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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 FARM-ER of September 1st, but by an "overt act" changed places.-En.]

Our heroic forefathers fought a bloody fight for eight years rather than submit to the odious tyrannical principle of "taxation without rep resentation." 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 farmer pays more than one-half of the munici pal, county, state and national tax. Farmers are tazed.

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

In 1870 fifteen millions of the male popula tion 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-\$3,911,94,478. 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 repre-

Many think that not only should there be 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. the population, they would still be entitled to get \$188,000 for their department. more than one-half of the representation.

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

Now it has always been conceeded that upor the capitalists and producers the prosperity and welfare of a country depend, and that they of all parties should have a voice in the govern

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

Well, if he represents the farmer we want a double dose of "taffy," praises his wife and



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

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 of the property of this country. Hence the eranges and beautifully shaped, inclined and regular; his color is rich, dark fawn, shading down sides and neck, dark brenze; 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

> furnish the votes that elect him to represent them in that august assembly-proud America's Congress.

He goes to congress; dives deep into the dirty cesspool of politics, bringing up old and effete issues; makes grandiloquent speeches, fans the breast of the American eagle and plucks daises from its beak; arrays section against section; tampers with the finances; stirs up sectional hate; gets drunk; calls the honorable gentleman on the other side a liar; draws his salary and comes home, is met at the railroad station by a brass band and a newspaper reporter.

I forgot one thing that the lawyers did. Last year they appropriated \$188,000 for the agricultural department; with but one exception the appropriations for other departments ran up into the millions. France appropriated for agriculture \$20,534,410; Austria and Hungary, \$5,495,125; Prussia, \$2,612,340. Comment is unnecessary. Surely the farmer ought to fall down and thank the good Lord "that it is as well with him as it is." Farmers own more than one-half of the property, and yeariy add \$4,000,000,000 to the wealth, of this country; through the bounty and extreme lib-Hence as farmers are more than one-half of erality of lawyers in congress assembled they

Congress has given the farmer, in lands, \$14, 849,397, while four railroads owe the United States \$63,000,000, and railroads have received over 300,000,000 acres of land.

If the lawyer properly represented the farmer he would procure legislation establishing his rights and recognizing his interests. But the lawyer does nothing of the kind.

Why does not the lawyer represent the farmer? First, their interests are not identical. Legislation beneficial to the farmer is of no ensequence to the lawyer. He cannot represent the farmer or legislate in favor of his interests if he does not recognize those interests.

Second, not being a farmer he does not know what a farmer wants; and not knowing what the wants of the agricultural public are he can-

Third, the lawyer is not a lawmaker. His very professional training unfits him for making laws. It teaches him to quibble over unimportant technicalities, to presuppose that new definition for that word. He controls the there are two sides to every question, that he primaries; comes to the farmer, gives him a must espouse either one side or the other of it double dose of "taffy," praises his wife and murses his children. The primaries choose the nurses his children. The primaries choose the delegates that nominate him and the farmers without reference to either right or wrong, and In the fall those that had the means to get seed value, while scrubs often bring more than they muke a speech in advocacy of his put in wheat, and the railroad company loaned are worth.

I had much rather have a good native than for the moraing's. without reference to either right or wrong, and

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

The cow, Boma, (4834) nine or ten months after calving, exhibited over fifty per cent. of cream. Bounty, 1606, the dam of Boms, 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 new 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, full knowledge of his ancestry, and chose him 1878, (17 months eld) at the Royal Jersey Ag-

Inquiries.

ever saw, and after feeding corn fodder to my

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

There is no kind of fodder that I think is

equal to corn fodder for any stock, and the

I have a fine lot of drilled sorghum that I

am cutting for feed. It is fine and very heav-

ily 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

Letter From Pennsylvania.

ED. FARMER: Enclosed please find two dol-

lars 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 warth

many times more to any farmer or stock-raiser

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 deveured, but stuck to the ship.

In the fall those that had the means to get seed

W. J. COLVIN.

more corn left on the better.

just showing the tassel.

than the price of the paper.

J. M. STAHL.

yer has the effrontery to pretend to.

represented?

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, 1878, paying a high price for him. Le 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 compstition

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 butter herd in Kansas from this fine strain of Jerseys.

strength of his lungs and his capacity for gas; quence was a good wheat crop in 1875 for those and when he has succeeded in passing a law, who got their crop in in good condition and no no one can understand it, and no one but a lawtoo late, and the three years following brought good crops. The two past seasons have been Am I not right? Are we not taxed and mispartial 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. Feeding Millet to Sheep.—Answers to 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 I have never fed millet to breeding ewes. I had as fine a lot of German millet last fall as I

I will close by wishing the KANSAS FARMER JAMES &. DEWITT.

Use Pure-Bred Bucks.-How to Select.

stock during the winter, I commenced feeding Custer City, McKean Co., Pa. the millet about the first of March to my rame

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

a poor grade. I once bought a lot of choice Mexican ewes and served them with my best rame, (I always make a practice of keeping some of the best) and the first crop (996 head) sheared an average of 81 pounds per head, of nice, long, clean wool. Such a herd is we h 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 cheap e tard most expeditious always 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 us a'ly find ready sale among his old customers. It is far safer to purchase those that have been wintered and sheared in your vi-

cinity. 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 these 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 con-stitution is what you want, and neither of the above points denote it, or purity of blood.

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 growl for not 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 retting 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, checkrewed, 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 heed 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 subect and let the people see what the facts are. J. W. SPONABLE.

Paola, Kansas.

If you have not running water in the milk louse, 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

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farm Stock.

Can Farmers Afford 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 age, weight, perhaps an indication as to pedidoesn'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 beer or milk more economically than the common or native stock, but put in the plea of "cap't afford to raise fancy stock." They point to per haps 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

It doesn't require a section of land, nor a bis 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 call 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 poel 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 to-day.

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, inyest 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 hasold enough to pay the original purchase money, and the cattle remaining are worth a good far.a. 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 steers which find their way to our markets, and of the cattle generally throughout the country, will ge slowly forward. We urge it upon those who appreciate the superiority of the improved beef and milk breeds, but who think they "can' 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

All will agree that the managers of the fairshould 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 lasses are to be found, and information about

whom the articles belong, has very little force, especially when applied to live-stock. As a matter of fact, the committeemen 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, gree, 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 dways 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 sati-factory view of the entire show in these classes than is otherwise practicable, unless by spending much time and laborin the effort.

The importance of good awarding commitees 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 eich breed-and that the members of these be appointed in advance of the fairs, and their acceptance be received. If the committees can ommence 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 pre- The Hennery on the Palisades-Very miums to over-fatted animals in breeding classes. Notwithstanding this, there is a com mon and deserved compraint of the forced condition in which so many breeding animals are shown. The evil is not a slight one. Unques tionably 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 as to be uncomfortable and ungraceful, should . ither attractive to the eve, or honored with, a prize. A horse so fat as to be unfit for reason able labor, a cow or bull so fat as to be unable to walk naturally, a pig scarcely able to standthese 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. ion of things he is promptly taken to the short as much from the chafing of a badly fitted col-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 dullest 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 appreciatng the origin of the difficulty.

No greater evidence can be advanced to es ablish 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, shringing 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 beast

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 illy 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 rosettes with a 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 o the bearing rein. The bearing rein, if made taut, and kept so for any considerable length of

the different animals. The old argument that time, is a source of great discomfort to all hormuch flesh as possible in as short a time as posout from a slanting shoulder, then the most inanimal, especially if this strain be long kept up. It's a French device of course. To strain a culprit up by thumbs, till only his severest admissible punishments that can be inflicted upon n ortal, and the check rein is undoubedly akin to it, in its extreme application. - Williamettee Farmer.

> "Jersey Queen," six and one-half years old, wned at Barnet, 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 developement of udder and milk veins, perfection of coat, beauty of face, and especially remarkable eyes. She is very large for a Jersey, a little oarse in form-by no means a typical beauty of that breed,-but there is something very atractive about her, and she has a really queenly air. She shows great strength of constituion and steadiness of nerve-nothing seems to disturb her. She has seldom received cornneal, has never been highly fed, and being now just in her prime, gives every promise of next ear excelling her own wonderful record." Her proprietor, Mr. J. S. Kenerson, purposes leveloping 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 140 pounds a year. . .

Poultry.

Artificial Chicken Hatching.

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 "hennery" where chickens are hatched artificially.

From the road (the "Boulevard," the Paliades 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 not 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 hat furnished by the natural mother. The ty each, are placed one rack above the other in out at pleasure.

The heat is regulated to the proper temperaure 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 urned and cooled once a uay. Some people degree of incubation for relief. But he may suffer nearly or quite At all events, this is as near as human beings can arrive at the reason. But turn them she lar or a narrow belly band, drawn too tight. does, and it's a wonderful thing that she does

> Not only does she turn her eggs, but she eaves 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 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 neans 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 s 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 their places filled with empty combs, which 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 conser vatory. 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

horses of fine easy up carriage especially while ible tube. As each old hen is by the revolving ure of the neck extend forward horizontally stomach pump is put into her throat and an asfrom an upright shoulder, rather than striking sistant at the machine pumps her full, and the same process is repeated as soon as digestion ense suffering will be inflicted by straining the has done its work. About twenty days are reneck up to an angle entirely unnatural to the quired thus to fatten an old hen for market-

Formerly in the French fewl marts the fewl the mixture down the fowl's throat.

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 beeseeping 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 de pends upon intelligent and judicious manageuent. It is often claimed that the Gallup size, 11}x11} 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 cropof honey per hive; but E. D. Clark, of Randallsville, N. Y., who gets just as large or even larger averages per hive, uses the Quinby frame—the largest ever tried, 198x11 inch. This seems to demonstrate to me that success depends upon the man more than on the size of

"A large frame can be extracted just as quickly s a small one, so if nothing but extracted noney is to be taken, a large frame would be he better; but the comb is a little more troubesome about breaking out of the frame. In he ordinary manipulations of the hive, the mall 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, conain 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 eggs in square, flat racks holding thirty or for- inch, or Langstroth 17gx91, or, perhaps, Gallup 111x111, or Quinby 191x11, or the Eclectic grooved frame work, and are slidden in and 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 are not aware that the sitting hen turns her of the frames, but to g.t all the honey possible produces positive lameness. Under this condi- eggs daily in order, possibly, that both sides we must have a section that can be used interwell as on top, and so that section must be adopted of which some number will just fit into broad frame that can be put into the hive by he side of the ordinary frames.

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

"When extracted honey is desired, and there a pretty large crep in anticipation, the full hive is to be lifted from its stand, and another nive with a set of empty combs set in its place. Then the bees and queen are to be shaken in ront of the empty hive and the old hive closed and placed on top of the other, with the bettom of its frames coming near the top of those below. The queen will establish her brood-nest pelow, 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 nay 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 must be extracted as aften 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 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 season while young, but this should cease by

the examining committees are not to know to ses, and an insufferable torment to many. A sible. To do this their food, in a semi-fluid light pruning may be done at any season of the taut rein can be used with entire propriety on state, is pumped into their crops through a flex. year; if severe pruning is necessary, it should be done early in the spring; pruning should in motion, but if the muscles and bony struc- rack brought face to face with the operator, the 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 seeded to clover, and only plowed once in four or five years, as the vigor of trees demands; sprouts should be kert from around the base and among branches. The canker worm is the most destructive to the toes touch the ground, is certainly one of the fatteners did the business by filling their own apple, frequently defoliating entire orchards; mouths with mush from the tub and blowing fortugately its presence in this state is confined to few localities; for remedial advice, see State In one coop an accommodating rooster, who Horticultural Report for 1879. The tent cathad taken prizes at a fair show, was seen with erpillar is easily seen by its conspicuous web; his back almost denuded of feathers picked off it should be killed as early as possible, by by the hens. Hens will do this for the sake of crushing nest and its inmates with a gloved the tiny drop of blood at the end of the hand; they are very destructive. The applemuill which penetrates the skin, and roosters tree borers, of which there are two different will submit to this sacrifice. Hens are fond of species, are very difficult to kill. The flatblood, and when once they get a taste of it in headed borer works in trees affected by sunscald, 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 herticultural 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 f om a small, steel blue moth; the eggs are deposited during summer on the trunk, at or near the surface of the ground; the only sate 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 fer any that may have been everlooked. 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 let 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 it-

self, and if possible near the poultry house; the f wis should be encouraged to seek shelter beneath its shade, where they will destroy the cursulio 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 Hinckly 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 lategrowing cherries very liable to be wormy; fowls are equally advantageous among cherry trees or plums; the common seedling, Morello, is the most reliable cherry; is readily propagated by sprouts, and makes a healthy, vigorous growth; when planted about ten feet apart in the orchard, it does not sprout tadiy; 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, toil 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 pound for pound cheaper than they

Zatrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL HAVIE - ILEAT: J. J Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Calolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

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Kansas State Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope-ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Tope-ka.

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

Encouraging Prospect.

OFFICE COOK CO., FARMERS' ALLIANCE, \ Austin, Ills., Sept. 5, 1880.

EDITOR EARMER: 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 1 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. We intend to push this matter to the very best advantage, but will have powerful opposi-

"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 nominations and elections." . Mr. Gould stated that he considered that "such investments paid bet. ter than to wait until the wen 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 eve. y 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 laborsaving 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 re sulting from labor, except that of a bare sub-sistence to the laborers.—American Dairyman.

The Farmers Are Coming.

The monster pic-nic at Williams' Grove, Pa., nas been a feature which the agricultural classes thro'out the country have cause to be proud of. Let them be multiplied all over the land. The Farmer's 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 devoteees to agricultural science as Governors Hoyt and Hamilton, the stalwart Patron "Father" Piollet; the eloquent Heiges, Baylor, Beltzhoover, Haines, Nicholson, and others. It was truly a feast of intellectuat 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

"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 oon be stronger and more efficient than ever

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 Figllet, of Pennsylvania, in. dicates that active and efficient grange work is to be vigorously prosecuted in the Keystone

No combination of causes has done so much to make the farmer satisfied with and proud of his occupation as the order of patrors. It has clearly demonstrated the disabilities, short comings, 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 senti ment-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, 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 me 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 a class and the fruits of our labors swept into the cof fers 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 beneficent 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 cer tainty 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 preroga. tives 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

J. MCILHANY. Larned House, Larned, Kas.

Sheep for Sale.

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

CAPT. GAY

is a deep Red and shows very good points; got by Bondholder ist dam Miss Feabody by Imperial Pea-body 12573. Reasons for selling: a dissolution of co-partnership. ROYER BROI HERS' Codar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

Wanted

To Sell, or I will exchange
25 MERINO BUCKS

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 Auterican Cotswold Record.
One 3 year old Southdown Ram,
One 2 year old Southdown Ram,
Six 1-year old Southdown Ram,
Six 1-year old Southdown Rams,
Seven 8-year old Southdown Ram Lambs,
The greater pact of the Downs descended from Lord
Walsingham's Flock, England.
Also a tew well selected twees of ea h breed.
The above Sheep were selected with great care from some of the best Importers and Breeders of Canada
Four Hundred and Fifty Common Stock Sheep for Sale.

Vermont Sheep. MASON & WRIGHT

Addison county, Verment, will be in Emporisons, in September with a choice car load of REG'STERED MERINO RAMS,

all Young, Large and Heavy Shcarers that they be pleased to show or sell to the wool growers are invited to see them before pure asing close the MASON & WRIGHT, August 14th, 1889.

Thoroughbred Merino and Cot wold Rams and Ewe or sale. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas Ctty. Mo.

BENDER & WILSON, Silver Lake, Kansas.

Wanted

To contract for 50 Yearling Heifers, good Native

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

Carbolic Sheep Dip.

This dip kills Ticks Lice and all parasites that infect sheep, prevents scratching and greatly improvethe 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., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all commission houses.

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend

New and very Important Discovery.

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and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Seab, Mange and foot rot, kill-lice, ticks, ond 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 3 cent stam; for prospectus and testimonials to

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ESSEX PIGS COTSWOLD SHEEP.

"Clawson" & "Gold Medal" Wheat.

Catalogue and price list free to all readers of the KANSAS FARMER. Address JOSEPH 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 fundshed. Cash to accompany all orders. Send money by P. O. order or registered letter. I. H. COY, Concordia, Cloud Co., Kansas.

HOPE FOR DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERPECTLY RESPONDE THE REALING and perform the work of the Natural Bruss. Always in position, but first-slide to others. All Conversation and ven winspers beard distinctly. We refer to how using the section of the control of the section of the se

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

Cooley Cans Without the Tanks.

Breeders' Directory

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

DLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breed-er of thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kan. High g ade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty, of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suifolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices these than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed, few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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

OR SALE. Scotch and black & tau ratter 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, Kanses, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butter county Ohio, strains); also Plymouth Rockend Brown Leg-horn Eowis, Ezgs. 3: 50 per 13. Descriptive Circu-lar and Price List free.

Nurserymen's Directory.

M IAMI COUNTY NURSE 1ES. 12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shippinfi facilities good. The bulk of the stock off red for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; \$20,000 apple seedlings: 10 0,000 apple root grafts;30,0002 yearaple seedlings: 10 0,000 apple root grafts;30,0002 yearaple trees, and 10,000 wild grosse plum trees. We have also a g od 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, Louisbrg, Ks.

EF'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit
Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and
Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON,
Lee's Summit. Jackson Co., Mo.

Dentist.



SouthernKansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-ISHIRE 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 rea-sonable. Corresponding to the control of the

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS,

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweep-stakes, and the sow and boar undersix months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over if it at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. Thase pigs are all of my own breeding, and are com-petent for record, I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money. J. V. KANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas

Established in 1868.



THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD, (Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. ATODDARD, Harttord, 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 stries of 12 magnificent chromos, each rep esenting a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.



(NEAR SEDALIA.)

Joint Public Sale of highly bred

Short-Horn Cattle

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

At Delaware, O., Thursday, Uct. 21, 1000

A very choice selection of about 100 head of Bulls, Cows and Heifers, will be sold from the herds of C. Hills, Hon. T. C. Jones & Son, and Hon. T. F. Joy, of Delaware, O., and from the herd of T. L. Harrison, of Morley, N. Y., embracing the very popular families of 'Rose of Sharun.' Beile Duchess or Flotcher, Miss Wiley, Mazurka, Mattlda, Princess Aylesby Lady, Nannie Willams or Ruby, Charlottes, etc. The sate will include the "Rose of Sharon" buil "Duke Dunmore" by the renowned 4th Duke of Geneva, "Remicks Mazurka Duke." a pure "Mazurka," "sth Baron Morley," pure Princest together with a grand lot of young bulls several of them ready for service. The sate will be helt at the Delaware Co., Fair Grounds in the city commencing at 12 o'clock sharp. Lunch at 11 a m Te. ms of sale— 'ash or approved endorsed notes at mos, with int, at 7 per ct. Catalogn a sent on application.

T. J. JONES & SON. T. F. J. J. T. J. J. J. T. J. T. J. T. J. T. J. T. J. J. MUSTAGHE AND WHISKERS.

BUSTACHE AND WHISKERS.

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half benefit for the **NURSERY STOCK**

Largest supply of UNIFORM THRIFTY YOUNG Stock, two and three years old, in the

country.
Standard Pears a SPECIALTY. No old stock cut back, but all YOUNG and HEAL-THY.

Also a large supply of Ornamental Stock of

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

SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

LACYGNE NURSERY.

Largest lot of budded peach trees in the state, (30 varieties); one million nedge plants. A general assortment of large and small fruits, ornamentals, &c., &c. Peach buds for fall budding 50 cents per 1000, Apple scions for winter gratting 31,00 per 1000. Send for price list of other stock. Address. D. W. COZAD, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

Exablified 182, 600 acros. 13 greenhouses. We offer a largy stock of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, Apple Seedlings, Osage Plants, cc. New Fall Prior Lister, Address BAIRD & TUTTLE, Agents, Illoomington Nursery, Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

R. E. EWING, Editor and Proprieter, Topoka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 36 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 36 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number re-newais 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 cierks do not know where to send papers or letters.

Special Notice.

This Mumber of the Kansas Farmer, will be sent to many who are not new 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 clube.

The Fairs.

The agricultural fairs are now in "fall 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, ewing 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, se 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 teel that although seemingly so quiet and dull is the daily business of the farm when compared with the hurry-skurry life of trade. where all is fuss with a large degree of fustian 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 magesty that the babbling brook knows nothing of.

stream, moving through the ocean, scarcely per- county, extending into Foote county. ceptible, but in comparison with its magnitude, power and fructifying 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 coasts 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 dazsled 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 ac companied by a printed or written detailed account of the process by which it was produced or made. A great many shams and sheat 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 manager of the agricultural fair, the farmers' club, of the grange, and of every other agricultural and horticultural institution, study how best to per fect 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 inestimable 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, Sequo yah 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 enions, ene of which weighed twenty ounces. and the others were not far below this in size. A turnip also graced the bunch rether larger than the onions. These, with some specimen 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 sed and never had been cultivated after it was planted.

This experiment in irrigation has been con ducted 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 creps 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 actes of onions and other vegetables. J. A. Ste vens, 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 Agriculture may be compared to the Gulf Pierceville, on the east side of Sequogah

> 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 fity cents in his possession and has succeeded in making a living by farming. He raised potatoes by mulching them, and other "truck" 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 manulacturers 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

"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 respon sibility is lost. But there are a few manufac turers of cutlery, such houses as Maher & 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 rasor 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 kuife which is found soft or flawy by the pur chaser 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 regaiving:

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

"A. HAMILTON.

"Yates Center, Kansas."

"Please stop that Berkshire 'ad.' now run ning in the FARMER. I have sold all of my surplus stock, and now letters are raining in 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 tions or comments their experience may dictate.

home with him a small carload of choice Jersey

The Chinese sugar cane, from China, and heifers and a young bull, of one of our richest and best butter strains. * * * But I started and I hereby acknowledge the same by enclos-A short time since I mailed you a catalogue of etc., which describe the appearance of this cane, our breeding operations at "Beech Grove," of the Necazana (White Imphee, White Top, etc.,) that if the frost cuts the leaves so as to kill the which you gave a notice. This attracted the and the Comscana (Brown Top, etc.) attention of the enterprising gentleman alluded to above, who after a brief correspondence purchosed the animals. He told me it was to the first but for its liability to lodge. sbove 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, 1880.

The fire which occurred on the 7th works will cause only temporary delay in filling orders for stoves and castings only. Our office and tinner's stock department be-

To the Trade:

ing in another part of the city, no delay will be occasioned by filling orders for metals, stamped ware, etc.

Respectfully yours,

EXCELSION 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 world has grown to believe that when Kansas ally accomplished. Her people are composed as possible. of that class in whose vocabularly "there is no

such word as fail." The fair is now at its perhaps one-third of the acres of spring wheat height, and the collection is immense in variety, magnitude and quality. Everybedy 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, Grosh, of Toledo, who have a system of dealing in the southern part of the state." The better course to pursue by persons desiring particular informacion 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.

Whelesale Price-List of the Great Northern and Southern Nursery, Randolph Peters, Wilmington, Delaware.

Wholesale Price-List of Morris Nurseries. Westchester, Pa., George Achelis, proprietor. Brown County Exposition, Hiawatha, Kan. Premium List, with complimentary. Exhibibition 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 re minder to those in want of trees and plants. that the Mesers. 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 will ensue. We feel sure there will be no need the arst 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 correc

The Chinese sugar cane, from China, and Wray's Imphees, or African sugar cane, from Natal, southeast Africa, reached France about out to tell you of a debt I owe to your courtesy, 1851. Of the latter we find three varietiesthe Liberian, which growers variously describe ing an advertisement for your excellent paper. as Red, Imphee, Red Top, Club Top, Sumach,

> The Chinese, also known as Sorghum, Black Top, Sprangle Top, etc., would doubtless rank

> About 1860, Mr. T. Teas, of Dunreith, Indi ana, while in France, procured a few pounds of the Chinese seed, which he planted on his re turn. 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 Am ber 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 239.]

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

> The Minnesota Amber and Liberian are pe culiarly adapted to our climate, and will be more fully considered.
>
> 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-one 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 slough grass. After waiting feur weeks or so to allow the stacks to pass through the sweat, Mr. Dewalt threshed 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. g.

MYRTLE, Phillips Co., Sept. 6 .- I have not reported from this part of our state for some call from Kansas is always responded to. The time, partly from pride, as we were fearing the worst, and partly because I wished to be says she is going to do a thing, that it is virtu- able to give as exact figures in regard to crops

In the northern half of the county, some few

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, snough 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 nubbins 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 fer large, fat ones, and Sc 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 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 aunounced in several sections, as far south even as St. Louis. The crop most likely to suffer by it is sorghum. Mr. Hedges, who is an authority on the subject, desires it stated for the information of the cultivators of the cane, 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, ays the way he grows black walunt 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 with-out 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 dia-betes 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 puthe 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 atta ked by it, and was in a most critical situation. His family physician recommended him to take 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. TORREY.

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

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

Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett,

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, Otta-

wa, 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, New

ton, at Newton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1. Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechani cal Astociation, 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

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

Linn County Agricultural and Mecoanical 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, Paole, at Paole, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1. 2.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society Independence, at Independence, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2.

Morris County Agricultural Society, Parker ville, at Parkerville, Sept. 20, 21 and 22. Morris County Exposition Company, Council

Grove, at Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Neosha 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 Jeint-Stock Agricultural So-

ciety, Hutchison, at Hutchinson, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25. Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan, at Manhattan, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct.

Seventh Judicial District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Neosho Co.,) Chanute, at Chanute, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

at Channe, Sept. 29 to Cet. 2.
Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Tepeka, 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, resultfalo, 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 strengthems 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.

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 increased 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 preventation 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 wer. "I consider the Marsh ague cure the best

remedy in the world for curing fever and agur. 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 costlyeness and billiousness, 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, Tepeka, Kansas: "Parties suffering with overwork, men-tal depression and nervous prostration, are using Warner's safe nervine, and in its use find in-stant relief."

Eight and nine per cent interest on farm loams a Shawnee county.

a Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call en

A. Prescort & Co.

Markets.

TOPRKA MADEDTO

TOT DAM MARKETO.	
Produce.	
Grocen retail price list, corrected weekly be Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at prices.	y W. W. buying
NEW CABBAGE-per dos	.30@40
BUTTER—Per la—Choice	.18@.20
ROGS_Per dor_Fresh	.10@12
BKANS-Per bu-White Mayy	1.90
Medium	1.75
" Commes NEW POTATOES—Per bu	.40(2.50
r. a. rotatom-ref bu	.40@.50
Betail Grain.	VIIVE III
Wholesale cash prices by dealers corrected	

holesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Book.	weekly
HRAT-Per bu. No. 2	.78
" Fall No 8	.70
" Fall No 4	45
DRM - White	28
" Yellow	24
ATS - Per bu, new,	.28 .28 .25
Y E - Per bu	.50
ARLEY—Per bu	.50
LOUR-Per 100 lbs	
" Was	9,75
" No 2	2.60
" No 3	2.30
Rye	2,90
ORN MEAL	.90
ORN CHOP	.65
Y E CHOP	1.25
JRN & UATB	.80
KAN	.504
TO THE	

Į,	Butchers' Betail.	
7	BREF-Sirioin Steak per lb	***
•	BRAF -SHIOLE BUCKE PET ID	123
ı	Round " " "	10
	Roasts " " "	10
	Roasts Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	-0
	" Hind " " "	6 7
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37,	By the carcass " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	10
	MUTTON-Chops per lb.	10
	Room " "	100101
1	DODA.	100 125
•	TOTAL	8@10
	VRAL-	1254001
,	Mide and Tallew.	
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,	Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kausa	
	TITOTA C	ATO.
18	HIDES-Green	.0
	Green, carr	0760 0
ı	Bull and stag	
양	Day files and	.0
•	Dry flint prime	.1
В	Dry saked, prime	.1
	Dry damaged	500
	TALLOW	0/0
	1 222 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	.0

1	SHEEP SKINS
1	Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansa
	CHICKENS—Tave per dos

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and ding; 35 to 42c washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 36 to 37c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; Unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 27c. unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed coarse, 21 to 25c.

St. Louis.

Tub washed—choice 41 to 431/4c, No. 2 medium 38 to 40c, dingy and low 35 to 37c, iamb 33 to 35c. Unwash ed—cuoice mixed combidg 37 to 28c, 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, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c 3 th less—Southern burry sells at 121/4 to 13c.

Markets by Telegraph, Semtember 14.

New York Money Market.

MONKY-2 to 3 per cent. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

New 5's... New 41/2 s (registered)... Coupous... New 4's (registered)... Coupous... PACIFIC SIXES 98-126.
MISSOURI BIXES -91 09.
ST. JOE -91 06.
C. P. BONDS -91 12.
U. P. BONDS -91 12.
LAND GRANTS -91 16%.
SINKING FUNDS, offered -\$1 18%.

Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 11,635 bushels; shipments, 13,596 bushels; in store, 164,431 bushels; market steady; No. 2 87½c; No. 3, 73c; No. 4, 71½c. CORN—Receipts, 795 bushels; shipments, 507 bushels; in store, 51,761 bushels; market firm but quiet; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 2 white mixed, 30½c bid. OATS—No. 2, 82c½c wite mixed, 30½c bid. CATS—No. 3, 74½c bid. EGGS—Market plenty and weak at 13c per doses. BUTTER—Market steady and unchanged.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Run of grass Texans; good demand, active and sales quick, prices ranging from \$2.46 to 2.3 supply of native shipping steers small, notwithstanding which prices were caster 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, \$.000; shipments 800.

SHEEP—Supply light; prices frm, ranging from \$3.00 to 4.00; receipts, 800; shipments, 500.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.
FLOUR—9s to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter, 9s to 2s 2d; spring, 7s 6d to 8s 10d.
CORN—New, 4s 10½.
OATS—6s 2d.
PORK—70s.
BEEF—62s 6d.
BACON—Long clear middles, 42s; short clear, 46s.
LARD—Cwt. 42s 6d.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand.
WHEAT—Strong and higher; No. 2 red winter, 93c;
No. 2 spring, 94% coash 8-ptember; 93% October; 93%
November; rejected 64 to 70.
10 NN—Strong an 1 higher; 49% coash; 41% to 41% cotober; 42 bid November; rejected 39% coash and October; 42 bid November; rejected 39% coash and October; 42 bid November; rejected 39% coash and October; 40 bid November; 20% coash and October.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,483; shipments, 1,920; market weak and slow, particularly for Texans; native ship-ping steers, averaging 1,281 bs, 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

to 2 80.
MOGS—Receipts, 584; shipments, 73; market firm;
sales ranged at 34 55 to 4 87%; bulk at 34 75 to 4 80.
8HKEP—Receipts, none; shipments none; market
quiet at \$2 85 to 3 40 for fair to good native muttons.

Chicage Live Stock Market.

HOGS Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 2,500; good to holce heavy strong and active, \$5.20 to 5.70; common to good mixed \$6.40 to 5.00; light bacon, \$5.00 to 10; grassers and shippers, \$2.50 to 5.00 pens well harred in 5 10; grassers and shippers, \$4 50 to \$50; pens were cleared up.
CATTLE—Receipts, 4.600; shipments, 1.500; common to medium shipping steady at \$4 25 to 4 50; good to choice \$4 80 to 5 10; exports \$6 25 to 5 75; butchers; steady, \$2 25 to 3 50; stockers slow at \$2 50 to \$50; western half breeds, \$3 75; native \$3 80 to 4 00; Texans, 20 to 300 lower; 350 through Texans sold at \$2 30 to \$50; clessing weaker for western and Texas.

HEEP—Receipts, 609; Shipments, none; market steady; lambs per head \$2 50 to 3 00; common to medium, \$3 50 to 4 50; good to choice, \$4 25 to 4 50.

St. Louis Produce Market. FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Lewer: cash and options better, No. 2
e4, 8844 to 8844 to 8834c cash; 8846 to 884c September
10% to 8054 to 8056c, October; 8944 to 884c veer; No. 3 do
2 to 824c December; 8844 to 884c veer; No. 3 do
2 to 8346c.

1 60 83/60. OORN—Firmer: 36½ to 361/50 cash; 361/50 September; 0/4 to 380 Ootober: 373½ to 38 December. OATS—Steady; 28½ to 28/54 September. FORK—Quiet; \$15.80 asked.

Denver Market

PLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. HAY—Upland, 22 to 25; second bottom, — to 28; bottom hay, — to 19; Kansas baled, 16 to 17.
FLOUR—Colorado, 3 20 to 3 40; Graham; 3 10 to 3 26;
Kansas, 28 5 to 3 20.
MEAL—Bolted corn meal, 1 15.
WHEAT— to 2 00 % cwt.
Corn—1 15 to 1 20 % cwt.
CORN—1 15 to 1 20 % cwt.
DATS—Colorado, 20 to 2 15; state, 1 80 to 1 90 % cwt.
FRODUCE, POULTRY YEGGRABLES.
Ecos—Per doses. Fanch — to 20c state.— to 22a.

E005—Per doses, ranch — to 32c; state, — to 22s. BUTTES—Ranch, % b, 37 to 30c; eroamery, 23 to 33; sor, 8 to 15c. Onions—33 to 35c & b. Chicans—Dressed, — to —c % B; % dos 3 00 to 8 56.

Hew 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 fillver Waitham Watches sent for a 50 stamp. It tells how I sent watches to all parts of U.S. to be examined before paying any inoney. Undoubted roll oreace, N.I.I. White, Juwaler, Noyack, N.J.

WANTED

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer for sale Hom Shrubs, &c., of varieties suited to the west. The lar gest stock of Apple Seedlings. Seedlings.
A. H. & H. C. GRIESA,
Lawrence, Kansas



"BEECH GROVE FARM."

JERSEYS.



LeBrocy's Prize 3350, A. J. C. C. H. R. Jersey different ages, and both sexes, always for sale, led and bred with a view to nice butter and product. Send for descriptive Catalogue.

CEO. JACKSON. BEECH GROVE FARM."



Dear Bro. Meek.



BJ. "The Central Methodist," Catlettaburg, Ky., 13 feet in the last "Central" that you want a remedy that you will use a remedy that you will be greatly benefitted thereby, and I believe thereby, and I believe thereby, and I believe there from sick headache errer from sick headache giver on the sim never found anything to do me any good until I used simmons liver regulator. It has been nearly three years since I fir t used it, and I have not had sin 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 sice 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 atrial. S. MORRIS, Brownsville, W.Va.

\$40. \$20.

OATS—Active, firmt and nighter, 20% cand that to tober. RYE—Good demand at full prices; 850. RYE—Good demand at full prices; 75 to 77%. BARLEY—Good demand at full prices; 75 to 77%. PORK—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$17 55 to 17 80 October; \$17 19 November. LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$8 00 cash \$8 60 October; \$17 19 November. BULK MEATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$8 00 cash \$8 60 October; \$17 75 bid November. BULK MEATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$8 00 cash \$8 60 cotober; \$17 75 bid November. BULK MEATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$8 00 cash \$8 60 cotober; \$17 75 bid November. BULK MEATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$8 00 cash \$8 60 cotober; \$17 75 bid November.

FOR CLUBS.

ALL PRIZES. BLANKS.

EVERY AGENT CETS A PRIZE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ONE YEAR SINGLE

We are making the following unparalleled offer to all who will act as Agents is obtaining subsciiptions 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 ac-

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

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

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

Send for Club Lists.

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

Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E. E. EWING.

Editor and Publisher. Topeka, Kansas.

THANSEN'S DANISH LIQUUD

Gold Medals at World's Pairs. Is prepared in vegetable oit, used to color the fluent butter made in Europe, and fast superseding all other Coloring in America. Does not color the buttermitk, makes butter beautiful, greatly enhances its pairs. No alkant in the directions

color the butterwidth, makes butten beautiful, greatly enhances to the saturation of the butterwidth of the saturation o

Our Knives are Made to Cut and Hold and '

MAHER & GROSH, 34 Maumer ***



50c; strong 2 blade, 60c; extra heavy 2 blade, made for 1. 50c; Ladies 1 blade, 25c; 2 blade, 50c; Gents fine 3 blade, 5 50c; Ladies 1 blade. 25c; 2 blade, 50c; Gents fine 3 blade Oregon Hunting Knife, \$1. Cattle knife, \$1. Sample paid, 50c. Illustrated List Free. Address as above

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 sightseveral 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 with 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 wrap ping 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 tile 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

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 staken to Gruchy, cared for a month, and sent to Aken to Gruchy, cared for a month, and sent to therbourg. But the poor wretches were not to f the sea. They embarked on a vessel go-ball the sea. They embarked on a vessel go-ball they were at the for a storm took them and they were they are to the dead, all the horses were they are they were buried in unconsecrated that they were buried in unconsecrated that they were not good Chris

per cent. of the body-weight. The body refluids 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 matean 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,

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 mucus 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 their 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, as to have disorder.

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 fe. vers the sufferers need 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 apon the fact that the human system must have its proper rations 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 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 asimilation. A small amount only should be drank 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 pertion 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 Gen-

leman 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 ful cinnamon, two of allspice, one of cloves, side of the table the dining plates are set in a and boil till it is a thick, smooth mass. Science tells us that water constitutes seventy pile. The knives and forks are laid for each TOMATO BUTTER.—Boil your tomatoes down person, with napkins. The goblets are placed as thick as possible without burning, and rub reives it from the drink we take and from the in front of the napkins, and a lump of ice is through cullender, and to every gallon of the various articles of food. It is found in all the put into each goblet. During the warm butter add two pounds of sugar and the juice weather a large water-pitcher and a pitcher of and grated peel of one lemon. If you cannot milk are also placed at each end of the table.

get the lemon season with cinnamon. Can The individual butter p ates are laid on the while hot and keep for winter use. It is nice right hand of the goblets. The carving-knife for sauce or pies. and fork are laid by the plates. The caster is rials for repairing brought in. It is not itself 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 farmhouses); 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. Saucers 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. Piepuddings, 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 avoid ing waste, beside being far more convenient Pickles are passed around the table. It is ex pected, 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

t 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

I presume our style of table arrangement night be improved upon; still it suits me, and 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

Tomato Recipes.

Prepared for the Kansas Farmer by Mrs. C. R.

TOMATO SAUCE .- To one gallon of stewed and strained tomatoes, add four tablespoonsful of salt, three of pepper, four of allspice, two of cloves, one of cinnamon, one pint vinegar. removing the skin alone without glazing with 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 tablespoon ful of ginger, and can while hot.

TO KEEP TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE .water, or any fluid, dilu:es the gastric juice and so impairs digestion. If any fluid is drank, it pint of salt. Boil, skim and coel, then pour it should be warm, because cold water reduces the 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 tomatees 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 to mato; place in a dripping-pen containing abou two tablespoonsful of water, with the cut side up, and cover the surface with bread crambs 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 tomatoe never use any but the pure white, as brown sugar always gives them a sickening taste.

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

Tomato Carsup .- 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.

SHIRLEY 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 teaspoons

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 tabelespoonful 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.

PICCALILY .- Fifty small cucumbers, one arge white cabbage, half a peck of green tomaoes, 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 over night in strong salt and water. In the morning wash well, drain thoroughly and pour over hot vinegar, spiced with 'cloves, cinnamon and allspice. A teacupful 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 cid r vinegar should be used and the vegetables must be fresh.

FRIED LIVER .- Cut into small strips, put on 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 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.

Advertisements.

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

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50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Agts Outfit, 19c. CONN CARD Co., Northford, Ct 50 Chromo, Glass. Scroll. Wreath and Lace cards 10c Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct,

8 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel Edge cards 25c, or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N Y

ELEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages, I illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc, in colors, and 4 velect Quotations, 15c: Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

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

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

two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

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

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

I her-by certify that the above bile originated in the Sena e January 21st, 1879, and passed that body February 12th 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY,

President of Senate.

I her-by vertage in the passes and solve in a glanuary 21st, 1879, and passes and solve uary 12th 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY.

HENRY BRANDLEY.

Servicary of Senats,
State of House February 26th, 1879.

SIDNEY CLARKE,
Speaker of House.

WIRT W. WALTON.

Chief Clerk of House.

Approved March 4th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN,

Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS;
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, SS.

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

In testimony, whereof, I, have becomes also

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto sub-scribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this list day of July, A. D. 1880, JAMES - MITH, Secretary of State.

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

ting therefor:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansus -hall be submit tod to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: Proposition.—Article fifteen shall be amended by adding section ten thereto, which shall read as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this state, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

SEC 3. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors; The ballots shall be either written or printed or partly written and partry printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote. "For the proposition to amend the Constitution."

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

Thereby certify that the above resolution origina-

force from an action of the following force from an action of the following force for the following force force for force forc HENRY BRANDLEY.

HENRY BRANDLEY.

Secretary | Senste.

Pesident of Senso.

Secretary | Senste.

SIDNEY CLARKE,

SIDNEY CLARKE,

Speaker of House.

WIBT W. WALTON. Speaker of House.
Chief Clerk of House.
Approved March 8th, 1879.
JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS,

OPPICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, SS.

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

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official
scal. Done at Topeka, this lat day of July,
A. B. 1880.

JAME SMITH:
Secretary of State.



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GEO M. NOBLE, Secretary. A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description faaid strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents eith animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taket-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

a stray.

If an animal Hable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other clitzen and householder may take up the same.

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

the the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of tendays, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and die an adiadust stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive not cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised if for tendays, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value of such stray songly a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any lack up of the time where county, having first motified the aker up of the time where county and the leftered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within sweive months - ter the time of taking, a complete title shill vestin (1 + CLC2 - 14).

I charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin (1) = 4.10 - 1.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justic of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraises such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; and appraises such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; and appraises, or two of them shall in all respective and truly values aid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall be not the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking pp. But of the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking the county the county the state of the value of taking the value of taking the county that is all the value of the state before the title shall have vested in him stall be guilty a missemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such

Strays for the week ending September 15. Cloud county—E. E. Swearng n, clerk.
PONY-Taken up by W. M. Wilcox, Arion tp, one unbrosen bay mare pony, 13 hands high, brunded on left hip and eft Jaw, age not known, valued at \$20.

Decatur county - N. G. Addleman. clerk. STEER—Taken up by Joseph O Dimmick, Beaur tp, July 4, 1880, one leght red steer, year and a halfold, S branded on left hip, valued at \$ 2.

on left hip, valued at \$ 2.

Donivhan county.—D. W. Morse, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Jonathan Springer, Wolf River to one brown two year old filey valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Brittain, Wayne to, one cow about 8 years old with spece led body, mostly white, some red about the head, no marks oe brands, valued at \$15. Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

Sedgwick cou ty.-E. A. Dor ey, clerk.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up July 10, 1889, by J ii Traylor, South
Hoven tr, one sorrel horse, 5 feet 4 inches hige, 10 years old,
blind in left eye, valued at \$10.

COW-Taken up by M. A. Wright, Centropolis 1p., July 22, 1889, one red mileb cow, some white on back, 9 years old, medium sized, valued at 820.
PONY-Taken up by C Lewis, Hays tp, July 32, 1880, one 5 year old horse pony, light sorrel, 14 hands high, white tripe in face, scar on right side, K branded on left side, val and at \$25.
PONY-Also by the second of the property of the second of the property of the propert

ued at \$25. PONY—Also by the same one 6 year old mare poner, dark brown, 14 hands high, hind feet white, small star in fore-head, saddle marks, valued at \$25. Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, clerk.

Jonerson county - 1 Arrangy to MARE—Taken up July 9, 1880, by E G Hastings, Kaw tp, one light bay mare 12 years old white spot in forchead, front feet chained together, valued at \$40.

MARE—Also by the same; one dark bay mare 12 years old white spot in forchead, front feet chained together, valued at \$40. white spot in forehead, front feet chained when white spot in forehead, some up August 13. by W D Barnes, Norton tp, one red bull 2 years old, white spot in forehead, some white about the belly and flanks, small white spot on back, had a small rope tied around horns, valued at \$20.

Rush county.—F. E. Garner, clerk PONY—Taken up by David Clampit, Center tp, July 28, 1889, one dark bay horse pony 6 years old, L. R. branded on right shoulder and C C on left hip, valued at §3. Shawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Anight, Olera, Auburn b, Jone Sala, Sa Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

PONY—Taken July 15, 1880, by Thomas Murphy, Falls to one 12 year old dun gelding pony, 1 rge splints on forelegs, H branded on left shoulder, valued at \$15, PONY—Also by the some, one 10 your old box gelding no PONY—Also by the some, one 10 year old bay gelding po ny, white itrip in face, hind feet white, H branded on left shoulder, and O ou left hip, valued at \$20. Strays for the week ending September 1.

Cherokee county—C. A. Saunders, cl*1k, HORSE—Taken up by A C Tindall, Garden tp. one dark frown horse, 12 years old, left him foot white, 15/5 hands

brown horse, 12 years old, left him foot white, 155 hands high,

HORSE—Also one brown horse 12 years old, left him foot white, 155 hands high, blind in left eye.

MARE—Taken up by Jesse Parker, Garden tp, one white mare, 10 years old, 120 rd hands high, marked and branded on left shoulder and left hip with a double G.

STAJLION—Also a sorred stallion, both him feet and left fire feet white, scar on left ear, 3 years old.

HORSE—Taken up by E Yoas, Garden tp, one black horse 5 years old, 13 hands high, saddle marks.

MULE—Taken up by B F Town, Towne tp, one brown mare mule, 4 feet 6 inches high, 10 years, no mark or brand had on head stall of leather halter.

MARE—Taken up by A P Garretson, Sheridan tp, one light sorrel bald face mare, white legs, SW branded on near hip; 14% hands high, lightmane and tail, shod all around.

MARE—Also one light sorrel mare, small star in forchead shod all around.

Cowley county-J. S Hunt, clerk. COW-Taken uy by Thomas Tice, Richland to, one large cow 8 years old, roan color, branded O on right hip, valued 20w 8 yearson, 1.20w at \$25.

HEIFER - Also one heifer nearly white, one year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$10.

Ellsworth county—C. C. Sprigg, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Fred Flenghaft, Columbia tp. Jane
17, 1880, one bay pony mare, 3 years old, branded A on right
sholder and X on left shoulder, valued at \$20. Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk,
MARE—Taken up August 7, 1880, by G.W. Baker, Liberty
p, one brown mare, 14% or 15 hands high, about 3 years old
to marks or brands, valued at \$30.

Gre-nwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk,
MARE—Taken up.July sth, 1880, by Themas Finnegan,
Lame tp, one hay pony mare, D branded o left hip, and 3
letters combined together branded on shoulders with Indian or Texas characters, valued at \$16.

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. COW—Taken up by JW Soar, Delaware Ip, August II, 1880 ne dark brindle cow, breded I D on left hip, no other barks or brands, 3 or 4 years old, valued at \$44.



THE BONANZA FOR BOOK-AGEMTS is selling our two splendidly illustrated, books Life of GEN. HANCOCK iff-long friend, Hon. J. W. Fon.

of notional fame), highly endorsed by Gen. Hancock the party leaders, and rives; also Life of GEN. GARFIELD in arms and proceed by Gen. Hancock the party leaders, and rives; also Life of GEN. GARFIELD in arms and proceeding the second friend proceeding the second friend general second friend general forms and proceeding the second friend general friends and ferming silvers address quick, and forms address quick.

THOS. PROTHERO, Emporia, Kansas.

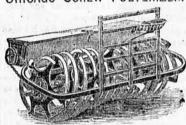


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El Paso, Ill., Nov. 25, 1879 — Have been using the Screw Pulverizer three sensons. This year have used it wholly—have not used a plow at all. Planted eighty five acres to corn, prepared and cultivated wholly with this machine, and nothing else. Produced over axiy bushels per acre. Matured ten days earlier, and ave aged more than twenty bushels per acre more than adjoint fields, plowed and cultivated in the ordinary way. The less cost and more corn per acre would more than pay for machine complete on 45 acres.

E. S. Furshan.

ABILEY R Kas., Nov. 16, 1879 — I seeded 3.400 scres of wheat with these machines this Fall, and found they dI I the work well. The stand of wheat is now the best I have ever seen on new land. It will pulverize and seed the ground in better shape at divery much cheaper, than it can be done by heald method of plowing—back-etting—dragging and willing, R. J. WEYMESS, Trustee.

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To Denver in 32 Hours.

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Gen. Agt., Passenger Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

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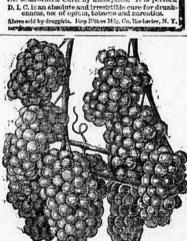
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Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor. Пот Cough Coun is the sweetest, safest and best. M One For Pap for Stomach, laver and Kidneys is appe-ples to all others. Curve by absorption. It is perfect.



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Early, vigorous grower, hardy. Very productive, best quality. Send for circular. The above is from an exact photograph of a branch by Godfrey, Rochester, N. Y. Also the largest and beststock of Grape Vines in the country. Prices very low to dealers and large planters. Also trees and small fruits, Send stamp for descriptive catalogue. Price but free. T. S. RUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y

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Jarm Zetters.

296

Give the Direction and Distance.

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

BELLE PLAINE, Sumner Co., 180 miles weathwest of Topeka, Sept. 6th .- We have had a good three-inch rainfall. Our farmers are busy plowing and sowing wheat; some up and looks well. Hogs, \$4; wheat, 60c to 65c; cattle high. Quite a number of our people are preparing to try sheep. There will be a large acreage of wheat sown, but not as much as last In perusing the last number of the KANSAS

We now have 126 miles of railroad in our county. Fourteen months age we did not have ber business is helping all our people that have ber. Stock lumber and fencing selling at \$20 to \$22 per thousand.

prosperous outlook. H. C. St. CLAIR.

WILSON, Russell Co., 238 miles west of Topeka, Sept. 6 .- We have had two of the heaviest rains of the season in the last few days. The ground is well seaked. It will be a long time before any one need to complain of drouth. Most of the wheat land is ready for the drill, and sowing will commence as soen as the ground is dry enough. There will not be quite so much wheat put in this year, but there will turn would like to ask a few questions: Why not be so great a falling off in the wheat crop is it that farmers owning ten to twenty cows as many other counties report to the FARMER. buy their own cheese instead of making it? Is We do not get scared out so easy by one year's it because they don't know how? If so, will failure. Changing crops to suit the season will some one give the required information? I hardly pay, I think, for there is hardly ever have been a reader of your valuable paper for two seasons alike. If we fail this year we may make up for it the next. Of course there are some crops that by long experience we are convinced will not pay, and it is best to drop them for something more profitable. We could save Is there a herd law there? if so, how much all the expense of many years of experiments if we would just look over the agricultural reports which are issued for the benefit of the farmer. The crops of the different years are tabulated in a plain, easy manner to understand, and with a glance we can see which crop has been a profit and which a loss in each

One crop, as all wheat or all corn, I think is not a good plan. A variety of crops is the safest way, especially for a poer man who is not able to stand a total loss of one year's work.

Stock is healthy. I have not seen any disease, to speak of, in this county, since I have lived here, (three years). Pasture good. Wheat sells for 60c; corn, 18c; potatoes, 80c;

hogs, \$3.50. Corn injured some by chinch bugs and

drouth. Late corn will be a fair crop. T. W. HEY.

GENEVA, Allen Co., Sept. 5 .- I have been waiting, ere writing you, hoping that "the end was nigh" of this terrible, scorching drouth, and that I might have something besides discouraging prospects to chronicle. Late planted corn, however, was past all help. Early planted will be an average crop. Late potatoes, I think, will come out all right now.

Fruit of all kinds has been and is very abundant. Grapes sold as low as two cents per pound; blackberries three cents per quart. Cherries were the nearest a failure of any fruit crop. Peaches are now worth 10c to 25c in the orchard; apples, 25c to 50c; pears, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per bushel. We are preparing for the passage of the amendment-boiling down lots of cider. Those not having orchards are gathering the fruit and making the cider on the halves for their more fortunate neighbors.

The hot, dry weather of the past two months has been very severe on tame grasses, some pieces having entirely "gone by the board." Wild grass, also, was pretty well "cured," many pieces being raked up directly after the mowe. Stock water was getting to be a "thing of the past," except in the larger pools. But we are out of danger now in this respect, and cattle show a decided change for the better. No disease has appeared in this locality.

Farmers are beginning to turn their attention more to the raising of German millet for stock feeding. It is a hardy crop; will stand more drouth than corn or any other fodder crop; is easily raised; will produce more feed on poor land (or good land either), than any other grass grown, and when fed to cattle or sheep no other grain is necessary. If wanted for hay, cut when in blossom. Leave a small patch at one corner to ripen for seed. One-half acre will produce seed enough to sow ten to twenty acres. Sow one-half bushel per acre. Cut and rake the same as prairie hay. When ready to stack, hitch your team to one end of a windrow and then-ge and get your wagon and a good stout

DEFIANCE, Woodson Co., Sept. 6 .- 79 miles south of Topeka. Has been rather a dry season with us until within the last week, we have had a bountiful supply of rain, tending to revive vegetation again. The ground is wet down from five to eight inches, putting it in good condition for plowing. Farmers are now busy plowing for wheat and other small grain. Wheat was an average crop; oats light owing to dry season; upland corn very light; bottom land better. The acreage for fall wheat in this county will be above the average. Fruit of all kinds plenty. Stock in general doing well. The distember among horses has been very severe in some localities; some rumors of Spanish fever. Weather very warm with indications of more rain.

Le Roy, Coffee Co., Sept. 6.-After a long dry spell we are refreshed with many continuous rains and a bountiful supply. It has made a marked change in many ways; first of all it has given our streams a supply as well as increased our fall pasture, and the millers an opportunity to start the turbine wheels. The general appearance now is fine growing weather. Half of the hay crop is believed to be destroyed that has been made. A marked change is perceptible in the flow of milk from my cows. I am milking 12 cows in the morning and six at night. I have 20 as fine cows as our section can produce-10 grade cows and heifers, of Durham stock, red roan.

FARMER, there was a subject brought to our notice, (particularly to mine) on sheep, by friend W. J. Colvin, of Larned, Kas. I perused Mr. a mile. Competition on freights and the lum. Colvin's article with much interest. His points were well taken on sheep., I have reference to anything to sell, or those that want to buy lum- buying or leasing. Buying of course is the best, but where one is not able to buy, then take the other. I have had an experience in Some of our farms are changing hands at sheep. A stock that is very profitable, and fair prices. On the whole our people have a should like very much if I were able to go into the business again. Any one having a nice flock of sheep of 250 or 300 ewes that wishes to let them for one year or longer, can do so by applying to me. I am prepared with plenty of good feed, water and shelter. The best of references given if desired.
Success to the "Old Reliable" KARSAS
FABMER. H. R. BALDWIN.

> SOLDIER CITY, Sept. 2 .- I see a request for a tomato receipe, so I will send some, and in resome time (although not as yet a subscriber), and I have never seen the cheese question dis-

Let us hear some more from Jewell county does it cost to get cattle herded? Are there any homesteads that have not been taken?

If a person takes one homestead and releases it before he gets a deed, can he homestead again? or, if he has taken one eighty can he take another eighty in another place. I think I saw something to that effect once.

MRS. C. R. CUTLER.

A failure to get a deed forfeits the privilege of homesteading a second time. Two eighties can be taken if they join.

Latest returns give the state of Iowa, about 200,000 dogs of all degrees. It took 28,974 sheep to keep them last year.

That Acts at the Same Time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS. These great organs are the natural cleans of the system. If they work well, health ill be perfect: If they become clegged, readful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING. Bilionsness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaun-dice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches.

developed because the blood is poisoned the humors that should have been elled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT restore the healthy action and all these roying evils will be banished; neglect n and you will live but the suffer. Tousands have been cured. Try it and you add one more to the number. Take it health willones more gladden your heart. and health will once more gladen your heart.
Why suffer longer from the torment
of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disproceed urine?
Kidner. Wort will cure you. Try a packuge at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vestable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Me Your Druggist has it, or will get it for us. I beist upon having it. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
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CURES all Diseases of the Kidney,
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Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation & Piles

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CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it sets directly and at once on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, try at ence HUNT'S REMEDY.

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Prices, 75 cents and \$1,25. Large size the cheapest. Ask your drugglet for HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other.

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IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED TOTT'S FILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a cases, one dose offects as to astorba the sufferer.

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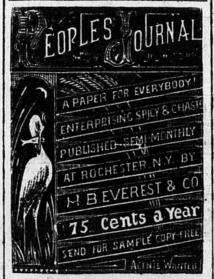
TROTTERS AND RUNNERS

of the day, are entered and will start, making this the great event for the entire West. A fine NEW BULLDING is being erected to be known as the

Kansas Department,

and used expressly for the display of the products of Kansas soil: Railroads, Counties, Societies and individuals making displays, are invited to make this their headquarters during the week, and no pains will be spared to make their visit both pleasant and profitable.

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