and vegetables: R. A. Hopper has 50 acres, 30 of which are in corn that is estimated at 50 bushels per acre. C. J. Jones has several acres of onions and other vegetables. J. A. Stevens, J. B. Smith, Henry W. Crow, each have a number of acres planted to vegetables and corn. Finrup & Worrell have several acres in corn and vegetables, and other parties have smaller patches, all doing well.

A second ditch has been commenced on the edge of Kearney county, and it is estimated that the two ditches, when finished, will have sufficient capacity to irrigate 60,000 acres of land. A company has been formed and have machinery ready to begin opening a ditch from Pierceville, on the east side of Sequoyah county, extending into Foote county.

A good deal of excitement has been created by the success of the Garden City experiment, and the prospect is fair for irrigating ditches being opened in the counties of Hamilton, Kearney, Sequoyah, Foote, Ford, Edwards, Pawnee, and as far east as Reno county, embracing some 500,000 acres.

This successful experiment in irrigation in the Arkansas valley is largely or almost wholly due to Mr. W. H. Armentrout, of the firm of Landis, Hollinger & Co., large capitalists who are engaged actively in several branches of business, and who are assisting materially in developing that part of the state.

The magnificent success of the people of Garden City in this season of intense drouth, has made them feel quite independent of the weather, and Mr. Walter very stubbornly denied the existence of the wide-spread distress which is reported in a number of the western counties, Sequoyah county being among the number. He even puts the suffering at a minimum, and asserts that not more than one out of ten who are reported suffering from actual want are in that condition. He went there two years ago with but two dollars and fifty cents in his possession and has succeeded in making a living by farming. He raised potatoes by mulching them, and other "trick" by intelligent cultivation. Mr. Walter, however, is a well educated man, above the average, and seems to have stopped in a favored spot in the dry belt. He named several cases where parties applying for aid had proven to be frauds. The people in that wide expanse of country embraced in some twenty counties, are not supplied with irrigating ditches like the favored ones of Garden City, and notwithstanding the negative testimony of Mr. Walter, we are inclined to believe there is much real suffering, and those who are fortunate above their fellows have their judgment possibly biased by their fears lest such an impression abroad may injure the future prosperity of their adopted country.

Pocket Knives.

In the present issue of the FARMER will be found the advertisement of Maher & Grosh,

the celebrated knife manufacturers of Toledo, Ohio. Their home paper, the Toledo Blade, says of this knife:

"To the farmer, and indeed to almost every one living in the country, next to a good wife, one of the most desirable things he can have is a good knife. He uses it in a score of daily operations about the farm or shop, makes it his first resort in all cases of emergency, and turns its tried blade into a substitute for other tools that do not happen to be available. And so it comes to pass that the man who has not got a good knife is indeed out of pocket in more ways than one."

"It is easier to talk about a good knife than it is to get hold of it. Sometimes knives are made with fancy handles and highly finished blades, whose polish but poorly conceals the pot metal lying beneath. Such goods are manufactured 'for the trade,' and as a consequence they pass through so many hands before they reach the man who buys to use that all responsibility is lost. But there are a few manufacturers of cutlery, such houses as Maher & Grosh, of Toledo, who have a system of dealing directly with the individual customer in such a way as to give him the greatest possible security in his purchases as well as the lowest prices. This firm advertise elsewhere a few varieties of their knives, every one of which is hand forged from razor steel. For purposes of introduction, they offer to send by mail, post-paid, for fifty cents, the two-bladed, razor steel knife shown by the cut in their advertisement on the opposite page. The same knife with one blade is sent by mail for thirty-five cents. Those who desire knives with more than two blades, or with ebony or ivory handles, will find a very full assortment at correspondingly low rates. Every knife which is found soft or faulty by the purchaser will be replaced free. We have known Messrs. Maher & Grosh for a number of years, and we know that they can be depended on to do just what they promise. Their goods are the best that the market affords, and are remarkably cheap. Dealers and granges, as well as individuals, are invited to send for a specimen knife to the address above given."

What Advertisers Say.

The following are a few of the many similar notices the KANSAS FARMER is constantly receiving:

"I received over one hundred letters from my last advertisement in KANSAS FARMER, sold my last sheep and made money. I have advertised a good deal, but I never struck so good an advertising paper as yours."

"A. HAMILTON.
Yates Center, Kansas."

"Please stop that Berkshire 'ad.' now running in the FARMER. I have sold all of my surplus stock, and now letters are raining in upon me."
PROP. E. M. SHELTON.
"Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas."

ED. FARMER: Recently a gentleman from your state, (J. O. Young, Esq., clerk of Washington county,) visited Beech Grove and took home with him a small carload of choice Jersey heifers and a young bull, one of our richest and best butter strains. * * * But I started out to tell you of a debt I owe to your courtesy, and I hereby acknowledge the same by enclosing an advertisement for your excellent paper. A short time since I mailed you a catalogue of our breeding operations at "Beech Grove," of which you gave a notice. This attracted the attention of the enterprising gentleman alluded to above, who after a brief correspondence purchased the animals. He told me it was to the above source the transaction was due. I thought it would be a satisfaction for you to know it."
GEO. JACKSON.
"Beech Grove Farm, Ingallston, Indiana."

Burning of an Extensive Foundry.

The Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. This company is the largest institution of the kind in the United States, and one of the oldest in the west. Among the various articles manufactured by them there is no one perhaps so universally known as the "Charter Oak" stove. The large number of valuable patterns which are owned by the company, the loss of which would have been irreparable, were fortunately saved, and the company propose, after a brief delay to repair damages, to push their business as vigorously as before the destruction by the fire.

The following circular to the trade is a fair specimen of the enterprise which characterizes the Excelsior: It was written and printed on postal cards while the fire was in progress, and delivered or mailed before 8 o'clock:

Office Excelsior Manf. Co.
612 to 618 N. Main St.
St. Louis, September 7, 1890.

To the Trade:

The fire which occurred on the 7th at our works will cause only temporary delay in filling orders for stoves and castings only.

Our office and tinners' stock department being in another part of the city, no delay will be occasioned by filling orders for metals, stamped ware, etc.

Respectfully yours,

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Bismarck Fair.

This great Kansas venture opened on Monday last under the most favorable auspices, and weather permitting, is likely to realize the most sanguine expectations of its managers. The public nobly responded to the call. In fact a call from Kansas is always responded to. The world has grown to believe that when Kansas says she is going to do a thing, that it is virtually accomplished. Her people are composed of that class in whose vocabulary "there is no

such word as fail." The fair is now at its height, and the collection is immense in variety, magnitude and quality. Everybody should give the Great Western National Fair one day at least if they can afford no more.

Shawnee County Agricultural Society.

The exhibition of this Society will open at the company's grounds, one mile south of Topeka, on October 5th, and continue four days. While there has been less blowing of trumpets by this society than some others, there has been, nevertheless, diligent preparation by the managers, which insures a display that will do credit to the county and the capital city of the state. The premiums are liberal and the display of farm stock promises to be unusually large and fine.

Indian Trust Lands.

A correspondent asks us to publish the law "passed last May governing the preemption and settlement of the Osage Indian Trust lands, in the southern part of the state." The better course to pursue by persons desiring particular information on this subject is to write to Gov. Salter, Register U. S. Land Office, at Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas. The mere publication of the law would not afford all the information necessary to parties wishing to settle on these lands.

Pamphlets, Catalogues, Etc., Received.

Wholesale Price-List of the Great Northern and Southern Nurseries, Randolph Peters, Wilmington, Delaware.

Wholesale Price-List of Morris Nurseries, Westchester, Pa., George Achelis, proprietor. Brown County Exposition, Hiawatha, Kan. Premium List, with complimentary. Exhibition Sept. 28th to October 1st.

Kansas Home Nursery.

A. H. & H. C. Griesa, of Lawrence, advertise their old and well established nursery this week. Their stock is too well known in Kansas to need more than a reference from us as a reminder to those in want of trees and plants, that the Messrs. Griesa are in the market with a large stock.

Another Car Load of Merino Rams.

Mason & Wright have received a car load of choice Merino rams at Emporia, Kansas. These gentlemen will remain at that point till the 1st of October. They advertise "Vermont sheep" in the FARMER.

Varieties of Cane.

ED. FARMER: Owing to the perplexities arising from a multitude of names applied to the sorgo plant, the White Water Sorgo Association has endeavored to trace the leading varieties grown in Kansas. Thinking the result may be of some practical benefit to your many sorgo readers, we offer it, subject to any corrections or comments their experience may dictate.

The Chinese sugar cane, from China, and Wray's Imphee, or African sugar cane, from Natal, southeast Africa, reached France about 1851. Of the latter we find three varieties—the *Liberian*, which growers variously describe as Red, Imphee, Red Top, Club Top, Sumach, etc., which describe the appearance of this cane, the *Neazana* (White Imphee, White Top, etc.), and the *Omeacana* (Brown Top, etc.).

The Chinese, also known as Sorghum, Black Top, Sprangle Top, etc., would doubtless rank first but for its liability to lodge.

About 1860, Mr. T. Teas, of Dunreith, Indiana, while in France, procured a few pounds of the Chinese seed, which he planted on his return. One stalk ripened far in advance of all the rest. From this one plant came our Amber, which is a very small and early cane with Amber seed partially enclosed in black glumes. Mr. C. F. Miller, Minnesota, received of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., some of the Amber seed, which was planted alternately in Minnesota and Missouri for a few years. [See Ag. Report for 1877, page 238.]

With the above system of treatment under the supervision of Kenney and Miller, the Minnesota Early Amber was developed, the peculiarities and special merits of which are probably due to alternating of climate and accidental hybridization with the White Imphee.

The Minnesota Amber and *Liberian* are peculiarly adapted to our climate, and will be more fully considered.

D. W. HAWK,
Whitewater, Kansas.

Harvesting Dhurra.

I notice some of your correspondents still inquire how to harvest their crop of rice corn. Let me tell your readers how one farmer has done. Mr. Dewalt, of Benton county, raised, last year, some thirty acres of rice corn, and tells me his method of saving the crop.

Driving the wagon, with the box and a low rack on it, along every fifth row, two men—on each side of the wagon—with big knives, cut the heads from the corn just at the creek, and tossed them into the box until they had a load. They then made small stacks of the heads and covered with sough grass. After waiting four weeks or so to allow the stacks to pass through the sweat, Mr. Dewalt thrashed his grain by putting the heads through an ordinary threshing machine. It threshed very readily, and the grain came through nice and clean. B. B. S.

MYRTLE, Phillips Co., Sept. 6.—I have not reported from this part of our state for some time, partly from pride, as we were fearing the worst, and partly because I wished to be able to give as exact figures in regard to crops as possible.

In the northern half of the county, some few,

perhaps one-third of the acres of spring wheat sown, threshed from four to eight bushels per acre. No winter wheat. All sown went under for corn and millet. In the southern half, should judge from all data to be gathered, that spring and winter wheat taken together made about two-fifths crop. I think there is, possibly, enough wheat in the county to bread the population until the first of May next. All seed will have to be bought; but corn, the county over, will prove an average crop. Some pieces entirely burned up, especially on old ground. For instance, I have one piece of fifteen acres, all on old ground, well and deeply plowed, well cultivated, not a weed to be seen, stands 6 to 10 feet high, and not two bushels of corn or nubbin in the whole, while beside this piece I have forty acres new ground, first crop, stands about 5 feet high, cultivated but once, that will make 30 bushels of good No. 1 corn to the acre. All over the county I see the same, although our late rains of a week ago are making corn of some pieces of late planted that were thought gone up. We shall raise plenty of corn in Phillips county for home use and some to spare, notwithstanding that we have suffered all the season from the most severe drouth ever known in this part of Kansas.

Many new settlers have been very much discouraged, and some have been blue enough to sacrifice all they had, and have gone back east, but the majority see that never in any county they ever were in, could the soil stand as much drouth and let crops live, and that in no country in the world will crops recuperate so quickly as in northwest Kansas, and, feeling that the farmer is no more than mortal, there must be ups and downs in their business as well as in that of others, they are not going to let one bad year drive them from the best country in the world.

Stock is doing well; no disease, and pastures good. Horses are high, and good team horses scarce. Hogs have been bringing good prices—34c for large fat ones, and 3c for steers weighing over 100 pounds.

Large numbers of fruit trees set in the spring have gone under, the same with forest trees. Potatoes and garden truck are a fair average. In fact taking all in all, we of Phillips county have no good reason to complain. If we have made little we have lost nothing, and we can make a live of it without calling on outside aid. We wish we could say the same for the counties west and southwest of us, but from all we hear, many settlers there will have to have help through the coming winter or actual suffering will ensue. We feel sure there will be no need of going outside of our state borders for that help. Kansas, as a state, is able and willing to aid all needing help within her borders.

We were all glad to hear of the renomination of St. John, and we believe our county will give a three-fourths vote in favor of prohibition. I tell you, Mr. Editor, I believe we are the biggest although the youngest state in the Union. We have always been first in every good thing, and we will lead the great northwest in the glorious cause of temperance.

E. W. POOR.

Jack Frost.

Frost is announced in several sections, as far south even as St. Louis. The crop most likely to suffer by it is sorghum. Mr. Hodges, who is an authority on the subject, desires it stated for the information of the cultivators of the cane, that if the frost cuts the leaves so as to kill the foliage it would do no good to allow it to stand. The stalks then should be immediately cut and put in shocks of convenient size, and the tops tied together.—St. Louis Republican.

Planting Black Walnuts.

John Diehl, of Diehl's Branch, Nebraska, says the way he grows black walnut trees is as follows:

In the fall of the year, as soon as the nuts are ripe enough to drop, I plant them with the shuck on in rows about a foot apart, and from 4 to 6 inches in the row. Some will sprout and come up the following spring, others will remain there a year longer before they will come up. As soon as they are up about six inches high, I spade them up and transplant them where I want the trees to grow. In digging the trees up I am careful to leave the nut on the root. Walnut trees do not do so well to transplant after they are one or two years old, as they have a tap root. This root penetrates deep and perpendicularly into the ground without dividing. It should not be cut off in transplanting.

Made Popular.

In writing of Warner's safe remedies, the *Courier-Journal*, New Haven, Conn., says: "The whole is under the management of the enterprising gentleman, H. H. Warner, and it is he who has made so popular, the world over, Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, Warner's safe diabetes cure, Warner's safe bitters, and others of the Warner's safe remedies."

Nature's Sluice-way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of kidney wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system.

To the Editor.

For the benefit of any of your readers who may be interested, I beg to say, from personal observation, that Bright's disease of the kidneys is certainly curable. My friend, Mr. Joshua Tuthill, of Saginaw, Mich., was attacked by it, and was in a most critical situation. His family physician recommended him to take Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. He did so. His symptoms gradually subsided, and at the end of a short time, entirely disappeared. He was completely cured, and is a well man to-day. Recommend your readers to try Hunt's remedy. Respectfully,
AMOS G. TORNEY.

The List of Fairs.

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

- Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1.
- Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, no fair.
- Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
- Burlingame Union Agricultural Society (Osage Co.), Burlingame, at Burlingame, Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23.
- Central Kansas Fair Association, (Barton), Great Bend, no report received.
- Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, at Columbus, Sept. 22, 23 and 24.
- Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Concordia, no exhibition.
- Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene, at Abilene, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16.
- Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, at Troy, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, at Ottawa, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2.
- Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Eureka, at Eureka, Oct. 6, 7 and 8.
- Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, at Newton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, at Oskaloosa, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
- Kansas Central Agricultural Society, (Davis Co.), Junction City, at Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
- Linn County Agricultural Society, LaCygne, at LaCygne, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City, at Mound City, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, at Peabody, Sept. 21, 22 and 23.
- Marshall County Agricultural Society, Marysville, at Marysville, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.
- McPherson Park Association, McPherson, Oct. 12, 13 and 14.
- Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, at Paola, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
- Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence, at Independence, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
- Morris County Agricultural Society, Parkerville, at Parkerville, Sept. 20, 21 and 22.
- Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, at Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
- Neosho Valley District Fair Association, Neosho Falls, at Neosho Falls, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.
- Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Minneapolis, at Minneapolis, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25.
- Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society, Hutchinson, at Hutchinson, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25.
- Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan, at Manhattan, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Seventh Judicial District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Neosho Co.) Chanute, at Chanute, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
- Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, at Topeka, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
- Valley Falls, Kansas, District Fair Association, (Jefferson Co.), Valley Falls, at Valley Falls, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.

He Still Lives.

Some years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the world's dispensary and invalid's hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., and London, was sent for to examine a terrible disease of the knee joint, resulting in ulceration and extensive sloughing of the bone and tissues. The man's life had been despaired of by the previous attendants. Amputation at the thigh was promptly decided upon and skillfully performed by Dr. Pierce, and as after treatment to purify the blood and prevent a recurrence of the malady the Doctor's golden medical discovery was freely prescribed. The man's system was thoroughly purified and strengthened, he rapidly gained his health, the stump healing nicely, and he is to-day a happy man. The case was among the first in which this wonderful blood purifier was tested. It has since manifested its wonderful power over the worst scrofulous and other blood diseases. Taken for a time it so purifies and strengthens the system as to strongly fortify it against the encroachments of diseases. Sold by druggists. Middleville, Mich., Feb. 15th, 1879.

Hon. R. V. Pierce: Dear sir, I would say that I have sold your medicines for seven years. The golden medical discovery is the best cough remedy I have ever used and in every case where I have recommended it, it has cured. I have used it in my family for my children. It cures their colds and coughs in a day or two. My wife has used it several times when down sick. It invariably gives immediate relief. Its sale increases daily.

J. B. KESTER, Druggist.

Don't Get the Chills.

If you are subject to the ague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is kidney wort. It is the best prevention of all malarial diseases that you can take. See large advertisement.

Farmers! \$3,000,000

can be saved every year by the farmers in this country if they will properly color their butter by using Wells, Richardson & Co's perfected butter color. It is far better than carrots, annatto, or any other color, at one-fourth the cost, and no work to use. It gives a splendid June color and never turns red. Do not fail to try it.

The Marsh Ague Cure.

Nothing known equal to it for curing chills and fever. "I consider the Marsh ague cure the best

remedy in the world for curing fever and ague. I have never known it to fail."—J. H. Miller, Independence, Kansas. "There is more permanent cure in a 50 cent bottle of the Marsh ague cure than in all the quinine and other remedies I have ever tried."—M. A. Taylor, Nebraska City, Neb. The Marsh ague cure is for sale by all druggists. It cures the worst cases of tertian or third day ague, when other medicines fail. Try it. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills.

Truth and Honor.

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

Nerves Relieved.

We cut the following from Capital, Topeka, Kansas: "Parties suffering with overwork, mental depression and nervous prostration, are using Warner's safe nerve, and in its use find instant relief."

8 and 9

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

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.	
Groceries retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Massey.	
Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
NEW CABBAGE—per doz.	35c-40c
NEW BEETS—per doz.	40c-45c
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice	18c-20c
CHEESE—Per lb.	10c-12c
EGGS—Per doz.	1.50-1.75
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy	1.75
Medium	1.50
Common	1.25
NEW POTATOES—Per bu.	40c-50c
P. R. POTATOES—Per bu.	40c-50c
Retail Grain.	
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by E. E. Ewing & Son.	
WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	75c
Full No. 3	70c
Full No. 4	65c
CORN—Yellow	42c
White	40c
OATS—Per bu.	28c
RYE—Per bu.	50c
BARLEY—Per bu.	50c
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	2.75
No. 1	2.60
No. 2	2.50
No. 3	2.40
RYE MEAL	2.30
CORN MEAL	2.20
CORN CHOP	1.25
RYE CHOP	1.25
CORN & OATS	80c
BRAN	50c
SHORTS	30c
Butchers' Retail.	
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.	12c
Round	10c
Roasts	10c
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.	10c
Hind	7c
By the carcass	6c
MUTTON—Chops per lb.	10c
Roast	10c
PORK	8c-10c
VEAL	12c-15c
Hides and Tallow.	
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.	
HIDES—Green	.07
Green, calf	.07-09
Bull and calf	.04
Dry flint prime	.13
Dry salted, prime	.10
Dry damaged	.06-07
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS	.25-01 90
Poultry and Game.	
Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 294 and 92 Kansas Ave.	
CHICKENS—Live, per doz.	2.00-2.75
WOOL MARKET.	
Chicago.	
Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 30 to 37c; washed fleece, coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; unwashed, fine 34 to 37c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 31 to 35c.	
St. Louis.	
Tub washed—choice 41 to 43c; No. 2 medium 38 to 40c; dingy and low 35 to 37c; lamb 33 to 35c. Unwashed—choice mixed combed 37 to 38c, coarse do 23 to 25c, choice medium 25 to 26c, low do 22 to 23c. Light fine merino 21 to 22c, heavy fine do 15 to 17c. Burry, black, cotton, etc., 5 to 15c. S. B. less—Southern burry sells at 12c to 13c.	

Butchers' Retail.	
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Round	10c
Roasts	10c
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.	10c
Hind	7c
By the carcass	6c
MUTTON—Chops per lb.	10c
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Markets by Telegraph, September 14.	
New York Money Market.	
MONEY—2 to 3 per cent.	

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Coupons of 1881.	104 1/2
New 5's (registered).	108 1/2
New 4 1/2's (registered).	108 1/2
Coupons.	110 1/2 to 111 1/2
New 4's (registered).	109 1/2 to 109 3/4
Coupons.	110 1/2 to 111 1/2

SECURITIES.	
PACIFIC SIXES 95-126.	
MISSOURI SIXES 95-109.	
ST. JOE—\$1 05.	
C. P. BONDS—\$1 12.	
U. P. BONDS—\$1 12 1/2.	
LAND GRANTS—\$1 16 1/2.	
SINKING FUNDS, offered—\$1 16 1/2.	

Kansas City Produce Market.	
WHEAT—Receipts, 11,635 bushels; shipments, 15,596 bushels; in store, 164,481 bushels; market steady; No. 2 87 1/2c; No. 3, 78c; No. 4, 71 1/2c.	
CORN—Receipts, 795 bushels; shipments, 597 bushels; in store, 51,761 bushels; market firm but quiet; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white mixed, 20 1/2c bid.	
OATS—No. 2, 23c.	
RYE—No. 2, 74 1/2c bid.	
EGGS—Market plenty and weak at 18c per dozen.	
BUTTER—Market steady and unchanged.	

St. Louis Live Stock Market.	
CATTLE—Run of grass Texans; good demand, active and sales quick, prices ranging from \$2 40 to \$2 55; supply of native shipping steers small, notwithstanding which prices were easier owing to unfavorable advices from New York. The few offered, however, brought \$4 40 to \$5 25 for good to very choice butchers' stuff, native and mixed, steady and unchanged; receipts, 3,000; shipments 300.	
SHEEP—Supply light; prices firm, ranging from \$3 00 to 4 00; receipts, 300; shipments, 500.	

Liverpool Market.	
BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.	
FLOUR—No. 1 to 11s.	
WHEAT—Winter, 8s to 8s 2d; spring, 7s 6d to 8s 10d.	
CORN—New, 4s 10 1/2.	
OATS—6s 2d.	
PORK—70s.	
BEEF—62s 6d.	
BACON—Long, clear middles, 42s; short clear, 44s.	
LARD—Cwt, 43s 6d.	

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand. WHEAT—Strong and higher; No. 2 red winter, 92c; No. 3 spring, 88 1/2c cash & September; 90 1/2c October; 92 1/2c November; rejected 64 to 70. CORN—Strong and higher; 40 1/2c cash; 41 1/2c to 41 3/4c October; 42c bid November; rejected 39 1/2c. OATS—Active, firm and higher; 28 1/2c cash and October. RYE—Good demand at full prices; 85c. BARLEY—Good demand at full prices; 77 to 77 1/2c. PORK—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$17 50 to 17 75 cash; \$17 85 to 17 75 September; \$17 75 to 17 80 October; \$17 1 1/2 November. LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$3 00 cash \$3 05 October; \$2 97 1/2 bid November. BULK MEATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders \$5 50; short rib \$8 60; short clear \$8 80.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,453; shipments, 1,929; market weak and slow, particularly for Texans; native shipping steers averaging 1,281 lbs, sold at \$4 15; stockers and feeders, \$2 75 to 3 40; cows, \$2 50 to 3 00; wintered Texas steers, \$2 70 to 3 00; through Texas steers, \$2 40 to 2 80. HOGS—Receipts, 564; shipments, 78; market firm; sales ranged at \$4 05 to 4 87 1/2; bulk at \$4 75 to 4 80. SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments none; market quiet at \$2 85 to 3 40 for fair to good native muttons.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 8,500; good to choice heavy strong and active, \$3 20 to 3 70; common to good mixed \$4 60 to 5 10; light bacon, \$5 00 to 5 10; grassers and shippers, \$2 50 to 4 50; pens well cleared up. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 1,500; common to medium shipping steady at \$4 25 to 4 50; good to choice \$4 50 to 5 10; exports \$6 25 to 5 75; butchers' steady, \$2 25 to 3 50; stockers slow at \$2 50 to 3 50; western half breeds, \$2 75 native \$2 80 to 4 00; Texans, 29 to 30c lower; 350 through Texans sold at \$2 50 to 3 30; closing weaker for western and Texans. SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, none; market steady; lamb per head \$2 50 to 2 80; common to medium, \$3 50 to 4 30; good to choice, \$4 30 to 4 50.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged. WHEAT—Lower; cash and options better; No. 2 88 1/2c to 89 1/2c; 88 1/2c cash; 88 1/2c to 89 1/2c September; 90 1/2c to 91 1/2c October; 92 1/2c November; 92 1/2c to 93 1/2c December; 88 1/2c to 89 1/2c year; No. 3 40c, 82 to 83 1/2c. CORN—Firm; 26 1/2c to 30 1/2c cash; 30 1/2c September; 31 1/2c to 32c October; 32 1/2c to 33 1/2c December. OATS—Steady; 20 1/2c to 21 1/2c September. PORK—Quiet; \$15 50 asked.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. WHEAT—Upland, 23 to 25; second bottom, 15 to 17. FLOUR—Colorado, 3 20 to 3 40; Graham, 3 10 to 3 20; Kansas, 2 85 to 3 20. MEAL—Boiled corn meal, 1 55. WHEAT—To 2 00 per cwt. CORN—1 15 to 1 25 per cwt. OATS—Colorado, 2 00 to 2 15; state, 1 80 to 1 90 per cwt. BARLEY—1 75 to 1 85 per cwt. PRODUCE, POULTRY, VEGETABLES. EGGS—Per dozen, ranch, 10 to 12c; state, 10 to 12c. BUTTER—Ranch, 1/2 lb, 27 to 30c; creamery, 23 to 25; poor, 8 to 10c. CHEESE—5c to 5 1/2c per lb. CHICKENS—Dressed, 10 to 12c per lb; 10 to 12c per 3 00 to 5 00.

New Advertisements.

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

My New Illustrated Price List describing over 100 Gold and Silver Watches, Watches sent for a free stamp. It tells how I send watches to all parts of U.S. to be examined before paying any money. Undoubted evidence. N. H. White, Jeweler, New York, N.Y.

WANTED
Cattle to herd at Two Dollars a head per year. Address Box 656, Wakeena, Kas. Ranch on Republican. T. G. BERRY.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company, at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., of varieties suited to the west. The largest stock of Apple seedling.
A. H. & H. C. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

WE GIVE
the Social Visitor, the largest and most interesting paper in the world, 6 months, on trial, and a beautiful French Writing Book, with a new and beautiful Pencil, Penholder, a Golden Pens, Rubber, Patent Taper, for 30 Cts. Stamp taken. This offer is made to introduce our paper into new homes. Address: Social Visitor Pub. Co., Box 8189, Boston, Mass.

"BEECH GROVE FARM."
JERSEYS.



Imp't. LeBrocy's Prize 3350, A. J. C. C. H. R. Jersey Cattle differ in age, and both sexes, always for sale. Imported and bred with a view to nice butter and cream product. Send for descriptive Catalogue.

GEO. JACKSON,
"BEECH GROVE FARM,"
Ingallston, Marian Co., Ind.

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS
The Cheapest and Best.
Will Crush and Grind any Thing.
Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

Dear Bro. Meek,
"The Central Methodist," Catlettsburg, Ky., I see in the last "Central" that you want a remedy for sick headache. If you will use a remedy that you advertise in your paper every week, I am sure you will be greatly benefited thereby, and I believe cured. I have been a sufferer from sick headache for many years, and I have never used but two packages and a half of the regulator. I had a sister last spring that had from one to two spells of sick headache every week. I sent her half of a package, and she says she has not had it since. I feel for any one that suffers with that terrible disease and I hope you will give it a trial. S. S. MORRIS, Brownsville, W. Va.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

fancy, and have tried every remedy I could get, and never found anything to do me any good until I used Simmons liver regulator. It has been nearly three years since I first used it, and I have not had sick headache since, and I have never used but two packages and a half of the regulator. I had a sister last spring that had from one to two spells of sick headache every week. I sent her half of a package, and she says she has not had it since. I feel for any one that suffers with that terrible disease and I hope you will give it a trial. S. S. MORRIS, Brownsville, W. Va.

\$40. \$20. \$10. \$5.

CASH PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

ALL PRIZES. NO BLANKS.

EVERY AGENT GETS A PRIZE.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS ONE YEAR \$1.50.

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

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

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

CASH PREMIUM OF \$20,

and a free copy of the paper.

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

SPECIAL PREMIUM OF \$40,

and a copy of the paper for one year.

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

PREMIUM OF \$10 IN CASH,

and a copy of the paper free for one year.

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

SPECIAL PREMIUM OF \$20,

and a copy of the paper free for one year.

All Agents sending in 25 names accompanied by the cash, at club rates, will receive a

Premium of \$5.00, and a copy of the FARMER free.

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

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

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

Subscriptions for two years at same rates may be counted as two names in making up clubs.

Names may be sent in as fast as taken without waiting to form a full club, though clubs of ten or more names at one time, are preferred to a less number, but the cash must in all cases accompany the list of names.

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

Literary and Domestic.

Shipwrecks on the Coast of Normandy.

In the opening pages of the life of Jean Francois Millet, "Peasant and Painter," begun in Scribner for September, occurs the following simple and graphic description, by Millet himself, of a series of shipwrecks on the coast of Normandy, which formed one of the most striking memories of his childhood. There are not many records of calamities, or series of calamities, so extraordinary:

It was All Saints' Day. In the morning we saw that the sea was very rough, and every one said there would be trouble. All the parish was in church. In the middle of the mass we saw a man come in dripping wet, an old sailor, well known for his bravery. He immediately said that as he came along shore he saw several ships which, driven by a fearful wind, would certainly shipwreck on the coast. "We must go to their assistance," said he, louder, "and I have come to say to all who are willing, that we have only just time to put to sea to try and help them." About fifty men offered themselves, and, without speaking, followed the old sailor. We got to the shore by going down the cliff, and there we soon saw a terrible sight—several vessels, one behind the other, driving at a frightful speed against the rocks.

Our men put their boats to sea, but they had hardly made ten strokes when one boat filled with water and sunk, the second was overturned by the breakers, and the third thrown up on shore. Happily no one was drowned, and all reached the shore. It was easy to see that our boats would be of no use to the poor people on the ships.

Meantime the vessels came nearer, and were only a few fathoms from our black cliffs, which were covered with cormorants. The first, whose masts were gone, came like a great mass. Every one on shore saw it coming; no one dared to speak. It seemed to me, a child, as if death was playing with a handful of men whom it intended to crush and drown. An immense wave lifted itself like an angry mountain, and wrapping the vessel brought her near, and a still higher one threw her upon a rock level with the water. A frightful cracking sound,—the next instant the vessel was filled with water. The sea was covered with wreckage—planks, masts, and poor drowning creatures. Many swam and then disappeared. Our men threw themselves into the water, and with the old sailor at their head, made tremendous efforts to save them. Several were brought back, but they were either drowned or broken on the rocks.

The sea threw up several hundred, and with them merchandise and food.

A second ship approached. The masts were gone. Every one was on deck, which was full; we saw them all on their knees, and a man in black seemed to bless them. A wave as big as our cliff carried her toward us. We thought we heard a shock like the first, but she held stanch and did not move. The waves beat against her, but she did not budge. She seemed petrified. In an instant every one put to sea, for it was only two gun-shots from shore. A boat was made fast alongside; one boat was filled instantly; one of the boats of the ship put off, threw out planks and boxes, and in half an hour every one was on shore. The ship had been saved by a rare accident; her bowsprit and forepart had got wedged in between two rocks. The wave which had thrown her on the reefs had preserved her as if by a miracle. She was English, and the man who blessed his companions was a bishop. They were taken to the village and soon after to Cherbourg.

We all went back again to the shore. The third ship was thrown on the breakers, dashed into little bits, and no one could be saved. The bodies of the unhappy crew were thrown up on the sand.

A fourth, fifth, and sixth were lost—ship and cargo—on the rocks. The tempest was terrific. The wind was so violent that it was useless to try to oppose it. It carried off the roofs and the thatch. It whirled so that the birds were killed—even the gulls, which are accustomed, one would think, to storms. The night was passed in defending the houses. Some covered the roofs with heavy stones, some carried ladders and poles, and made them fast to the roofs. The trees bent to the ground and cracked and split. The fields were covered with branches and leaves. It was a fearful scourge. The next day, All Souls' Day, the men returned to the shore; it was covered with dead bodies and wreckage. They were taken up and placed in rows along the foot of the cliffs. Several other vessels came in sight; every one was lost on our coast. It was a desolation like the end of the world. Not one could be saved. The rock smashed them like glass, and threw them in atoms to the cliffs.

Passing a hollow place, I saw a great sail covering what looked like a pile of merchandise. I lifted the corner and saw a heap of dead bodies. I was so frightened that I ran all the way home, where I found mother and grandmother praying for the drowned men. The third day another vessel came. Of this one they found possible to save a part of the crew, about ten men, whom they got off the rocks. They were all torn and bruised. They were taken to Gruchy, cared for a month, and sent to Cherbourg. But the poor wretches were not out of the sea. They embarked on a vessel going to Havre; a storm took them and they were lost. As for the dead, all the horses were taken for a week in carrying them to the shore. They were buried in unconsecrated ground. The people said they were not good Chris-

Water.

Science tells us that water constitutes seventy per cent. of the body—weight. The body receives it from the drink we take and from the various articles of food. It is found in all the fluids and tissues of the body—in the blood, the skin, in the organs of secretion, the numerous glands, and follicles. In all these places and many others, it is absolutely needed, that impure waste may be quickly removed and materials for repairing brought in. It is not itself an ingredient for nutrition, but it dissolves the proper atoms of nutrition, it holds them in solution, and transports them to every point of the body structure; showing the value of pure water not vitiated by diseases or germs. Vegetables and fruits contain over eighty per cent. of water. It is an essential ingredient of muscles, tendons, cartilages, bones, teeth, glands, skin, membranes—these all are composed of water, as may be shown by evaporating the water from these tissues. They become stiff, shrunken and unable to execute their different functions. Without water the nutritious elements could never enter the circulating fluid and reach the substance of the solid organs. It permeates the organs and membranes of the body, and mingles with each other the organic and inorganic matters that build the structures of the human body. It gives them a chance to act upon each other and assume new forms and relations. So that water is essential to the execution of absorption, transudation, exhalation, combination and decomposition. The different organs and tissues of the body contain different percentages of water. The muscle seventy-five per cent. of water, the bones thirteen, the brain eighty-nine, etc. And then the fluids vary in their percentages as the milk eighty-eight, bile eighty-eight, blood eighty, pancreatic ninety, gastric juice ninety-eight, sweat ninety-eight, etc.

Then we see the value of water and the importance of its purity; living water, sparkling water, containing a large per cent. of oxygen. Drink as much as we may, it does not pass the bowels but in part. Their mucous membrane absorbs it and minute tubes convey it to the veins, so that finally it enters the circulation, removes waste, and mingles with salts and excrementitious matters in the urine and feces, in the perspiration and exhalations. In this way we see clearly the absolute necessity of water. We now may ask what influence water has upon the cellular tissue, in which it is sometimes deposited. It carries the fatty particles to their proper place and deposits them. It aids in filling up this spongy tissue. Without it this tissue could not be filled, the limbs and body must be lean. The mucous membrane of the food and waste canal must be dry and cannot exert its ordinary activity in moving forward its useless contents, so they become stiff and dry and constipated. The skin cannot secrete even insensible perspiration. The blood cannot circulate. All the tissues need water, all are suffering for lack of water—see water in infancy.

One cause of constipation then is, that water sufficient to keep the bowels moist and pliable is lacking. Of course it may be cured by freely drinking water, or milk, or other fluid. In fact, the sufferer needs water. Let them bathe in it, let them drink it freely, and the fever soon subsides. Sometimes the kidneys cannot execute their proper duty; give the sufferer water freely and the kidneys will be able to resume their duty. The water-cures are based upon the fact that the human system must have its proper ratios of water. Many diseases may be cured by free drinking of cold water. Salt may be safely added, to increase the desire for this inestimable fluid.

Science teaches us that a large amount of water, or any fluid, dilutes the gastric juice and so impairs digestion. If any fluid is drunk, it should be warm, because cold water reduces the temperature, lessens the digestive forces, and impairs the function of the stomach. A cup of weak tea, or hot water, after eating, aids the digestion or solution of food, and fits it for assimilation. A small amount only should be drunk with the meals. Wait for an hour or more, and drink freely, if the system needs more fluid to execute all its functions. For years we have been in the habit of taking some warm fluids in an hour, or more, after eating. It stimulates the stomach to do its duty, and causes the food partially digested to move along into the duodenum, and there complete the digestion process. This is as true in infancy as in maturity. If milk does not digest, and does distress, give one or two teaspoonfuls of warm water. Nearly all children need more water than they usually get—not cold, but warm. Cold may chill them and do them harm. A good time for their drinking is between meals, or an hour after. A portion of the milk—the cream—is probably digested in the upper portion of the bowels, where the pancreatic juice emulsifies the oil or cream.

Infants fed on diluted milk usually need more salt than the milk affords. The milk was well salted before dilution, but diluting implies that a given quantity of milk contains less salt than nature intended.—Dr. C. H. Allen, in Western Rural.

Setting Tables.

A "Farmer's Wife" tells the Country Gentleman how she sets a table:

I notice the request that I should give my plan for setting the table. I make no pretension to fashion, but consult comfort and convenience. My table ware is plain white. I like it best of all, for it always looks neat, and can be easily matched if any gets broken. I have enough to use as many dishes as are needful. I like white table linen much better than colored, and to my taste a table looks more whole-

some in pure white. Upon the middle of one side of the table the dining plates are set in a pile. The knives and forks are laid for each person, with napkins. The goblets are placed in front of the napkins, and a lump of ice is put into each goblet. During the warm weather a large water-pitcher and a pitcher of milk are also placed at each end of the table. The individual butter plates are laid on the right hand of the goblets. The carving-knife and fork are laid by the plates. The caster is in the center of the table. A plate of bread is on each end of the table—also one of doughnuts (which is a regular stand-by in farm-houses); white bread and brown bread have each a separate plate. The meat is served upon a platter, set right in front of the pile of plates; potatoes in a covered dish to the right of the platter, and whatever other vegetables are prepared are set in covered dishes to the left of the meat. The gravy tureen is placed between the potatoes and meat. Sauces for vegetables are set by the sides of the dishes containing them. The head of the family always waits on the table, and the mistress sits opposite. Pies, puddings, or whatever is for dessert, are placed at her right hand, with small plates or saucers as needed, and she serves them to the members of the family at the proper time. If coffee is served at dinner, the housewife pours it, and passes it around. We do not have individual salt cellars, but have the salt in large cellars, at each end of the table, with salt spoons, so that all can help themselves.

It is very desirable to have everything on the table when dinner is ready, as it is very disagreeable to have to keep jumping up to get something. We like to pass the butter around and let each one take what is wished. Individual butter dishes are a real saving, as the butter is kept entirely by itself, thereby avoiding waste, beside being far more convenient. Pickles are passed around the table. It is expected, at the close of the meal, that each individual will place the knife and fork together upon the plate, and fold the napkin and leave it by the side of the goblet.

This is the every-day arrangement, and if unexpected guests happen in, we do not have to reset the table, but just make them welcome to our daily fare. If company is invited, of course we change the plates after each course, and follow the customs of the times, but it makes much work, that we generally dispense with.

I presume our style of table arrangement might be improved upon; still it suits me, and I prefer it to any method that I have seen. Everything has its place, and each member of the household has an appointed seat; consequently all confusion is avoided. Gentlemen guests have their seats at the left hand of the master of the house, while the lady visitors are seated at the left hand of the mistress. Order at the table is of the greatest importance, as anything approaching confusion is very annoying, and it is just as easy to have things right as to have disorder.

Tomato Recipes.

[Prepared for the KANSAS FARMER by Mrs. C. R. Curlier.]

TOMATO SAUCE.—To one gallon of stewed and strained tomatoes, add four tablespoonfuls of salt, three of pepper, four of allspice, two of cloves, one of cinnamon, one pint vinegar. Boil till thick and bottle hot.

TOMATO MARMALADE.—Take three pounds peeled tomatoes, three of sugar. Boil from one to three hours, then add the juice and grated rind of one lemon and one tablespoonful of ginger, and can while hot.

TO KEEP TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—Make a brine of one gallon of water and one pint of salt. Boil, skim and cool, then pour it into your cask or jar. Pick ripe tomatoes, but not over-ripe, leaving a little of the stem on; put them in and tie a cloth over the top to keep out flies. Every particle of the tomatoes must be kept covered with the brine, and they will keep till tomatoes come again. When wanted for use freshen in cold water, and they are almost as nice as when first picked.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Select large ripe ones; wash and wipe; cut in halves around the tomato; place in a dripping-pan containing about two tablespoonfuls of water, with the cut side up, and cover the surface with bread crumbs, bits of butter, a tablespoonful of fine sugar, and a little salt and pepper. Bake two hours, being very careful not to burn. We think they are very nice, but in using sugar about tomatoes never use any but the pure white, as brown sugar always gives them a sickening taste.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—Take six pounds ripe tomatoes (the small yellow ones if you have them) and five pounds of sugar. Put the tomatoes into a kettle with just enough water to prevent burning. Steam with a tight cover over them until the skins burst. Skin out the fruit and add the sugar, letting it boil about twenty minutes. Put in the tomatoes again, with one or two sliced lemons, and let it boil one minute, then pour the whole in a close covered jar.

TOMATO CATSUP.—One bushel ripe tomatoes; wash and boil one hour, putting in just water enough to keep from burning; rub through a fine sieve to take out all the seeds, then add four tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, two of cloves, two of allspice, two of black pepper, two of salt, and two pounds of sugar. Boil slowly for two hours, then to each quart of juice add one-half pint of strong vinegar and boil another half hour. Bottle while hot.

SHRIMP SAUCE.—Scald, skin, and slice twelve large tomatoes, then add one cup of vinegar, one-half cup sugar, and boil two hours; then add another cup vinegar, four teaspoon-

ful cinnamon, two of allspice, one of cloves, and boil till it is a thick, smooth mass.

TOMATO BUTTER.—Boil your tomatoes down as thick as possible without burning, and rub through cullender, and to every gallon of the butter add two pounds of sugar and the juice and grated peel of one lemon. If you cannot get the lemon season with cinnamon. Can while hot and keep for winter use. It is nice for sauce or pies.

Mince Pies.

The time is approaching for indulging in mince pies, and the enterprising grocers will display the city made mince meat in every variety of package that promises to tempt the purchasers. The store mince meat is not so nice as the old kind of home made, when made properly, and there is another satisfaction, when you are eating the home made article of knowing exactly what you are eating. You are not quite sure of that when enjoying the store mince. Those who would enjoy a genuine home made mince pie will find the following a good recipe.

Three pounds of meat to five pounds of apples, one half pound of suet, two pounds of sugar, half pound of butter, one quart of molasses, one half pint of boiled cider, two quarts of new cider, one tablespoonful of salt, two of pepper, same of cinnamon, allspice, cloves, grate nutmeg into the pies and add raisins. This recipe can be varied to suit the taste but it makes a standard mince pie. They are better if the apples are not chopped too fine. All of the ingredients should be boiled together an hour or more.

Recipes.

PICKLES.—Fifty small cucumbers, one large white cabbage, half a peck of green tomatoes, two quarts of small string beans, one dozen pieces of celery, three green peppers, four red peppers—seed taken out—two heads of cauliflower. Chop all quite fine and soak overnight in strong salt and water. In the morning wash well, drain thoroughly and pour over hot vinegar, spiced with cloves, cinnamon and allspice. A teaspoonful of grated horseradish may be added to the mixture if liked. In 24 hours turn off the vinegar, scald, skim and return to the pickles. Repeat three or four times if left like common pickles, or seal air tight while hot at the second scalding. Pure cider vinegar should be used and the vegetables must be fresh.

FRIED LIVER.—Cut into small strips, put on a platter, pour over boiling water and immediately pour it off. Place a frying pan on the stove with some beef dripping in it, dredge the liver with cracker dust, season with pepper and salt and put into the pan. Cover and fry slowly until the pieces are well browned. A little chopped onion cooked with the liver is very nice for those who like the flavor.

BOILED HAM.—A small corned—not smoked—ham boiled. When tender cut out the bone from one end, peel off the skin, cover the outside with beaten egg and dust thickly with fine cracker crumbs. Put into the oven until the grease from the ham has penetrated the crackers and the entire top is brown and crisp. When served, garnish the platter with lettuce leaves. This way of preparing ham looks much more inviting than the common way of removing the skin alone without glazing with egg and cracker.

PEACHES WITH RICE.—Take some peaches and cut them in halves; simmering them in a syrup for half an hour, then drain, and when cold arrange them round a shape of rice made as follows: Boil three tablespoonfuls of rice, picked and washed clean, in a pint of milk, with sugar to taste, and a piece of vanilla; when quite done put it into a basin to get cold. Make a custard with a gill of milk and the yolks of four eggs; when cold mix it with the rice. Beat up to a froth a gill of cream, with some sugar and a pint of isinglass dissolved in a little water; mix this very lightly with the rice and custard; fill a mould with the mixture and set it on the ice. When moderately iced turn it on a dish and serve.

Remedy for Diptheria.

A New Bedford, Mass., woman reports a new and as she claims, a successful cure for diptheria. A little nephew of hers was sick with diptheria, and the child's mother was told to give him tea made of the bark of the roots of the white birch. She did so, and the white coating of the throat and mouth began to loosen and come off, and entire recovery followed. The tea may be used as a drink or a gargle, or may be held in the mouth.

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

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