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# THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

\$40.

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E. E. EVING. Editor and Publisher. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

# Communications.

Deep Plowing for Corn All the Time

I want to set Mr. Stahl on the right track or plowing for corn. He has made two appeals to the readers of the FARMER to take up thiquestion and discuss it, but his theory and his practice being both shallow, needs some assist

Mr. S. states he has known farmers to plow under a heavy crop of rye in the spring, and because the season was dry raise no corn. Now I propose to show, and to prove, to Mr. S. thahe does net know any such thing. In the first place, rye cannot be grown large enough before corn planting, if it is a fall crop, to be detri mental to a corn crop, from the fact that the rye will not form any woody substance, and it there is no woody substance there can be no deleterious effects on the corn from the rye. care not how dry the summer may be, and I will risk the assertion that he cannot find one particle of the rye blades, and the stalk would not have time to come into existence, and is another blunder of his.

Now Mr. S. will please to explain what he means to convey to the readers of the FARMER, by his word deieterious? Does he mean that the rye is a benefit to the corn crop in time of a drouth, when he says you will have plenty of fodder, but little corn? If the readers of the FARMER understand him to say the rye is a benefit to the corn crop, they understand something that I don't. Then we understand Mr. S. that the rye is injurious to the corn crop in a dry season, and that is what I charge the gentleman with; that is, manure to injurious to corn. Save it for your wheat. New I have Webster's Unabridged Dictionary before mer and Webster says: Deleterious-having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing life; de structive; poisonous; pernicious, as a deleterious plant or quality. The word deleterious is synonymous with injurious, and Mr. S. cannot make the readers of the FARMER believe that he conveyed any other meaning than what I charged him with.

Mr. S. states that he knows that corn roots will not naturally go down ten inches into the never examined any other soil, and he states that he does his plowing from four to five inches, that he bases his argument on a very shallow knowledge of where corn roots can and do penetrate. We have sandy soil fifteen miles west of where I live, on hear the farmers of that country say that in most of the seasons the water stands within two feet of the surface, and they have examined and they found corn roots penetrated almost if not quite to the water, and they also tell me they can raise a good crop of corn, rain or no rain. But Mr. S. states that he knows that corn roots will not penetrate ten inches. I did not have it plowed as deep then as now. could get a thousand men to back up my statement, and he could not get one besides himself. Now, if any of the readers of the Kansas FARMER have plowed ten inches deep, and I believe they have, as we have some fine farmers here, and have grown corn on that ground, I would like to have them examine, dig carefully down with something, and see if the roots of their corn have not penetrated the depth they plowed-ten inchas, and if they have a sandy, or a yellow loam, mixed subsoil, see if corn roots have not penetrated considerably deeper than ten inches, contrary to my friend Stahl's knowledge.

I want you, brother farmers, to test this matter, as it is of vital importance. If my friend Stahl was in this country, and would plow the depth that he states he does, he would not get one-half of eighteen bushels that I raised the grasshopper year, and would be like some that left here, and for their country's good.

Mr. S. would try to mislead some of the young farmers by stating that there is no chemical changes at the depth of ten inches. That is about the thinnest argument I ever heard from any contributor's pen.

The question is in issue as regards poor land and hard land. All land is not rich bottom and No subscriptions for less than one year can filled to an overflowing with rich, vegetable mould, and it is absolutely necessary that men understand how to put the different kinds of land into a suitable shape, that it will grow anything the husbandman wants to put on to it. Almost any farmer can grow something of a crop on rich bottom, and if that is all the knowledge he has, would starve outright on a poor piece of land, and especially in drouthy FARMER. He says, with truth, that "we have Kansas, as Mr. S. pieases to term it.

I quote Mr. P. again. He savs: "Hear you soil, as the Creator intended they should." This language is in the gentleman's own article, there. end his statement, not mine, and he further states: "And they will even go deeper than B. om p'ow with his big mules that he advertises shrewdly and extensively." Now, readers of the FARMER, if you will look at his reply to my first criticism on the gentleman's article, you will find in his reply to me, that is his statement, not mine. That was my ground for stating that Mr. S. upset his theory on shallow dowing.

The gentleman wants me to explain how it is hat corn is not a shallow feeder, when you can not even force the roots down deep. The question is not at i-sue. As Mr. S. does not appear to understand much about corn roots, I will put him right. I deny that corn can feed deep on hard ground, I care not how rich it may be. Plow your ground deep, as I have stated at various times, then the roots will naturally feed leep. The corn root is a tender, delicate strucure, and cannot feed deep unless the ground is nade loose or is naturally so. Now, Mr. S., do you understand me? I am happy to learn that my friend sympathizes with me this year in the failure of my corn crop, as he states.

What I stated in July in the FARMER, I will tate again. Never did we have a better prespect for corn, but, in a manner, our hopes were plasted. I also stated that I had some as large ears of corn as I ever saw, and I further stated: be it remembered and distinctly understood that Kansas had and does raise as big corn as any state in the Union, and that we could feed all our friends that might come here to make homes among us. That is what the gentleman tells you proved that your corn is a failure after plowing so deep. Forty bushels to the acre is not 75 bushels; our hopes were in a manner blasted. I now admit that my corn was a failure, from my expectation of 75 bushels to 40 bushels. That is the way my friend S. has tried to misconstrue my theory all through. He says he shall not probably write on this subject again, and I would not if I advocated the theory the gentleman does. After contend ing that corn was a shallow feeder, he has adearth. I will admit that if he has a farm that mitted everything I claimed indirectly. He has got a clay subsoil, and has farmed that kind admits that a portion of the roots of corn goes This feed can be utilized, as it is no harm but be able to have them filled. J. P. STELLE. down deep to get water, when his four or fiveinch plowing has diled out. What do they go down for water for if there is plenty of moisture in the shallow plowing? Why do they go through almost any soil, as the Creator intended they should, as he stated? Why do the Arkansas river bottoms, and 1 frequently they penetrate deeper than it is possible for B. to plow with his big mule team "that he shrewdly and extensively advertises." All this is against him, and does upset his theory on

shallow plowing. I did raise 18 bushels to the acre the grasshopper year, as new as my land was. I did not have it in as good state of cultivation; The season has been a dryer one this year than grasshopper year, nevertheless I have 40 bushels to the acre on the same ground that I only raised 18 on six years ago. That is what deep plowing has done for me. The water has gone down 12 feet lower this year than the grasshopper year in my stock well. I followed it down 12 feet; have water to water 300 head of cattle every day. I never saw the ground as dry. deep down since I came to old Butler county, Kansas, as it is at the present time, nevertheless the ground that has been stirred deep is moderately moist, and the ground beneath is dryer than the ground that has been stirred, and the ground that has not been stirred this season is as dry and crumbly as corn meal. I have made a thorough examination to-day and

know what I am telling the people. I did not eat any of my friend Stahl's corn for bread the grasshopper year, if he was charitable enough to send any this way, and I presume he did, from the fact that I raised enough to do me by feeding economically. I have had 500 bushels of wheat burned this year (by the hand of an incendiary) after it was ricked and through the sweat, and still I paddle my own canoe. HENRY BUTLER.

140 miles southwest from Topeka.

# Farm Notes.

In your issue of October 13th, there is an account of an interview of the editor of the National Live-Stock Journal with an old hog raiser, that I think contains a good deal of matter worthy of the attention of the readers of the gone wild over small ears, fine muzzles, short

legs, on a light bone," until we have run the im. The gentleman makes the assertion that stamina all out of our hogs, and if we do not orn roots will go through almost any kind of get them into market at ten months old, they have to be carried on a stretcher to get them

> In Kansas we cannot all hire clover pastures but we can soil our hogs in pens, and a liberal supply of bran or mill feed fed to the pigs will help to develop the bone and muscie that cannot be obtained by corn feed alone-another serious mistake that is too common is breeding from young sows and boars. In the reports of hog raising in the quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, nearly all say that they keep a boar but one year, and a common custom is to raise but one litter of pigs from a sow, and then fatten her for market. Apply this mode of breeding to horses and cattle, and how long would it take to run the stock out? Mature sires and dams are essential if you wish strong and healthy offspring. "Like produces like." If the parents are immature the stock from them cannot be strong and healthy, and it this is continued for a few generations it must end in producing a feeble race of stock.

BUCKWHEAT.

Mr. T. W. Henry asks about buckwheat. A good many attempts have been made to raise it here but with little success. We can raise plenty of stalk and blossoms, but no grain. I have heard it suggested that there were no bees to distribute the pollen properly, but I do not know whether this is sufficient to account for the failure, though our farmers have given it up, and as they have to buy the 'lasses they buy the flour at the same time.

CORN.

The corn crop is now being gathered, and the yield is poor in quantity and also in quality. From 5 to 25 bushels per acre is about the range of the yield. Some few fields may go to 40 bushels, but for every acre of such there are 5 acres that will not be gathered at all. We put the average yield at 10 to 15 bushels. Farmers are shipping their pigs for want of corn to fatten them.

STOCK.

rather a benefit to feed down the luxuriant growth during the fall and winter, so as to give the smaller wheat put in with the drills a better chance to come forward and get well rooted.

WM. PETTES Saline Co., 100 miles west of Topeka, Oct. 22

# Chinch Bugs and Wheat, Etc. V

tice an article on this subject. It may be that we do not know all about chinch bugs, but it is very evident that many of us are laboring under a false impression, viz: that chinch bugs are the growth or product of civilization, and are found only where the farmer cultivates crops, etc.

In the year 1856, in early spring, in crossing ravine where slough grass was growing some en feet high, my olfactories discovered a peculiar smell, like that peculiarity which distinguishes the common bed-bugs from most other insects. "That," said my companion, "proreeds from chinch bugs." But what are chinch ougs? I inquired. We found them by the thousands. That was their breeding-ground. At that day there was no growing crops within twenty or twenty five miles-no wheat, no corn, no hungarian grass, or any other agricultural crop whatever.

The fact is beyond controversy,-the chinch bug is a native of our prairie country, as much so as any other obnoxious insect tribe which we are perfectly familiar with.

Your correspondent, Mr. Hendry, remarks I cannot see how spring wheat is any more or harbor or breeding nest for them than fall wheat." The resson of spring wheat being a better breeding-ground than fall wheat, evidently results from its being more congenial to the breeding of the chinch bug-it is more tender than fall wheat, more succulent, hence nature in her laws invariably selects the best and most favorable means to multiply its kind. Like the salmon and many other kinds of fish which leave the salt water of the sea, and take to the fresh water streams to deposit their spawn for the propagation of their species.

If there was no spring or fall wheat, the little chinch which has survived the winter in the rubbish of fence corners, corn shocks, long slongh grass, or under the bark of forest trees, will naturally select the next best kind of crop

for a breeding ground, hence hungarian grass sometimes is found to be a productive source of the chinch bug; and many there are in Karsas who believe that it has been introduced into Kansas by growing hungarian grass.

In this section of the state no farmer ever thinks of growing spring wheat, for we have found by experience that spring wheat in this latitude is the most dangerous crop which can

In a dry season the chinch is always most numerous and destructive. A good, heavy rain is not congenial to their health. Corn, if attreked, will frequently overcome the injury caused by the chinch, if the season is blest with frequent showers.

Railroad legislation is very much needed; but the "fools" are not confined to one side of this question. Two years ago there were two bills introduced, one evidently to build up the railroad interest, the other so sweeping in its provisions as to kill or cripple the railroad ininterest of our state. Men who, I believe, were in favor of a wise and judicious railroad tariff bill, were compelled to vote against both bills. JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

# Mexican Persimmon-Catalpa.

ED. FARMER: I see that you have kindly copied my article on the Mexican Persimmon. Thank you. If your readers wish to give it a trial in Kansas, I can send them a few seeds on their orders, with a stamp to repay return postage, though I would not greatly encourage them, as I doubt its ability to live through the winter of a climate so far north.

Last year my supply of catalpa seeds gave out before quite all the orders sent in by your readers were filled. This year the crop of seeds is next door to a failure, though I think I have secured enough to fill all the over-standing orders, which will be promptly attended to. If my supply gives out before they are all filled, I will substitute something that will be likely to do well in Kansas. If any who failed to get The fall feed has been so fine that the young seeds on their orders of last season, do not restock are coming home from the herds in unceive them before next Christmas, I hope they commonly fine order, and the volunteer wheat is will notify me by postal card. But, please, do so abundant on the farms that there will be an not make any new orders for catalpa or holly abundance of pasture until the snow covers it. seeds, as it is highly probable that I would not Mobile, Alabama.

# Household and Farmers' Cyclopedia.

Another valuable contribution to agricultural and domestic literature has been made in the Household and Farmers' Cyclopedia, a volume containing over 650 pages. This book, as its name implies, is a dictionary of facts covering In the FARMER of October 20th I no- the whole range of rural business, and giving information on every branch of rural industry of the most practical value.

We have, first, The Horse and his Diseases, followed by Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Dogs. Curing, Storing and Preserving,under this head are comprised fruits, vegetables, grain, meat, cider, butter, lard, and in fact every article that is produced on the farm and enters into the food of man and animals. Preerving, bees, accidents and injuries, home doctor, household pests, bugs, etc., mechanical, law, farming and how to make it pay, dairying, orchards, fruit, garden, fish culture, and a great variety of miscellaneous information. This brief index of the work will serve to give the reader a bird's-eye-view of the stope and character of the volume, which contains the cream of the latest and most thoroughly tested knowledge on every branch that is possible to touch domestic and farm life. The book is invaluable to every farmer and housekeeper, and is such a condensed magazine of facts-useful facts, in everyday life, that it were impossible to give a compendium that would be less than the volume, which is, in fact, a compendium of the most useful information, gleaned from a wide fie'd of practical and scientific knowledge. No farmer or housekeeper should be without the Cyclopedia.

The work is by Daniel R. Shafer, A. M., and s published in German as well as in English, and is sold exclusively by subscription. Those lesiring to sell books would do well to secure he agency of this one. Address Ancher Pubishing Co., 305 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. The price of the book is only \$3.75.

Heavy draught breeding horses seem to be in greater demand, in the United States, than ven before the days of railroads. During 1879 ome 300 were imported from Europe, and the prospect now is that even that number will be exceeded this year.

# The farm and Stock.

### Winter Care of Colts.

Very much of the future value and size of herses depends on the condition in which they ly market. Each generation will approximate are kept the first winter. They should always be provided with comfortable quarters; that is, a dry, warm stable, with a window having s seathern exposure, if possible. They should not be kept tied up continually, but allowed the range of a yard during the daytime, and especially during pleasant weather, that they may exercise as much as they please; observing that of the pure blood ram ever a common one. there is no projecting rail, stake, or bit of beard But while these ewe lambs are growing up to against which they may injure themselves by running, as, when at play, they perform with a recklessness scarcely equaled by any other domestic animal; and a colt represents too much money value to be allowed to perform a selfinjury through carelessness of its owner. Therefore, I again say, look well to the condition of the enclosure.

Treat them kindly, occasionally feeding a lit tle from the hand and thus gain their confidence. Break them to the use of the halter; lead them about by it; tie them up for a few hours when you are busy about the barn, and until they will stand quietly do not leave them unwatched but a short time at once, for it is difficult imagining what position they may not

There is but little or no use breaking then to the use of a bit until at least one year old, and at the age of two is a better time to commence the operation of bitting and checking up. By exercising a little patience and kindness, a colt may just as easily be brought up as a pet, and, in one sense of the word, be broken ere it is hitched to a vehicle, as to be necessitated to call into requisition the services of a horse-tamer

Oats are undoubtedly the best and most natural feed for a colt. If you have only corn, then mix it with good wheat bran, for an abundance of phosphate is needed to form a desirable bony framework, and bran will supply them in desirable proportion. Feed and water regularly. Old horses, or colts three years old, may, and often do well upon straw with a little grain, but do not stint colts to a diet of straw; but by all means give them the best hay the farm affords, and feed it to them with a liberal gree tends to bring pure blood into discredit,

Their stables should never be allowed to become filthy. Keep their skin by the use of the brush. Carefully guard against disease. Do not leave them exposed to cold storms. Give them all proper attention, and you will truly find it time well employed .- L. D. Snook, in Form and Fireside.

# Celts and Their Management.

When the herse is young the feremost danger is that he will be speiled in early life. Colts should be familiarized with the harness when se young that they may imagine the trape a part of themselves. They should never know what it is to be broken. They should find themselves engaged in business they hardly know how; and should be gradually introduced to their work with an unrufiled temper, and an acquiescent but an unsubdued spirit. When you actually conquer a horse you can never tell where the conquest is going to end. Let the these ideas. For him, if the sheep become diswill complete it, without danger of violence and it never will be forgotten. It need not be renewed until the animal has become mature and strong enough to bear the burdens of life As a colt may be rprained by overleading, so he may be ruined by excessive feeding the first | the scab to the acari; results the same, exhauswinter of his life.

It is pleasant to see his glossy coat and live ly head and mature neck and well developed form, under a good supply of oats. But all the deeper into the hepatic duct, and produced pleasure will vanish if you look carefully at his limbs, which trembles a little after exercise; and it will still more entirely vanish if you examine him after his summer's run at grass, and wender that he looks no better, and has not grown more. Sweet hay and a few oats, with a very little grain at long intervals of time are

The muscle which the horse gets after he is four years old is worth vastly more than what he makes before that time; and all the fat a colt has upon himself before he is four years eld is an injury to him. It not unfrequently happens to young horses their lives are short ened and their powers weakened by excessive early feeding and early work, If you will feed colts for early maturity, and drive for early speed, you must expect to lose a large part of the ultimate value of your horse .- The Form; Dublin, Ireland.

# Managing the Flock.

Extract from an address before the Convention to promote the Sheep and Wool Industry, held at Philadelphia, September 22, 1880, by A. M. Garland, Springfield, Ill.

The mode of conducting a breeding flock for profit will vary according to locality and cost d ng two or four months, when they bed of fook. Near the large eastern merkets, and a land upon which sheep are kept as the best compensation for the food consumed, the ram lambs of the flock will principally be disposed of at a few months old, as affording better profit at this than at any subsequent period. The forty-pound fat lamb costs less in food than any forty pounds of growth added afterwards, and brings about three prices per pound. If, then, a flock of common ewes is being crossed with a pure qlooded Southdown or Cotswold ram, for the purpose of laying the foundation and building up an improved breeding flock, it will be profitable to keep only the ewe lambs-grade

rams should never be kept for breeding, but grade ewes will be a great improvement over common ones when bred to a ram of the same blood as their sire. So, in grading up a flock towards a pure blood mutten breed, about half of the lambs each year may be sold for the earnearer to the pure bloed until they are practically equal for mutten or wool.

It will be seen that the expense of grading up this flock over that of common breeding is hardly worth considering; that, in fact, the ram or wether lambs marketed each year will be enhanced in value much more than the cost breeding age, the defective ones must be weeded out, and not permitted to breed. Only those of good form and prime feeders should be kept for breeding. The first requisite of a profitable animal is a good appetite and active After about four days a rain set in, terminadigestion. A habitually mincing eater should ting with cold, which put a stop to the operaalways be discarded, whatever beauty of external form it may poseess. No profit ever comes from a slow feeder. The breeding ewe, if she average about ten pounds to the colony, so we aises good lambs, must secrete a liberal quantity of milk, and this can only be done by a large consumption and digestion of food. The had occurred to hinder their gathering honey young ewes should not be bred before 14 to 16 till apple bloom had gone. When we had our months old; earlier breeding is not conducive bees prepared for the season's operations we to vigor of constitution. As the flock increases in numbers, greater care can constantuly be season with, all of which were in fine condition given to selection of the ewes to be bredbreeding always from the best. The third cross will give ewes of & pure blood, and this can be accomplished in four years; two years more for a throughly improved flock, which will, withstood the constant determination of Jack blood. Even the half and three-fourths blood usually about as well as the higher blood. After the fifth cross with pure blood rams, or thirty-one-thirty-second part of pure blood, the rams of this cross may be considered prepotent, and may be used for breeding-often even the cross below this will be found prepetent as males. The English Short-Horn Herd Book almits four crosses to record as Short-Horns; and the same rule would hold with sheep. But we think breeding together grades of low deand is unprofitable.

# Sheep Rot.

M. Zundel has scientifically investigated the terrible malady-Sheep ret; and by a series of patient observations, has thrown considerable light on the orig'n of the disease, its development and contagion. The malady is the result of alteration of the blood, wherein the watery element predominates. It is the predominance of this water that has popularly associated sheep rot as peculiar to wet seasons and marshy lands, concluding that the water pene rated into the organism by air saturated with vapor, and by ferage plants extremely aqueous, on which the animal was condemned to feed. Associated with these symptoms, were worms in the liver, or flukes; but these were considered merely as the consequence of the animal's exhausted system.

M. Zundel's conclusions were the opposite of so in begin at two years old, and a few weeks cased, it is owing to the medium in which it lives being infected with worms; its malady is not derived directly from either the air or the food; its liver, an essential organ, is affected, as such becomes the home of the worm. The rot is due to the presence of the worm, just as is tion of the system by the invasion and the de struction of the organs. There are two varieties of worms, of which the smaller penetrates more prefund injury. The action of the parasite is slow, and may be divided into three classes:-The first coincides with the months of August, September and October, when the animalcule in its most rudimentary stage enters the system by the forage and the intestinal canal, and arrives at its natural home—the liver; second, the werms form groups, obstructing the ducts by irritating their mucous membrane. and so narrowing their volume, It is at this period that the animal commences to exhibit signs of exhaustion, and when the tissues lose their color; the third period represents the decay or "rot" of the liver, and is affected gradualle in the months of January, February and March; the werms have now arrived at their full development, and fill the liver ducts while distending them. It is at this moment they quit the liver for the intestines, where they are digested.

But they have anticipated the preservation of their species since March and the following months, by numbers of eggs, which, absorbed by the bile, are expelled with the excrements and where they can be detected by the micre scope; as many as 3,000 being found in a pound of the dejections, and 50 in a single drop of bile. The eggs remain in the lurvæ stage pentransformed into an animalcule, very aquatic and very active, penetrating into the intestines of the sheep, either by means of the water drank, or attached to snails and insects that cling to the grass.

The rot is contagious, but no marshy land can produce the disease unless the water or the pasture be previously infested with the parasite; it is only in autumn that the infection can take place, as by then the eggs ejected in the excrements are hatched. Avoid, then, pasture lands, where the worms must exist, from being the feeding ground of diseased stock. The winter exposure kills the worms .- American

# Apiary.

# My Honey Roport for 1880.

The season of 1880 opened a little earlier than usual, bees getting pollen quite freely as early as April 17th, while on May 12th the willows furnished a little honey, sufficient to start brood-rearing nicely; so the bees were in a prosperous condition to take advantage of ap-

May 22d found our bees rushing out of their hives bright and early to get the nectar which was being secreted in the apple blessoms quite plentifully. The combs in our hives soon began to show the result by the lengthened appearance of the cells at the tops of the frames; lengthened with new white wax, which always doos the eyes of an apiarist good to behold. tions of the bees till the blossoms had fallen off. Our bees, however, had collected on an were perfectly satisfied with the result, although we should have been more pleased if nothing found we had seventy colonies to begin the June 10th, to take advantage of a yield from clover, if such a yield could have existed. But alas, our open winter had made havoc with the clover, the most of which was found standwould give 15-16th blood; so that six years ing on the heads, with their roots turned toward would grade up common ewes to fifteen six- the sky, upon the approach of spring. Still, teenths blood Southdown, Cotswold, or other along the roadside and in old pustures of long pure blood. It is not, therefore, long to wait standing there was considerable left that had practically give all the profit of the highest Frost to heave them out of the ground, and upon this we placed our hopes of a living, at least for our bees, and perhaps a small surplus. But we were destined to disappointment for June 18th found us feeding our bees to keep them from starving. On June 22d the blossoms of the whitewood secreted enough honey so we ceased to feed, when some 'of our most enter-

prising Italians began to swarm. Basswood opened ten days earlier than usual, and seven days sooner than we ever knew it before; so that July 1st found the bees going to the woods in countless numbers. Yet the yield at no time was great. Our best colony for extracted honey gave us a yield of only 10 peunds per day against 22 pounds per day in 1877. On July 13th came the close of basswood, after which our bees hardly obtained a living from the few scattering flowers, such as catnip, motherwort, etc., which blossomed in waste places and along the fences. Buckwheat epened August 12th, and we hoped for a yield frem that source, as we had not secured a pound of surplus from buckwheat since 1877, and surely it ought to yield honey one year in three at least. Disappointment was again our lot, for although there was fifty acres within the range of our bees' flight, still they obtained scarcely more than enough to supply the demands of the brood. Thus our season for honey closed with no surplus except from basswood. As a result, we again have to report a poor season, yet not a discouraging one by any means. We have taken, in comb honey, 3,532 pring. Our be 112 colonies, in fair condition for winter.

Last year we gave as our average for the past seven years, 99 pounds per colony, and were in hopes, by having a good season this year, we might bring it up to an even 100 to breed choice birds, for they put their minds pounds for an eight years' average; but we chronicle as an average yield per colony, for the past eight years, 864 pounds; nine-tenths of which has been box honey.

Now, there are three requisites toward secur ing a large yield of honey in a good season; fair yield in a medium to poor season, and a little in a very poor season. First and most important is the man or apiarist. The man that knews just when and how to do a thing so that everything is done just at the right time, and in the right place, and also knowing how to use, and having all the modern appliances for successful honey raising, will rarely have cause to complain of his poor success.

Second, A race of industrious bees, whose queens shall keep the combs in the brood cham ber well occupied with brood, at all times, till the honey harvest closes for the season. To this end each one should breed only from queens that give the best results as producing honey-gatherers in their progeny.

Third. A hive that is adapted to the natural instincts of the bee, and also easy of operation for the bee-keeper. For box honey, the boxes should come close to the brood, so no space of heavy wood or sealed stores intervene between the surplus arrangement and the brood; and for extracting, a hive containing at least 3,500 cubic inches of space, all in one apartment. The idea is this: If our bees and ourselves are always in readiness for a yield of honey. and there are but four or five days' yield in the whole season, we can secure something even then; but if not in readiness, the four or five days will pass and we shall get nothing.

Let it not be understood that any one thinks that bees can store honey when none is secreted in the flowers, let them blossom ever so profusely; but be it understood that when there is a yield, if only of short duration, good results can be obtained by the diligent.—G. M. Doolittle, in American Bee Journal.

The grain exports from New Orleans during September were 1,430,421 bushels, against 727,-679 in the corresponding month of 1879.

# Boultry,

### The Poultry Exhibition at the Manhattan Fair.

as the chicken show is concerned.

Our Riley County Fair was a complete sucgeese and chickens there was a good show, conmade one hundred and twenty specimens. The Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Patridge, Buff, White and Black Cochins. Of turkeys, geese, and ducks, the show was not as good as we would like to see.

The Golden Belt Poultry Yards were reprebirds in the west, without any doubt. The judging was done by a man who knew his business and knew what a chicken was when he birds that were disqualified, and would have been ruled out of any poultry show.

The ladies took special notice of the poultry, and it was the one place of attraction. F. E. MARSH.

# Manhattan, Kansas. Who Should Keep Poultry.

I think every one who has a piece of natually dry ground about his house, and has a love for living things, should keep poultry. If the place is limited the number must be small. Farmers have the best opportunity for this business, for they can give their fowls wide range. Some farmers make it a practice to keep their poultry in their orchards from early spring unil cold weather sets in, and they find that it pays. A picket fence should be built around the orchard, high enough to prevent their flying over, with suitable buildings in one corner of the yard to shelter them at night. Thus sitnated the poultry will thrive and prosper, keeping themselves in good condition, and the increase of eggs will be greatly augmented and their usefulness enhanced to their owners at least, on account of the myriads of insects and worms they destroy, and which will more than repay the cost and labor of building the fence. By keeping them inclosed in this manner, a large number of fowls may be retained in the orchard, and the continual scratching which is done by them will prove advantageous both to the soil and trees themselves.

Aside from the profit to the farmer that may come from poultry raising, there is a comfort in it, if he rears fine stock. There is a certain fascination about it, if one is really interested. There are quite a host of persons who breed pounds, and 812 pounds of extracted, or 4,344 pure-bred fowls, who de not make it pay in a pounds in all. This gives us an average of a pecuniary sense, for they expend far too much little over 62 pounds for each colony in the in building elaborate and expensive houses and 70 to yards; but they find so much enjoyment, and real genuine plessure in watching and raising the chicks, as well as in attending to their many wants, that they do not ever once take into con siderarien the expense. They are very careful and all their leisure time to accomplishing it have gone the wrong way, and so have to and they generally succeed. They are really amateur breeders, and are the ones who usually have choice fowls in their yards. There are many merchants, clerks, and professional men who have a nice little place just on the con fines of the city, where they repair early in the morning to care for their few pets, their flocks of choice birds, and to keep their lawns and yards looking nest and nice. In doing tais they reap much benefit in health and spirits. They come home tired and worried with their ardness city duties, and find rest and recreation in attending to the wants of their pets, forget ting for the time all the troubles which weighed so heavily on them. There are but few person who can not find true enjoyment in caring for pets which will return a fair equivalent for the expense and care bestowed upon them; and this good poultry will do, for they will give you nice, fresh eggs, and an occasional breiler of no mean quality .- Poultry Yard.

# Preserving Eggs.

A writer from Cassell's Magasine calls attention to the following process for preserving eggs. It has been proved a perfect success by many and careful experiments. On removing the eggs from the nest they are coated with butterdin which two or three per cent. of salicylic acid has been dissolved, and then they are placed individually in a box filled with fine and absolutely dry saw-dust. Care must be taken that the eggs do not touch each other, and that they are completely enveloped in saw dust; and should these precautions be strictly observed, they will keep fresh for several months, possibly for more than a year.

The best method of keeping eggs fresh for winter use has been a great desideratum hitherto; but good management of poultry will secure this luxury without the time and labor required for putting down eggs in the summer

My life was saved by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—E. B. Lakely, Selma, Ala.

# Miscellaneous.

### American Wheat in Russia.

Russian journalists appear, says the London ED. FARMER: Agreeable to your request to Telegraph, to be just now painfully exercised by your numerous correspondents to report on their the announcement that two American steamers several fairs, I will try and do my share as far laden with grain, have entered the port of Revel for the purpose of discharging their eargoes, a circumstance hitherto without precedent cess, and the receipts will leave the fair associ- in the annals of Russian commerce. That Rusation in good shape and out of debt. In yea sia would never need to import cereals from past the managers of our fair have left foreign countries has heretofore been a firmly the chicken part of the fair to take care of it- esta lished article of popular faith throughout self. This year they put up a good building to the Czar's dominions. So rapid, however, has show the fowls in, with a bench running of late been the falling off in the productivethrough the center to set coops on. In turkeys, ness exhibited in the agricultural districts of the empire, that the seemingly impossible has sisting of forty coops of a trio each, which at length come to pass, and northern Russia is importing wheat from the United States. It is show of fowls consisted of Light and Dark but justice to the Russia press to acknowledge that it has been profuse of warnings with respect to the probable consequences of slovenly and unintelligent farming, persistence in oldfashioned and exploded systems of cultivation, reluctance to invest capital in modern agriculented by six coops, all of which took the blue tural improvements, absenteeism and other ribbon, and they deserved it, for a finer fowl laches which have practically disqualified has vet to be brought out. Of Dark Brahmas Russian grain growers from competing for Mr. Marsh showed the pair that took the blue foreign custom with their trans-Atlanttc riribbon at Bısmarck Fair. They are the finest vals. But Russian buyers and peasant farmers alike, were to immutably possessed by the conviction that Russia was the predestined granary of Europe that they calmly ignored these saw it. Last year the judges gave ribbons to salutary monitions. They are now stricken with amazement and consternation by proof positive, such as is afforded by the importation of American grain into Revel, that the cereal yields of northern and central Russia no longer suffice to meet the consumptive requirements of the native population. Germany, too, is giving to America the preference over Russia for what grain she finds it necessary to import from abroad, on the reasonable grounds that the American wheat is at once cheaper and of better quality than the Russian. On the whole. Russian agriculture is just now at an extremely low ebb, and its future promises to prove even gloomier than its present.

> Mr. Saunders, the horticulturist in charge of the public gardens and grounds at Washington, who has observed that the outside rows of trees in an orchard always grow more thrifty than the interior rows, is credited with making the following suggestions: That trees be set in two rows, twenty-five to thirty feet apart, then a space of three hundred feet or more, and two more rews of trees, and so on over the ground, the intervening three hundred feet of ground to be cultivated in such crops as may be desired, and the space between the rows of trees can be put in grass as soon as they begin to bear. The cultivation of the ground would keep the trees healthy and conduce to their bearing fruit. The double rows of trees would shelter the crops between and be beneficial in that way .- Nebraska Farmer.

# Advectisements.

# Various Causes-

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

# WANTED. A good shepherd for 1200 sheep. Single man pre-ferred. Address

JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

# Thoroughbred Sheep for Sale

Two 2-year old Cots with Gams.
Fitteen Cotswold Ram Lambs.
Elever Cotswold Ram Lambs.
Twenty-me of the above Ram- are castled to registry in the American Cotswold Record.
One 3-year old Southdown Ram.
Six 1-year old Southdown Ram.
Also a few well selected Ewes of each brood.
The above Sheep were selected with great care from some of the best Importers and "rueders of Canada.
Flour Hundred and Fifty Common Stock Sheep for Sale.

Come and see them.

JOHN W. JONES,
Stewartsville, Me.,
20 miles East of St, Jo., Me.

# KANSAS

# Loan & Trust Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Oldest and Largest (Institution of the Kind in the State,

# LOANS MADE

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

T. B. SWKET, President. GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

# Batrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of fishigau; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, b. C.; Treaswer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; b. Wyatt Alken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of lew York.

IN YOFK.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope,
Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emria, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Tope-

RANBAS STATE (HRANGE.—Basset, This. Ship.

Ra, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, Topeka.

Executive Committee.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county;

J. B. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

County Deputirs.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county;

Ex. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Norse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county

A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County;

J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Ceutre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. B. Payn. Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgoon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Wilsiams, Peabody, Marion county; R. Tewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCorniek, Burr Oak, Jewelle county, J. M. Karnest, Garnett, Anderson county; U. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George F. Larned, Pawnee county, A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; I. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; R. M. Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; I. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; S. W. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Kampbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; J. P. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Rutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cotonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee county.

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

# Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas, will meet at Olathe, Johnson county, Tuesday, December 21st, 1880, at 10 o'clock

By order of Executive Committee.

W. H. JONES, Chairman. Railroad Supervision by the Govern-

ment. Some extracts from an article in the Prairie

"It is the duty of the state to protect stockholders in railway companies from the misapplication of their property on the part of the railway managers. It is not so much the public as it is the holders of railway shares, the actual owners of the property, that have no rights which railway officials feel bound to respect. Many of these stockholders are women and minors, or people in business so removed from any hand in the management of their railway property as to be quite as defence'ess as women and minors. To such the law has mensurate with the capital, brain and muscle given no protection. A man or a clique in e uployed in its production. The Alliance will many cases has been permitted to gamble with se k by plans and joint arrangements to obtain such property, to appreciate it or depreciate it nigher prices for all the farmer produces, and at will, to place over against it a quantity of cheaper prices for all he consumes of others blank paper, and call it stock (watered stock), products. To encourage and practice the cash and by turning nothing into a dollar in the system in buying and selling, thereby saving hands of the operators, to turn a dollar into heavy expenses incurred in losses, by agencies fifty cents in the hands of the stockholders money into withered leaves in the pockets of their dupes, have been far exceeded by the per formances of those adroit and unscrupulous jug printing and paper.

benefit of employes is a question that affects human rights, though the financial interests invelved may not be very great. A railroad is a despetism of the most grinding form. The subordinates are responsible to the head of a in the halls of legislation and in congress. department, the heads of departments to anether head, and so on to the tycoon, whe is absolute lord of all. The discipline is good, awfully good. It is the discpline of the penal celony, the prison, the military despotism. This is proper in its way; but when the life of one servant is lost through the negligence of another, and the discipline of the road is such as to prevent surviving servants from speaking of the circumstance, or even thinking of it, lest dismissal follow, even in discipline it is possible to have too much of a good thing; hence it is high time that some move should be made, like that embedied in the British Employers' Liabilities Act, in behalf of the railroad vassal who daily carries his life and the support of his family in his hand, and frequently has to en trust them to the untrained and unsteady hand of a cheap and incompetent fellow workman. Tyranny and servility never bloomed until the American railway system was well established."

### Form of Charter for Subordinate Alliance.

The National Farmers' Alliance at its recent meeting at Chicago, adopted the following form of charter for Subordinate Alliances.

ARTICLE I.

erative farmers, and shall be called - Alliance No. - of the state of -ARTICLE II. This Alliance shall hold regular meetings at

least once a month, and not oftener than once a week. Five members shall constitute a quo-

ARTICLE III.

through a member of the Alliance, who shall personally vouch for the applicant as being a farmer and of good moral character. The application shall be referred to a committee of three members, which shall report at the next meeting unless further time is given. If the committee report favorably or unfavorably, a ballot shall be had, which shall be by depositing a written or printed ticket bearing the word, Yes, or bearing the word, Nothe former admitting to membership and the latter rejecting. If two thirds of the member voting shall vote in favor of the reception of the candidate, he shall be declared elected: otherwise he shall be declared rejected. If elected he shall, to become a member, sign this constitution.

ARTICLE IV. The officers of this Alliance shall be a President, a Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall perform the duties of such of-

ficers as prescribed in Cushing's Manual. After the first election, the officers shall be elected at the first regular meetings in July and January-the regular term of office being six

ARTICLE V.

There shall be a finance committee composed of three, named by the President, subject to the approval of the Alliance, who shall andi all bills before they are paid, and shall examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer. and report as to their condition on the day or night of every election. When the finance committee have endorsed a bill favorably, the treasurer shall pay it, unless objection is made after the secretary has publicly announced that such a bill has been presented and approved Then the vote of the Alliance shall be takan

ARTICLE VI.

The objects of this Alliance are, first, to enable the farmers to better, by united effort, protect themselves against hostile legislation, resist the further encroachments of the great railroad combinations, and to endeavor to place the railroads under the control of the United States government as the most practicable way of ending the discriminations, and rings within rings that are robbing the producers and shippers of the country in the interests of a few men. Second, to secure a more equable assessment of taxes so that each property owner wil be compelled to pay according to the protection that his property requires. Third, to work for the elevation of agriculture by the mental, moral and social improvement of its members which can best be effected by frequent meetings free discussions, cultivating and developing their best talent for business. By inspection and trial adopt a more rational system of till ago-one guided by the exercise of more brains, and thereby command a return comofficers and interest. To oppose special class The pranks of eastern conjurers in turning legislation, and rebuke misguided legislation of green leaves into coin in their own hands and the past. To endeavor to secure the nomination and election of good men for office, and spurn as dangerous to liberty and economy all professional office-seekers. To denounce all glers, the railway managers of the western cou- p ditical rings; machine candidates, and special tinent. When a man buys railway stock he privileges to corporations, and frown upon the should have some guaranty of the use to be efforts of all classes of professional men in made of the income from his investments, charging exorbitant, unreasonable and oppres whether it is to yield a current dividend or be sive fees. In this Alliance the largest liberty swallowed up in construction accounts for the -hall be allowed for the discussion of all ques benefit of posterity, or swamped by the issue of tions, religious, political, financial or domestic other stock which entailed only the expense of which can possibly interest the real farmers This Alliance is to work for more favorable ag-"The control of railway management for the ricultural legislation-more equitable taxation equal rights in transportation, lower rates of interest, cheaper administration of the laws more respect to the true wants of the people and especially a more thorough representation

> ARTICLE VII. By-laws may be made not conflicting with this constitution.

It was also further agreed that the Secretary shall grant a State charter on the application of twenty-five subordinate Alliances, organized within the borders of any state.

W. J. FOWLER, President. JAS. W. WILSON, Secretary.

The following resolutions were passed by the M chigan State Grange in 1879 :

Resolved, by the Michigan State Grange, in vi w of the injustice and complication of the system of railread management in this country that the most plausible and effective way of r forming the management of the various roads, so as to make it just and equitable to all parties, and more permanent in operation, is to have a committee appointed by congress, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual cost of moving freight from one point to other points on the various lines of road and in conjunction with authorities of the several states interested. to establish rates of freight from point to point,

on the basis of the actual cost of transportation Resolved. That the state grange recommend to its member throughout the state to ask of This Alliance shall be constituted of at least his party candidate for congress a pledge that, seven members, who shall be practical and op- if elected, he will make every effort for the passage of such a law, and ask this pledge as a condition of his support, etc.

The Farmers' Institutes which are constantly being held in all parts of the state, are doing much to improve the condition of the farmer, and to create in him a desire to take part in the yearly exhibitions, that he may become better Application for membership shall be made acquainted with the qualities of the improved

productions of neighbors; and it he finds them superior to his own, he does not rest satisfied until he has introduced the improvements upor his own farm.

Thus silently though surely agricultural so cieties are improving the condition of the farmer, and by improving his condition they are improving the condition of every consumer of farm produce. Every improvement that is made in fruit or vegetables is felt and enjoyed by all classes; therefore agricultural societies and exhibitions should receive the suport of all professions. It is here that all classes can unite together, and while assisting each other, will at he same time assist each other .- Mass. Plough-

Through the influence of a grange we re eive education, discipline, thorough fitting for he highest position, and a better appreciation of the importance of our occupation; and with t will naturally follow the realization of our herished hopes-the social, mental and mateial well-being of our class. If, then, the tudies which pertain to agriculture will impart to us practical knowledge and discipline in which to fit us for the skillful discharge of our duties upon the farm, will they not at the same time enlarge, elevate and strengthen the nind? These studies upon the art of agriculare should find a welcome place in every grange. In our meetings a free opportunity is iven for a free exchange of opinions upon all ubjects pertaining to the farm and household. There are many questions in regard to these s djects which we might ask of each other, and believe if most of them were brought up here for discussion it would tend to strengthen our aith in the order and in our calling as tillers of the soil. Then let each member strive to do heir part, that we may prove that the grange is ounded as solid as a rock .- Partsmouth Weekly.

The grange is eradicating from the boys and girls of the farm the idea that labor is disraceful. And this is partially curing one of he greatest evils of the times-the practice of 'irmers' sons and daughters seeking in the ities for lighter and, as they imagine, more onorable employment. This is no small mater. It is to some extent from these immigraions from the country that the city gutters, fram shops and brothels are filled. The cities ire now full of idle clerks, lawyers, doctors, chool-teachers and loafers, lured hither by the hope of being respectable and happy. Vain lelusion; and we rejoice that the grange has lone much to dispel this delusion.

----Going to the grange to-night, brother? Well, I'm glad you are; but stop a moment and hink. Can't you take something with you to add to the common interest? Haven't you noted some fact in your paper this week that your brothers and sisters would be glad to near? Haven't you made some observations on your farm that will help some others? Haven't you heard some word of encouragement concerning the grange that you can tell there, and so strengthen and encourage other hearts? Stop and think a moment, what you oan take to the grange to-night.—Live Patron

# 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.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER in the teorld. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. San ple to apple, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.00. Sample, \$4.5 Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIF PA.

SANFORD L.IVES:

# J. A. McLAUGHLIN.



Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Ammunition, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlers Sporting Good, etc. Oriental Powder Company Agen or Guns and Pistols repaired on short notice. No 251 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing achine rivals all others. 850 cash will be miner who can saw as fast and casy in the to by 16 years old can with this machine Circulars sent From Agents want MONABOR LIGHTHING SAW 00., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.



Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guarantees, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas Ctty, Mo.

KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE EVER KNOWN.

HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from linger-ig disease and death hundreds who have been ing discase and dean indureds who have been given up by physicians to die.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Discases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabrtes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine.

HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result.

an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs.

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Billous Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Files, &c.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY the Stomach and Bowels will speedly regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

meets a want never before furnished to the pub-lic, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REALEDY is prepared express-ly for the above diseases, and has never been known to full.

One trial will convince you. For Salo by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, It. I. Prices, 75 cents, axd \$1.25 (large size).

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

ck part, Pain under the shoulder memory, with a feeling of having negl come duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes

night, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling a to natonish the sufferer.

# A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: Forten years I have been martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last pring your Fils were recommended: I used thest am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion

e martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Pries. Last. Spring your Pills were recommended: 1 used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, per weighting forty pounds flesh. The body post weighting of the power of t

by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

# "BEECH GROVE FARM." JERSEYS.



mpt. LeBrocy's Prize 3350, A. J. C. C. H. R. Jerse; attle diffe ent ages and both street always for sale Cattle diffe ent ages and both sate, always for sale. Imported and bred with a view to nice butter and cream product. Send for descriptive Catalogue.

CEO. JACKSON.

"BEECH GROVE FARM. Ingaliston, Marian Co., Ind.

# A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

tHave on band

# \$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Por Annum.

THESORGOHANDBOOK

A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1886 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety. ELYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., Sugar Come Machinery, Steam Engines, Circular Saw Mills,

THE AMERICAN . LOLINI TARD,

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD. Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.30 Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificant chromos, each rep esenting a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

### Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond St. ck). Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas. BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breed-er of thoronghbred 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 Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices (less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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

POR SALE. Scotch and black & tan 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. Kansas. Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butier county Ohlo, strains): also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leg-horn Fowls. Eggs. \$1.50 per 13, Descriptive Circu-lar and Price List free.

### Nurserymen's Directory.

# KANSAS HOME NURSERY

for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental 5, Viues, Shrubs, &c., of varieties suited to the The largest stock of Apple Seedling. A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSE TIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shippinfi facilities good. The bulk of the stock off-red for fall and spring of 89-81, consists of 19 million osage hedge plaints; 259,000 apple seedlings; 1,0 0,000 apple root grafts; 259,000 apple trees, and 10,009 wild goose plain 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.

LEE'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.

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

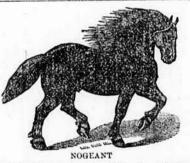
# Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondencesolicited. RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

# Emporia, Kansa RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS.

Established in 1868.

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweep-stakes, and the sow and boar undersix months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over 11 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, 1 send out nothing but first-class-pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as yrdered on receipt of money.



# E. DILLON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

# Norman French Horses

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

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1889, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, france, in 1889. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 149 head of choice stallions and marcs, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

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

# The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend. New and very Important Discovery

Deodorizer, Disenfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide,

risepite, insecticide,
and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble
Phenyle; also Little's chemical Fluid. The new sheep
Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills
lice, ticks, and improves the growth and quality of
wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind
in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing leshan 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 stamp
for prospectus and textim-nials to

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
2 0 La Salle St., Chleago, Ill

# W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, The largest Grocery House in the State.

# Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantites; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

# VERY CHEAP.

Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka are invited to send for circulars and price list.

# THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 25 expire with 'he next issue. The poper is al 25 ways discontinued at the expiration or the time paid tor, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

### CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

# Post Office Addresses.

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

### Union Stock Yards.

Among the numerous monopoly leeches which attach themselves to railroads and bleed the people, not the least of the vampires are stock yard companies. In speaking of the Chicago Union Stock Yard Company, the Western Rural Pays:

The entire history of the Union Stock Yard Company has been one of outrage upon the public and a record of the grossest injustice. It has carried matters with a high hand, imposing upon the people and defying authority, and stands to-day with its mouth open to repeat the exasperating question with which Tweed met those with whom he had wronged : What are you going to de about it?" It is furnishes at the yards. It charges eighty cents a bushel for corn and twenty-five dollars per ton for hay. It can buy the former for thirty or fifty cents a bushel and the latter from ten to fifteen dollars per ton. It does not require this excessive charge to pay for yarding, for there is a set charge per head for the yarding of stock. The company is charging to day the same for feed that it did when it was first incorporated, at which time it was compelled to pay from sixty to ninety cents a bushel for corn and wenty-five dellars the company now it has never long deviated from this outrageous scale of prices."

This is but a single count in a long indictthe stock feeding and shipping interest of the entire southwest, but it will serve for the present while we point out a young vampire of similar species which has fastened itself near home for the purpose of preying upon the cattle interest of Kansas, Colorado, and Texas. This smaller, as yet, blood sucker, is the Stock Yard monopoly of Kansas City. Its charges for feed are something monstrous, surpassing these of the Chicago parent. Twenty dollars a ton for hay and seventy-five cents a bushel for corn, and no cattle owner is allowed to feed an ear of corn or a pound of hay to his stock which is not furnished by the monopoly at the above figures, where hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn and thousands of tons of hay are selling at the very gates of this yard, the former at thirty cents a bushel and the latter for six or seven dollars a ton. Even though the owner of the legislature they can employ an agent to the stock have "oceans of feed" in his posses- draft such a bill by the "regulation pattern," sion on the ground, this monopoly compels him and have it passed. While the alliance does soil taken from the southwestern part of the ag. Vil two commen et November 2, 1880; to buy from them at an advance of 150 per not interfere with distinct party issues, its ob- valley, which he had in large globular bottles cent, or his stock may starve. There are other ject is to promote such legislation-business iniquities connected with this concern, not far legislation—as the agricultural interest of the showing its peculiar formation and consistency behind this, but they will keep for a future reference.

In order to break up this outrageous toll-gate on the cattle interest of Kansas, and the feeding grounds lying to the south and west of our state, why not establish stock yards at Topeka? so. The farmers have it in their power to We are sure the Santa Fe railroad would favor form the most effective looby ever originated, a such a movement and lend its aid. It has the lobby that will not require the corrupt applicarrying trade of the great cattle regions to the ances of the corporation lobby-millions of southwest nearly all within its power if it will money to put their measures through by briaid in lifting this odious tax from the cattle in- bery from the engrossing clerk's room to the terest tributary to its main line? This Kunsas speaker's chair. No member will dare shirk almost any other variety of soil. This fine City concern will grow, in a few years, to be a with the eye of the altiance on him, for he soil to the depth of four feet, absorbs the raise

timely and de ermined movement is not made to break it up, every particle of this vast interest will have to pass through the yawning mouth of the monster. Farmers and stock men of Kansas, and further west, are you willing to this state as well as others further east, and most urgently and immediately needed? Farmers must organize and take care of their interests, or suffer.

### Short Addresses by Farmers.

What the KANSAS FARMER has been preaching has been put in practice to some extent by the Hamilton County (Iowa) Fair. The Freeman reports short addresses, which occupied the time, or a portion of it, devo:ed usually to watching the trot.

"One of the most notable features of the fair was the addresses-all of which were interesting, instructive, valuable, and commendably short. Hon. John D. Maxwell talked of pion eer farming in this county, what we used to do in the early days, and compared those times with the present. Gov. C. C. Carpenter spoke elovuently upon the advantages of acquiring a farm home, sticking to it and beautifying and making it pleasant. L. S Coffin spoke just 35 minutes, talking practically and with a purpose upon dairying. With voice and pen, Mr. Cof fin is doing a work so good that it ought to make him governor of the state. Herbert Hodge of Williams, an educated, clear headed, praiseworthy young man, who intends to "farm it" in Hamilton county, spoke in just praise of his favorite stock-short-horn cattle. W. K. Laughlin of Fort Dodge made some excellent remarks upon "Poultry on the Farm." These addresses were listened to with marked atten-

This we would say was much more profitable as well as enjoyable, than watching indifferent horses trot round a circle, besides adding character and respectability to the fair.

A correspondent af the Iowa Homestead, in complimenting that papea for encouraging this improvement, says:

"The Homestead kindly noticed the innovaion made at our county fair, of providing several speakers to address the people briefly upon special topics. It may interest many of its readers to learn that our experiment was a notab e success. Every speaker was listened to with deep interest, and the people seemed im patient at any delay. For many years past it has been deemed a necessity to allow the horse men to get the lion's share of the money our awieties have been able to raise-from the bewell known that this monopoly is charging fifty lief that only "the hose" could draw a crowd. per cent, profit and even more upon the feed it I believe this is simply an insult to the growing intelligence of the people."

# Farmers Alliances.

We this week publish the form of constitution agreed upon by the National Alliance for subordinate alliances. The season is far spent for effective work of the alliances in bringing to bear a wholesome influence on the legislation of the country, and no time should be lost in organizing them in every neighborhood. from seventeen to twenty-five dollars per ton Twenty-five distinct alliances in a state emittles for hay. The outrage of these charges cannot them to form a state alliance. The friends of be better illustrated than this fact illustrates the movement should establish a local alliance them. Satisfied to do business by charging a in Topeka, and hasten the work so as to have a dollar a bushel for corn when corn was sixty state alliance for Kansas formed at the capital and even ninety cents a bushel, and thirty dol- by the first of January, with its first meeting lars for hay when hay was even as high as by the middle of the month. The alliance step. ould form a lobby for effective work upon charging just as much as it did then; and tent than all the paid attorneys of corporations in the land. The farmers in the legislature would by that means be compacted into a unit and the watchful eye of the alliance be ever ment charging it with outrages and robbery of the movements, actions and votes of every member, and a record of his actions truthfull reported to his constituents at home through the district alliance. No member could shirk in the light of such an organization, to watch the actions of the servants of the people, who instead of servants, have been in the habit of assuming the roll of masters and trading their votes and influence wherever personal gains dictated : like these unfaithful servants in the parable whose master went into a far country and left them to take care of his vineyard. They robbed the owner and slew his agents, and becoming emboldened by the immunity long enjoyed they finally murdered the heir.

The alliance is not a secret organization but an open association of farmers for the purpose of guarding the agricultural interest through the legislature. If the farmers desire an act of

state or nation demands. It is well known that no lobbies work in the interest of political parties-parties have cauc ses, but lobbies seek to secure votes for their measures from all parties, and succeed by doing monster not inferior to the Chicago company. would well know he was doomed. His constite fall almost equal to a bank of sand, and the

vast regions tributary to Kansas City, and if a record of his actions kept by the adiance, and his political grave would await him on his return home.

Farmers should know in advance what measures they desire acted upon by the legislature and have the bills ready before its meeting. To stand and pay tribute to a greater beast than effect this they must get together so as to make the horaible monster seen in St. John's vision? their work effective. They cannot get together You are selling hay in Kansas City for six dol- for business without a proper organization, and lars a ton and buying it back for twenty; corn such an organization must extend throughout for thirty cents and buying it back the next the state; must be uniform and co-operative; hour for seventy-five cents. Are Farmers' Al- must proceed by a well-digested order of busiliances and other associations not needed in ness, and be regulated by by-laws similar in each local branch. Such a system is what the Farmers' Alliance has effected, a necessary organization with uniform rules by which the farmers of the whole state can work intelligently and effectively toward the accomplishment of a specific object. The expense is trifling to keep up the organization, and if the bject is explained clearly to the farmers they will lend their efforts to promote it. If there are any who doubt the power of the Farmers' Alliance to make itself felt in the legislature, we refer them to the state of New York. With I Louisiana and Florida in this industry. the corrupting power of the monopolies intrenched in the large cities of that state, the Farmers' Alliance has compelled the legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the nanagement of railroads, which has brought to light such a history of corruption and highhanded usurpation as to astonish the country. And the alliance there has only carried the outer works of the enemy. They are establishing their parallels and propose to storm the citadel and capture the entire works. When they can show such mighty power in the intrenched camp of monopoly, what may we not expect in the agricultural states of the west, where the hiding places of the enemy are but insignificant villages?

While the grange represents the social and domestic life of the farm-is the school and nursery of the farmer's family-the alliance represents the men-at-arms who are enlisted and disciplined for effective political war, an advance en mass, an army of occupation to witch and protect the interest of agaiculture where it is yearly sacrificed and taxed to promote the well being of other interests, and bear the largest part of the expenses of government. The grange is the farmer's school while the alliance is his army in the field.

### The Sugar Interest of Kansas-Present and Prospective-The Soil of Southwestern Kansas.

The FARMER office received a visit last week from Mr. I. A. Hedges, of St. Louis, who is known in sugar making circles as the leading spirit in furthering sugar and syrup making from sorghum. Mr. Hedges had with him several samples of brown sugar and syrups made from sorgho cane, which were very nice, one especially manufactured at Troy, Kansas, by Mr. K. Flout, and had been put through the improved process which extracts the "fodder," taste as it is familiarly termed, was as fine and tasted very much like New Orleans molasses; and a sample of sugar and syrup, both very light colored, manufactured from Liberian cane at Warrensburg, Mo., by the Drummond Brothers.

Mr. Hedges was making a flying visit to the ugar mills of the west, had visited Nebrasks and was on his way to inspect the works at M -Pherson and Larned in this state. At the later place so well pleased are they with the sucress of manufacturing raw uger from Amber and ether cane, that the proprietor of the works, Mr. Jehn Bennyworth, contemplates putting up a refinery. This Mr. Hedges does not believe would be the proper thing to do, and he proposed to dissuade him from this

offices of the land department of the A., T. & S F. railroad company, corner 6th and Kansas Avenue, in this city, and was shown a jar of light, dry sugar, a superior article of unrefined sugar manufactured at the Kansas Pioneer Sugar Factory, situated at Larned, the name given to the works by Mr. Bennyworth. There are thousands of acres of sorghum growing in Kansas this season, much of which, Mr. Hedges feared, would be lost from inability of parties to work it up, and much of it having rosen during the cold snap some two weeks since. If the mercury rose to 70 degrees, Mr Hedges predicted that the cane would sour that had been fresen. In the northern part of the state the crop was liable to suffer from this cause, more than further south, as the freeze was more severe there-

While examining the specimens of Kanss ugar at the land department offices of the Santa Fe company, Mr. Hilton, one of the active scientific men in the employ of the railroad company, who are untiring in their efforts to develop the great national advantages of the Arkansas valley, showed us specimens of the These specimens of soil were in six bottles, for six feet in depth. Bottle No. 1 containe the soil one foot in depth from the surface; No 2 the second foot, etc. The first four bottles showed a soil black in color and as fine as dust the fifth and sixth bottles contained a soil tha was of clay loam formation, which was not im pervious to water, but absorbed much more slowly than the four feet above. This fine, al luvial, disintegrated soil is the secret of the great endurance of that region under protracted drouth, that would bake and turn to a brick

The cattle interest is developing rapidly in the uents would place implicit confidence in the subsoil of clay loam on which this strata of as to be no longer dry or dull, and mental exward, and an immense volume of water is retained to supply the surface as it loses by evap oration, and feed the crops that are growing in it, through a long drouth. When the surface is once broken for a few inches, which has been packed by the tread of millions of buffaloes for centuries and beaten by the storms, the granulated soil drinks in the rainfall in place of shedding it as when covered with the primitive sod. This is the peculiar formation of the country which has withstood a drouth which has extended through the greater part of two years, in ercepted by a very meagre supply of moisture at long in ervals in that period, but which, since the copious rains of the latter part of the past summer, has put on a living gear, and the fields of wheat never looked so promising as at the present. The people almost deny that they have suffered from a drouth, and their faith in their soil is such that they contemplate the future with the highest hope. And this is the region of which so much is anucipated as a future sugar country, rivaling

> Sheep are being brought into the country this fall by thousands, and in a very few years it is believed that millions of sheep will be pastured in the western and southwestern portions of the state. The animals are very healthy and the fleece is found to be superior in weight and quality. The gama-grass is spreading north and east within the last two years and aking possession of the buffalo grass sod. This gama-grass grows from one to three feet high, and in nutritious qualities the farmers and stock men say it is superior to timothy as hay, which it very closely resembles in many respects, the stock being, however, much finer.

### Friends Help Us.

It is now a very favorable time to draw the attention of your neighbors who are without the advantages of an agricultural paper, and are, in a measure, groping their way in the dark, to the propriety of reading an agricultural journal as a direct means of increasing the profits of their business, as well as increasing nome enjoyment for the family To reach such farmers as are not now reading the KANSAS FARMER, of course we have mainly to rely upon the self-sacrificing efforts of those who know the advantages of an agricultural paper to farmers, and who are striving to gather them into associations and bind them together with stronger business and social ties.

A cotemporary journal truly says that alvertising dees not serve to attract the notice of larmers to a journal; "for paid agencies there is little margin, and we have never found them effectual." This we believe is in a great meas ure the experience of every agricultural paper To mass and combine and knit together more closely the agricultural population is a missionary work which will have mainly to be prosecuted by enterprising spirits among the agricultural class, who think more and see more clearly the great want of the farming community for a new direction of thought and a stronger light en their lives.

The custom of beginning subscriptions with the year is very prevalent, and makes the two remaining months of 1880 most valuable for bringing the FARMER to the notice of those who have been without its weekly visits and benefit. For such co-operation of the many warm friends of the paper we can effer but lit tle else than our thanks, we would be glad to be able to offer more—but the good we do lives after us, and no work will tell more advantageously on the future than that which is performed in building up a reading class of farmers in their own line of business. Now is a most propitious time for entering on the work, while the weather is fine and before the compstition of solicitors for other papers is felt. The election being over, the political excitement to handred and twenty pounds of butter per cow is fraw the attention of farmers has ceased and a longer satisfactory or profitable; and a low they will more readily turn to seek interest n g ade of butter will only add to the unsatisfacmatters that m re nearly concern their person- t ry condition of that dairyman's finances. al business. The man wo wing thering new forces as readers of agricultural journals must be accomp ished in the two last and two first months of the year. If yea want to increase the price of farm property in your neighborhood induce farmers to become habitual readers of agricultural papers. If you wish to see armers ably represent the state in the legislature and congress and supersede the class which now eccupy mainly those places, put an agricultural paper weekly in every farm, house in the land, and there will be little difficulty in filling up the granges, tarmers' alliances and other associatio is for the advancement and protection of the farmer's mares. things." New is the accepta ie ime.

# Harper's Young People for 1881.

An illustrated weekly of 16 pages, suited te boys and g els of ron six to sixteen years of now is he time to u so-the. Within a year of its first a pe an e, Harper's Young Peop e h: 8 secured a leading plac among the periodicals designed for invenile readers. The object of hose who have the paper in charge is to provide for boys and girls from the age of six to axteen a weekly treat in the way of enteraining stories, poems, historical sketches, and other attractive reading matter, with profuse and peantiful illustrations, and at the same time to make its spirit and influence harmonize with the moral atmosphere which pervades every ultivated Christian household. This imporant design they endeavor to carry out by comining the best literary and artistic talent, so that fiction shall appear in bright and innocent colors, sober facts assume such a holiday dress

fine earth rests, checks its rapid progress down-ercise, in the solution of puzzles, problems, and other devices, become a delight.

The terms for Harper's Young People per year, postage prepaid, is \$1.50; single numbers four cents each.

The bound volume for 1880, containing the first fifty-two numbers, will be ready early in November, price \$3.00, postage prepaid. Cover for Young People for 1880, 35 cents; postage 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address Harper & Brothers, New York.

# The Election.

Yesterday, from the date of the issue of the FARMER, the great presidential election occurred. Although the publication day of the KANSAS FARMER is Wednesday by date, the paper, like almost all weekly journals, is made up and goes to press on the afternoon of Tueslay, consequently we are unable to give any lection news in the present issue, but our readers will join us in thanksgiving that the great periodic excitement is over, and in the hope that by the next return of a presidential election, that the agricultural class will take a more distinctive part in it than ever they have in the past. It rests with them to put down the most offensive and dangerous part of our political excitements by driving out of professional politics the noisy, violent demagagues and offire seekers who do the mischief and reckon a on productive labor to pay the bills.

## Our Readers

Should send for the new price list of Mesers. Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, Ill., whose advertisement appears in our colums this week. They are an old and reliable house and need no new introduction to our readers.

Robert F. Johnson, for twenty-five years editor of the Michigan Farmer, and widely known through the state, died suddenly on Monday night, the 25th ult. His death is supposed to have been caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

For every new name you add to our subscription list, you make a better farmer, better neighbor, and more intelligent citizen.

There is no question that pumpkins are excellent food for dairy cows-an important auxil iary in producing milk, if the seeds are not given in too large quantities. When these are not removed-or a considerable portion of them they have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and thus lessen the flow of milk; however, if a part of the seed are removed, the difhoulty is avoided. Thirty pounds of pumpkin daily to each cow, in connection with other food, or instead of giving nearly all dry feed, will increase the yield of milk - Prairie Farm-

All feeders who have studied the habits of the animals they feed, have discerned that they take special note of time, and are disappointed if the time is delayed only a few minutes. It is a cardinal point to observe great regularity in time and quantity for feeding sheep. It has been observed that a careful and regular feeder will produce a better result with inferior food, given at equal times and in even quantity, than an irregular feeder as to time and quantity with the best quality of food.

Durying has made great progress during the past two decades. Three thousand pounds of milk, three hundred pounds of cheese, or on Tie present condition and prospects of the dai y marke s have everything to encourage the progressive dairyman.

A supreme court decision of importance to farmers and drovers concerning the sale of diseased cattle for the pay for them and is liable in damages for the spread of the disease.

# Confidence and Enterprise.

We suggest a careful reading of the remarkable proposition made by the Marchal & Smith Organ Co., in our advertising columns. In regard to this offer we would say that twenty rears' devotion to the manufacture or Organ has so improved their mechanical appliance and increased their facilities, that they are enabled to overcome all opposition. De-termining that their new instruments shall be placed in every part of the country, and with a confidence in their work and in the public that is as novel as it is generous, these make an offer that actually sinks all tion. Taking all the responsibility to them-selves they propose as a means of introduction into new localities to send their beautifully perfected instruments, combining power, compass, tone, variety and finish, at the extreme low price of Sixty Dollars. And not only that, but they send it to you to try thoroughly at your own home for fitteen days, and if not found perfeetly satisfactory they refund the money and oay freight both ways, thus asking the pur-chaser to take no responsibility whatever. This offer is for thirty days only, as by that time the manufacturers are confident that the desired ob-ject will be accomplished. Certainly now is the time to buy, and as purchasers from all paris of the country will avail themselves of this opportunity we would advise such of our readers as are able to order at once. We can add that no he-itation need be felt in sending the money to this firm, as we can guarantee that they will do just as they agree.

# READ THIS!

# THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing.

And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 249 Pounds, for Half Price.



Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price. we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7 00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago Scale Co. to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any article from } ounce up to 249 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid,) for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additienal year added to their subscription. Le particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.

A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing & of an ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully warranted to weigh exact, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the KARSAS FARMER for one year for \$4.00.

A syndicate of cattle dealers of Toronto has contracted with the Allan and Dominion lines of steamships for space for 20,000 head of cattle for the ports of Liverpool, London, Bristol and Glasgow.

# Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

# Liquia or Dry.

Some people prefer to purchase medicines in the dry state so that they can see for themselves that they are purely vegetable. Others have not the time or the desire to prepare the medi-

not the time or the desire to prepare the medi-sine, and wish it already to use.

To accommodate each class the proprieters of Kidney-Wort now offer that well known rem-edy in both liquid and dry forms.

Sold by druggists everywhere.—Truth.

Read the KANSAS FARMER'S premium offer to club agents, send for specimen copies of the paper, club lists and go to work canvassing.

J. N. Bick, of Toledo, Ohio, says: My father before wearing the "Only Lung Pad," cou not sleep nights on account of his viole coughing, since wearing he has slept sound every uight. See adv.

FOR SALE.—Shropshire Down Buck, by I Griffith, Topeka, Kas.

200 Common Ewes wanted by Lou Hardma 5t. Joseph, Mo.

# Grand stock bale.

On Wednesday, November 10th, 1880, I wil sell at my farm at Dunlap, Morris county Kansas, the following lot of stock: Five hundred head of sheep, mostly ewes.

Twenty-five head of thoroughbred Merine

Twelve head of horses and mules. Twenty-five head of cattle.

Twenty-five head of hogs. Sale will begin promptly at 10 o'clock a. m Long time; terms easy. Particulars made known on day of sale. LEWIS WEBSTER. Dunlap, Kansas.

# A Gift to All.

One hundred thousand bottles of Marsh's One hundred thousand bottles of Marsh's Golden Balsam to be given away in K. nsas!
Every person in the state of Kansa-who is suffering with any disease of the throat or lunga-such as coughs, broachitis, con-u-ption, colds, croup, whooping cough, asthma, sore throat, horseness; etc., can obtain a sample bottle of Marsh's Golden Balsam, the gre t throat and lung medicine, free of chane, b calling on any prominent druggist in the state. The Doctors Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney Wort agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills and other mercuria's that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.—New Covenant.

Mrs. Wm. Tippett, Ownson, N. Y., says: I have worn an Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad about three weeks, and have received great relief from it for pain in the back.—See adv.

Mr. H. D. Clark, court house block, 135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, has the largest assortment of suddles, horse blankets, lap robes, etc., in the state, at wholesale and retail for cash.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

## A Word to Our Readers.

When you read of a remedy that will cure all diseases beware of it; but when you read of a pure vegetable compound which claims to cure only certain parts of the body, and furcure only certain parts of the body, and furnishes high proof that it does this, you can safely try it and with the assurance that it will help you. This is just what Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does. It cures all troubles of the lower portion of the body and none others. It will not help the tooth-ache, car ache, nor consumption, but it will put your body in a vigorous and healthy state where you can anion life and appropriate its read where you can enjoy life and appreciate its good things Try it.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE IN WOMEN.—The gentler sex, for a variety of reasons perfectly understood by them, are peculiarly liable to those attacks which end in Bright's D sease of the Kidtacks which end in Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Upon the special attention of women, therefore, we urge the great virtue of Hunt's Remedy, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. This superb medicine has saved many a good woman from an early grave. It is excellent in all the peculiar diseases of the sex. No medicine equals Hunt's Remedy for delicate women.

Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

# 8 and 9 43 Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight,

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

CANVASSEES Make from \$25 to \$50 per week sell-ing goods for E.G. RIDEOU1 & CO., 10 Barolay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

# Markets.

# TOPEKA MARKETS. Produce.

prices.
NEW CABBAGE-per dos
NEW CABBAGE—per dos         .3064           NEW BEETS—         4           BUTTER—Per lb—Cheice         .2
BUTTER-Per lb-Cheice
CHEESE—Per lb
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
BEANS-Per bu-White Navy 1.9
" Medium 1.7
" Common 1.5
E. R. POTATOES—Per tau
P. B. POTATOES-Per bu
8 POT TOES
TURNI S
APPLRS
ALL DAD
Grain.
Wholesale each prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Reck.
WHOLESALE.
WHRAT-Per bu. No. 2
" Fall No 8
" Fall No 4
CORN - White
Yellow
" New
OATS - Per bu, new,
RYE-Per bu
BARLEY-Per bu
TENAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs
" No 2 2.6
" No 3 2.3
" Rye 9.9
CORN MEAL
CORN CHOP
RYECHOP12
CORN & OATS
BRAN 5
SHORTS
State of the State
Butchers' Retail.
BEEF-Sirioin Steak per ib 125,
" Round " " "

er.	SHOWED	
ld	46	
ly	Butchers' Retail.  BEEF—Sirioin Steak per ib	129/6
A.	" Fore Quarter Droseed, per lb	210
	Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 186 Kaness A	TO. .061/2

11	do Ne 2	.07@.09 .04 .12 .10
0	OH PED OFFICE	.06 .25@1 00
	Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 23i and 92 Avenue. CHICKENS—Live. per doz	000000
e	QUAI., WI'D DUCKS—	25@2 50 90@1.15
	MALIARD, per doz 1. "EEL	.60 .60
	JACK RABBITS "	2,40

# WOOL MARAET.

# Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and tilngy, 35 to 42c washed fleece, fine heavy 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light 35 to 37c; washed fleece, oarse31 t 33c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; Unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium, 25 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 31 to 41c; Unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 23c; unwashed medium, 25 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 31 to 41c; unwashed medium, 25 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 31 to 41c; unwashed medium, 25 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 31 to 41c; unwash

Demand limited, and prices easy; Tub washed—choice 45c, No. 2 medium 40 to 12c, dingy and low 33 to 37c, lamb 40 to 44c. Unwesh ed—choice mixed combine 27 to 28c, coarse do 22 to 24c, choice medium 26 to 27c, low do 23 to 24c, light ine merino 16 to 20c, heavy fine do 16 to 18c, Burry. black, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c p b less—Southern burry sells at 121/4 to 13c.

Markets by Telegraph, November 2.

New York Money Market.

Coupons of 1881	104%
New 5's	102%
New 41/2's registered	110 10 110%
New 41/2's registered	110 to 11012
vew 4's registered	11 91/
Coupons	109 to 1091/
SECURITIES.	

## Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 16 8t6 bushels; shipments, 19,174
bushels; in store, 2,6,48% bushels; market closed weak
No. 1,90c; No. 2, 825 c; No. 3, 81%20.
CORN—Receipts, 3,579 bushels; shipments, 4,386
bushels; in store, 40,342 bushels; market quiet; No. 2
mixed, 31 to 31½c; No. 2 white mixed, 32¼c.
OATS—No. 2,27½c bid; 28½c asked.
RYE—No. 2, 27½c bid;
EGGS—Market dell at 19 per dozen.
BUTTER—Choice firm, at 20 to 23c.

# Chicago Produce Market.

Thouse of the dust of the second of the seco

CATTLE-Receipts, 960; shipments, 576: market still firm and active, at previous prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1.445; no shipments; market was and a shade lower; sales ranged at \$3.85 to 4.00; bulk at \$3.90 to 3.95.

\*\*HEEP-Receipts, none; \*\*shipments, none; market steady; natives averaging 1,070 bs, sold at \$2.10.

# Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 3,500; steady and unchanged, but weaker; pac ing. 84 20 to 44 %; light 44 35 to 4 50; choice heavy, \$4 50 to 4 65; closed

light \$4.35 to 4.00; cnoice neavy, \$1.00 to 7.00; marr et nominal; best scarce; shipping, \$4.50 to 4.25; butchers, \$2.20 to to 2.30; stockers, \$2.60 to 3.35; weseems strong; natives and half breeds, \$3.30 to 3.55; Texans \$2.90 to 3.30; through Texans \$2.60 to 3.00; calves dull, at \$7.00 to 12 per head.

SHEEP—Receipts, \$40; steady; common to medium.
\$3.30 to 3.35; choice heavy, \$4.00 to 4.50.

# Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY,

MAY—Upland, \$23 to 24; second bottom, \$20; bottom
tay, \$18; hansas bailed, \$16 to 17.

FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 20 to 3 40; Kansas, \$2 85 to \$ 20.

Graham, \$3 10 to 3 20.

MEAL—Bolled corn meal, \$1 55,

WHKAT new \$2.08 % cwt.

CORN—I 15 to 1 20 % cwt.

GATS—Colorado, \$2.00 to 2 15; state, \$1 80 to 1 90 %

corn—1 4 5 colorado, \$2.00 to 2 15; state, \$1 80 to 1 90 %

# Mew Advertisements.

advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

ONE MAN CAN DO THE WORK of THREE



# SAWING MACHINE.

SEED HOUSE. Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas.

# MILLET, ELAX SEED

CASTOR BEANS, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY.

> S. H. DOWNS, Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka.

St. Louis.

SOUTHWEIGH BONDS

SECURTIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—95, 1250.

LOUISIANA CONSOL 490.
MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 08)/2.

3T. JOE —\$1 07.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 143/.

UNION PACIFIC BONDS—61143/.

SINKING FUNDS—\$1 173/4.

## St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Best grades lower to sell.
WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red. 993/c; No. 3 do. 53 to 54%, according to location; No. 4 do., 871/2 to 573/e.
(GRN—About steady; 391/c.
OATS—Lower; 291/2 to 29c.
PORK—Dull; 31 25.

# Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The 'emmercial Indicator reports:

### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOG8-Slow and unchanged; Yorkers and Ralti-mores \$4.20 to 4.39; mixed packing \$4.15 to 4.35; butchers to faney, \$4.35 to 4.60; receipts, \$,500, ship-ments, 5.400

The Drever's Journal reports as fellows:

FLOMIR, GRAIN AND HAY.

BARLEY-2 25 to --- # cwt PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES:

EGG8—Per dozen, ranch 30c firm; state, 22c.

BYUT R—Ranch, \$15,30 to 35c; creamery, 32 to 34c.

CONIONS - 3½ to 3½c \$15.

CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 50 to 5 50; young, \$3 00 to 3 50.

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

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS Fresh and True to Name.

Orders promptly filled.

# FRAZER

SPECIAL OFFER for 30 DAYS ONLY. By Sending DIRECT FROM FAC-



CONTAINING THE GRANDEST Combination of Power, Purity, Variety and Sweetness of Tone, with Musical Excellence.

# 15 BEAUTIFUL STOPS

(1) Diapason. (3) Dulciana

(4) Echo. (5) Celesto. (6. Clarionet. (' ) Sub-Bass. (8) Coupler. (9) Vox Humana

(10) Diapason Forte. (11) Acoline, (12) Celestina. (13) Flute. (14) Flute Forte. (15) Grand Organ Knee Stop.

No. 875, 70 Inches 4 Sets of Reeds.

ns follows:
One set of powerful
Sub-Bass
One set, 2 octaves, Vox Celeste, & 2% octaves each of regular Diapason Reeds, with Coupler, which doubles

the power. at 360 and send on Fifteen Days Trial. We send with every Organ a 81 00L, MUSIC and INSTRUCTION

Making a Complete Musical Outfit for \$60. where flowe this unparalled offer. Order at once. Every Organ we where flower this unparalled offer. Order at once. Every Organ we where flower the control of the control

With 8 and, Music and Instruction Book complete. Sent for trial and examination. Guaranteed Six Years, You take no responsibility till you receive and approve the Orean.

A MOMENT'S COMSIDERATION will show the certainty of securing a superior instrument from us Dealers on trust to their nown shrewdomes and the informance of purchasers to conceal defects the instruments they sell. We can and know who will test ours, and must send instruments of a quality so superior that their merits can not be able to the information of the instruments of a public so directly the constant of the instruments of a public so directly in the instruments of a public so directly the constant of the instruments of a public so directly in the instruments of a public so d



Improved Excels or Kidney Pad.

It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF,

Simple, Sensible. Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It CIT RES where all else feils. A REVE-LATION and a EVOLUTION in Medicine, Absorp-tion or direct application, a supplied to unsatisfactory in er-nal medicines. Bend for our treatis on Kidney trailles, earl free. Bold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of urice, 29.

This is the Origi. BATES & HANLEY, and and Gensine Kidney Fadi, Ask for it and take no other.

Chicago, Ills.

Please write for our Price List, sent free to any

address. Con-tains prices and de-scriptions of all goods

n general use, em-bracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes,

Harness, Saddles, Gues, Sewing Mach-ines, Musical Instru-ments, Jewelry, Gro-ceries, etc. Samples

of any class or dry goods furnished. No ob-

igations to buy. Sat-

isfaction guaranteed.
Montpemery Ward &
Co., 227 & 229 Wabash av., Chicago, III.

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HOPE FOR D

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

RENTORIE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Remain in position without sid, and are not observable. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular,

o those using them. Send for descriptive circular dress. CARMORE & CO., S. W. Corner 5th & Race Sta., Cincinnati, O.

Thoroughbred Sheep for Sale.

The undersigned has a few very STPERIOR Cotswold and Southdown Rams on hand which he propost to all at reduce 1 prices rather than hold them for an the season.

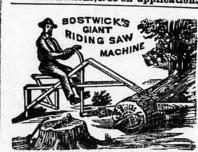
His fock took 51 primiums at four fairs this fall, amounting to \$417.50, Address JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo.

\$2.50 worth of Stock sent free to start agents manufacturine and selling our goods.
\$73.50 made in 5 days, can prove it Old and young of either sex make tremendous profits. Send your name at once. Secure territory, Outof free. L. A. Phillips & Co., 120 Fulton St., N. Y. 126 PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES IMPORTED IN 12 MONTHS,

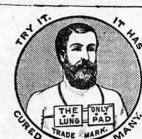


M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois,

25 MORE ARE ON THE WAY, Being MORE than the TOTAL IMPORTATIONS of ANY OTHER MAN or FIRM during their entire business career. 100 page Catalogue, 41 Illustrations, free on application.



This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine ranted to saw a two-foot log in three min-and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day we men can chon or saw the old way. Every neer and Lumberman needs one. BERTSWATUE. Historic direction to the Prec-page of the property of the precision of the pre-page of the present of the precision of the pre-page of the present of the present of the pre-page of the present of the present of the pre-taining of the present of the present of the pre-taining of the present of the present of the pre-taining of the present of the present of the pre-page of the present of the present of the pre-taining of the present of the pre-page of the present of the pre-page of the pre-taining of the pre-page of the pre-taining of the pre-page of the pre-tains and the pre-page of the pre-tains and the pre-page of the pre-tains and the pr



Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way.)

# ILUNG DISEASES THR AT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.

It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healng medicines. It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons hat cause death.
Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

You Can be Relieved and Cured. Don't despair un'il von bave tri d'his Sensible, Easily applied and R A D I C-A L I. Y E F F E C T U A L

Send for Testino-nials and our book, "Three Millions a Year." Sent f. ee,

Chicago, Ills.

130

# Literary and Domestic

### Beneat , the Shadows.

My heart is beating 'neath a pall, And weeping boughs droop over all, E'en as they droop when raindrops fall, Or silent tears arise.

The Winter woods are mouning low. As o'er the plains they come and go, And pine-trees wake their notes of woe, Or pause with mournful sighs.

In vain I seek to wake my lyre, Or build on faith an altar fire Which shall the heart to joy inspire, As trust brings sweet repose, The spirit-depths will not be calm, The thought which blest bath lost its charm, While all my heart repels the balm A milder spirit knows.

Some hopes there are so precious yet, And still I would these hopes forget, And crush them with each vain regret That robs my soul of light; But 0! this life hath ties so deep, This heart bath chords that will not sleep; Though hushed the strain, these chords must weep As I have wept to night.

Not yet can spirit-depths obey. Though whitene I lips may sternly say I will forget, and turn away From memory's woudrous bower; Still: like the stars which silent rise From where the occan bill w hies, So mem'ries hushed will pierce the skies With deep and magic power.

'Tis thus my longing soul will fail To silence all these spectres pale, And hush the low and mournful wail Which memory wakes to-night. Oh, Father: Thou alone hast power To crown with rainb ws every shower; To Thee I come in Sorrow's hour And Thou canst give me light.

### Revised Edition of the Bible.

From the Baltimore American we gain the following important points in regard to the important work of revising Holy Writ. The revision of the New Testament, which has been under way in the hands of the most eminen English and American Protestant divin.s, has been completed, and copies of the new book, from the hands of the Queen's printer, McMillan, who alone is anti:orized to print the Bible or any portion of it in England, are expected to reach this country in a very short time. No literary work has ever attracted more universal attention than this modern revision of the Holy scriptures. Although a considerable portion of the religious world has looked upon the ravines to examine that formation. The ravine work, as, in a sense, sacrilegious, it was undertaken in the most pions spirit by the advancguard of Christianity-its closest students, its best versed scholars in Biblical, Hebrew and Greek lore, who knew and who could appreciate more keenly than the laity the defects of the present edition.

The work, too, was undertaken on the mos conservative basis, the first principle laid down being that there should be "as few alterations in the present text as faithfulness to the original would permit." But the King Jame Bible was a very imperfect one, and it is no wonder that it should be so. It was a revision rather than a translation. There was no comparison of manuscripts for the elimination of errors Texts known to be corrupt were used for want of better. The oldest manuscript known then only dated back to the Middle Ages. There were no Hebrew scholars at that day, and the King James revision was from the Matthews-Tyndale Bible, which had its origin in an unauthorized translation from the German. With such great disadvantages, the wonder today is that more errors have not been found than has really been the case. Within the last three hundred years the English language has undergone changes so radical as to in itself jus at the point which is missing-probably broken tify a revision. But besides this, the Hebrew language has become thoroughly understood, and researches have developed many of the customs of that race absolutely necessary to a proper understanding of the Bible, or a proper translation of it. Two manuscripts have been brought to light, dating back to about 340 A. D., which have been found of the greatest value in the revision. One is the celebrated "Codex Sinaitious,', found by Tischendorf in a convent on Mount Sinai, and the other the "Codex Vaticanus," from Vatican Library, where it had been lying unnoticed for ages. These, with the increased knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, furnished abundant material for a revision. Each part of the book was revised by the American committee and by the English and then the two revisions were compared and a final revision arrived at.

How laborious this work must have been is shown by the fact that in the New Testament alone 10,000 minor and 1,000 important changes have been made. A very small portion of the substance of the Scripture is changed; but obsolete words give place to modern ones, omissions from the present text are made and the artificial classification of the present text into chapters and verses is done away with. The effect is striking -as striking as if one should see a favorite poem printed without division into poetic lines and will at first grate very harshly on those who have grown to love the present form as well as the substance of their Bibles. Still, in grammatical construction, in clearness of statement and language, sequence thought and force of expression the improve-

ment is very great. Among the minor changes are such as the following: "Belial" and "Josher" are not proper names, but adjectives, meaning "unworthy" and "upright;" the "mules" mentioned in Genesis are found to be "warm springs," Joseph of many colors; Christ was given wine, not vin- cake, butter the size of a small egg, one cupful accompanying a criticism by Charles de Kay; egar, on the cross, as Matthew has been made

"swallowed us up alive;" "Give me, by-and-by, in a charger t'e head of John the Baptist." It would be impossible to call attention to more than a few of these minor changes, but those given indicate the general nature of them all. Grammatical changes are also numerous.

In important changes the fourth Gospel suffers most. Revelations less and the Epistles least of all. There are several excisions. The without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her," is omitted entirely; and the statement Pool of Bethsheda after an angel had troubled the water is omitted. The passage in 1. John a, 7 and 8, "In heaven the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one; and there are three that bear witness on earth," is also struck out. Another notable passage omitted by the revisers is the following, in the narrative in Acts of the conversion of Paul: "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. And he trembling and astonished, said, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Many other of the most familiar passages have also disappeared, such as "Many are called, but few are hosen" and "If a man has ears to hear, let him hear."

The general tendency of the important changes appears to be to relieve the strain upon the faith of those who are slow to believe; and in some parts the changes are so radical that the new work will have to be studied over long before its pursuers can feel the same toward it that they to toward their present well-worn Bibles. Whether it comes slowly or quickly into use, it will prove a very valuable impetus to a close and careful study of the Scriptures.

# Kansas Elephant.

The following discovery of the remains of ne of the elephants of a former geological period, by a student of the Agricultural College, at Manhattan, is reported in the Da ly Capital "In July last, Prof. Hay, in the geology

class of the Normal Institute held in Manhatt in called the attention of the students to the fact that the Bluff or Loess formation was developed in certain small ravines about a mile north of Manhattan. Since then Mr. Silas Mason, one of the students of the class, has been working up the geology of the hill called Blue Mont, and the ravines and railway cutting near. On Friday, October 1st, he entered one of the Loess is only a few yards wide but at its lower end over fifty feet deep, and at the top nearly thirty. It is a regular canon with peaks, pinnacles and pot holes. At a height of about nine feet from the bed of the ravine at a point where the walls are forty-three feet high, Mr. Mason observed omething white protruding from the clay, and a quantity of white debris fallen below. Examining further Mr. Mason found that the protrusions were parts of a gigantic tusk, and the debris the decaying part that had dropped from the face of the cliff. Working with his knife he found that the portion towards the lower part of the ravine was smaller than the other and therefore towards the point of the tusk. Unable then to continue his work he communicated the discovery to Prof. Hay, who was visiting in the town, and Prof. Failyer, of the Ag-Agricultural College, who, together with sev eral students, visited the spot on Monday afternoon, and for some hours that day and all the next day were at work unearthing the remains of what must have been a gigantic elephant. The tusk first seen could only be taken away in crumbling masses, but before removed i was measured and its length found to be nine feet ten inches, exclusive of a pari luring the life of the animal inches or more. The cross section of the tusk s rather oval at the upper end, the diameterbeing 81x71 inches, giving a circumference of over 26 inches. The other discoveries thus far are two teeth, one not quite perfect, 131 inches long; another one, full size, 151 inches by 81x 5, and fragments of two other teeth, as well as parts of the jaw and skull, the latter se much decay d as not to be preservable. Also the second tusk, lying parallel with the other, quite as large and about fifteen inches from it.

The time since the mighty creature died can only be roughly approximated. If the glacial period terminated about 200,000 years agothe lowest estimate—it must not be less than half that time since his elephantship took the bath in which he got mired and died.

The valley of the Kaw and the lower part of the Blue was one vast lake. Probably the mighty creature disabled himself by coming down the steep slopes and was unable to get back up the steep slope and muddy bottom. And since then this lake silted up and deposited over the corpse more than thirty feet of the lake has fallen away and the rivers have cut their present channels out of this silt to a depth of over fifty feet, all since he was buried. This is in Riley county, one mile north of Manhattan, only a few rods from the waters of the

# Cooking Apples.

Dainty and inexpensive dishes, within the renources of the least experienced cook:

APPLE CHARLOTTE.-Dry in the oven stale bread enough to form when rubbed, a pint of crumbs; when brittle, roll very fine. Pare, of white sugar, the yolks of four eggs, three and reproductions of others among the best

to say; they "swallowed us up quick" will read pinks of milk, and a little cinnamon and nut- known of the works of Millet, the story of whose meg; add the bread crumbs, then the apples, and, pouring into a baking dish, cook slowly from half to three-quarters of an hour. When cold, beat the whites with half a cupful of pulverized sugar. Either "set" in a hot oven for two or three minutes or with a salamander. Eat cold, with cream.

APPLE SOUFFLE .- Boil some apples with a very little water, plenty of lump sugar, and a passage relating to the woman taken in adulte- few cloves or a little cinnamon, until a wellry to whose accusers Christ said: "He that is reduced marmalade is obtained; pass it through a hair sieve. Mix a very little corn starch with a gill of milk, stir it over the fire until it that he was healed who first stepped into the thickens, add the yolks of four eggs, and as much apple marmalade as will make a mixture of the proper consistency; work it well, so as to get it of a uniform smoothness, then add the whites of six eggs whisked to a stiff froth, mix them in quickly with the rest, pour into a plain mould, and put into the oven at once.

APPLE SOUFFLE WITH RICE.-Pick over carefully half a pound of the whitest rice; blanch it in boiling water; drain it well, and put it on to boil, with milk sufficient to cover it, a small piece of stick cinnamon, a little grated lemon peel, and a small portion of grated nutmeg; let it boil until the milk is absorbed; try the rice, and, if it is not cooked through, add : little more milk, and boil it longer; when it is ready to take up, remove the cinnamon, add; sugar to make it not quite sweet enough; rub the white of an egg around the sides and bottom of a glass bowl; when the rice is cool, turn it into the dish, heaping it up at the sides until it reaches the top of the bowl, and is about an inch and a half thick at the bottom and sides the white of the egg makes it adhere to the bowl, and leave a space for the marmalade. Egg the rice on the inside; pour in apple marmalade, or a fresh sauce from green apples, sweetened and flavored with lemon; beat light the whites of three or four eggs, drop them on the top, as you would on floating island, a spoonful at a time; sift fine sugar on the top, and brown with a salamander or a shovel of coals. It may be eaten with sauce or a custard made from the yolks of the eggs and three pints of milk .- N. E. Farmer.

# Bread.

Banana bread is made by rubbing the ripe fruit through a sieve, then formed into a load and baked in hot ashes, or dried in the sun-Before baking it is wrapped in some of the banana leaves. It is always prepared by the people for long voyages.

Plantain bread is made from the fruit of the plantain tree. The fruit is about a foot long, two inches wide, has a thick, tough skin, containing a soft, pulpy flesh, quite sweet, and soon becomes agreeable to all. The fruit is gathered green, the skin taken off and the pulp roasted on a clear, coal fire a short time, then grated and made into loaves, and served up as oread, or used dry, like grated cheese.

The plantain is very largely cultivated in Jamaica, and is a native of Asia. No kind of provision, it is said, could supply the place of plantain bread. The natives think it far better than wheat bread, or the prepared bread fruit rom the bread tree .- Farmer's Friend.

# Education of Girls.

A young man who is willing to sit down in dleness, or devote his time to society, and live off the earnings of his father, is justly looked upon as a useless, if not a dangerous member of society. No young man of spirit or principle will consent to do such a thing. And further, every man, however wealthy, if wise, teaches his son some business by which he can earn a livelihood. The same principle should be applied to girls. Every girl should be taught to e self-supporting, should be taught that it i discreditable to live a life of dependency, even upon her father. Every girl, whatever her social or pecuniary condition, is liable at some time in her life to be thrown upon her own resources and the cold charities of the world, and this emergency should be prepared for. Besides, the ordinary duties of life require that boys and girls be taught to work, whether their parents are wealthy or not. Public sentiment is greatly at fault in this matter, especially with reference to girls, and teachers can do much in correcting this sentiment. They should teach the boys and girls in school that work is honorable, and that idleness is dishonorable, and that it is the duty of every boy and girl to learn how to earn a livelihood. It is not enough in this world that one be good; he and she must be good for something.-Indiana Farmer.

# The Decennial of Scribner's Monthly

Scribner's Monthly celebrates its tenth birth day with a permanent change of cover, and with a number (for November) which the contine mud which has dried into stiff clay. And ductors have done all in their power to make one of exceptional beauty, interest, and value as it is also the largest number of Scribner ever issued. Sc ibner's cover has turned from violet to a warm brown, and in the design the aim has been distinctness, simplicity, and a rich decorative effect. Millet's most famous picture, 'The Sower," engraved by Cole, forms the frontispiece, and among the principal artistic features of the number are a striking portrait of Gladstone, printed in the body of the magazine, but without type either on the same page or on the back of the page; a new portrait of Walt Whitman; an exquisite engraving of a Russian nun (which will recall former successes quarter and core six large tart apples; then cut of this kind, such as the portraits of the Counteach quarter into four pieces, once lengthwise css Potocka, and of Modjeska); engravings afh d a "tunic with long sleeves," instead of coat and once across. Beat well together, as for ter Vedder's works, notably "The Lost Mind,"

life is being told for the first time in Scribner.

### Keep a Few Plants.

Everybody ought to keep house-plants in winter, if you cannot keep more than two or three. Have something green to look at in the dreary winter time. Don't make the mistake of having too many. Half a dozen well-kept plants will give you more pleasure than a large bay-window full half taken care of. Some one may say: "I can't find time to take care of plants: I have so much housework to do.' You are just the one that ought to have a few. When you have a few moments' leisure, how it would rest your eves-and turn your thoughts from household cares, to have some sweet flowers to look at You can even keep plants if you have little fingers to pick the flowers, for you can find many ways of putting them out o reach, where they can be seen and not touched. Keep plants for the sake of the little ones, if for no other reason. A little child notices very quickly. Every mother sings to her baby Why not teach it to love flowers? Any one can see at a glance the difference between a fashionable sitting-room with its Brussels car pet, carved and stuffed furniture, and shades rolled high to catch the sun. But if the windows are filled with handsome plants to bloom you will not miss the lace curtains or mind the ingrain carret; for your eyes will be fol lowing the green tracery of vines on the walls .-Christian Union.

A new feature in magazine literature is the promised St. Nicholas "Treasure-box of Eng. lish Literature." This is under the special charge of the editor of that magazine, and will be introduced by a paper from her pen, giving a full explanation of its scope and purpose. So far as we have learned, "The Treasurebox" will contain gems of standard English and American literature, with some mention of their authors. These will be selected with a view of directing and encouraging young people in the best reading, and fornishing, when practicable, good pieces for recitation. The selec tions will be illustrated with original pictures, and by some of the best artists in the land.

But few people comparatively have any idea of the amount of timber used in the construction of a single railroad. It yearly takes 200,-000 acres of forest to supply cross ties for the railroads of the United States. It takes 15,-000,000 ties to supply the demand of our railroads, for which on an average the contractors get 35 cents apiece, making in the aggregate \$5,250,000. In building a new road the contractors figure on 2,700 ties to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed road in repair. Contractors, of course, buy pieces of timber land as near to the proposed line of road is possible, paying for the timber an average of \$20 per acre, or giving the propietor ten cents for every tie got out. The average of a good piece of timber land is 200 ties to the acre and twelve ties to the tree.

An old gardener says in the Detroit Tribune with regard to cultivating onions, that if care is taken to draw away the earth gradually from the bulbs until they are quite uncovered, and only the fibros roots are in the earth, you will never have scullions, but very large, sound

Last year the production of silk goods by the actories of New Jersey amounted in value to \$13,700,000; and this year the production is estimated at \$15,000,000. There are few better countries for the silk worm than Kansas.

Col. Littler, of Davenport, Iowa, estimates the amount of butter now made in creameries in that state at 50,000 000 pounds per annum.

# 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

50 Landscape, Chromo Curds, etc., name on loc. 26 50 All Gold, Chromo & Lit'g. Carda. (No 2 Alike,) Name 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet 10cts. Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ct. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 30 Morocco Case 10c. H. M. Cook, Meriden, Ct. 50 New Style Cards, Lithographed in bright colors, icots on Ag'ts Samples icc. Conn. Card. c., Northford, Ct.

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Ag Outfit free, Shaw a Co., Augusta, Main 50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards in case, 10c. Globe CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 50 Perfumed cards, beel assortment ever offered, 10c Agis Outfit, 19c. Conn Card Co., Northford, Co. 50 Chromo, Glass. Scrolt, Wreath and Lace cards 100 Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards. with name, 100 post paid G. I. REED v Co, Nassau. N. Y 18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bever Edge cards 250. or 2 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N N \$66 a week in your own town, Terms and \$5 outfit free Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow SEAVY BROS, Northford, Ct.

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50 Few Styles All Chromo Curds no 2 like 10c. 45 Agts Samples 10c. Shelton and Co., Shelton, Ct. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. \$72 AWEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costl
Outfit free, Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. PLEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages
Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc., in colors, au
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14 STOP ORCANS, \*UBB & SS & Oct. Coupler. 4 set, \*UBB & SS & Reeds. \*65. Figures 125 and upwards sent on trial. Catalogue Firer. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. Y.

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Are ready this season with important improvements. FOR LARGE CHURCHES, splendid organs, with great power and variety, at \$570, \$450, \$30, and is sprices; FOR SMALLER CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., \$44 to \$200 and upwards, SUPERB DRAWING RNOM STYLES at \$200 to \$501, and upwards, A GREAT VARIETY of SMALLER ORGANS of equal excellence, though less capacity, or in plain cases, at \$51 to \$200 and upwards, Also furnished Lots MONTHLY or QUARTERLY PAYMENTS, \$5 and upwards.

These organs are certainty unrivaled in excellence,

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Before purchasine any organ send for latest ILLUSTRATELD ATALOGUE (32 pp. 4to), containing full descriptions and prices including new styles, and much useful information for the purchaser of any organ, which will be sent free and post-paid MASON & HAMIAN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOS-PON: 46 East 14th Street, NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

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Fall Term will commence September 15th. 1880,
BISHOP VAIL, President.

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# Notes From the Agricultural Press.

After some years of experimenting, I have settled on a system of partial soiling, which I can confidently recommend. I endeavor to provide crops for soiling, as recommended by Mr. Stewart, frem which I give the cows two full meals a day-one early in the morning and ene at night. The cows are turned out to pasture during the day.

This system of partial soiling has the following advantages over entire soiling: First, there are some fields better adapted for pasturing than for cultivating crops for soiling, and there are others that will give a fair bite of after growth, that may be pastured off more economically than they could be cut with a mower and brought to the stables. Second, it requires leslabor and attention than full soiling. Third, I have always succeded in making a finer quality of butter from cows that went into pasture dur ing the day, than from those fed entirely in the stables. Fourth, I have found that my cows keep in better condition when turned in the epen field during the day, even though the pasture be very short .- Cor. Country Gentleman.

A small spark breeds a large conflagration. The difference of a dollar in the fare between Chicago and St. Louis, made by the new branch of the Wabash railroad, precipitated a cutting of rates among all the southwestern lines, which has resulted in the selling of tickets at very curious figures over the region traversed by those lines. Fifty cents from Chicage to Peoria; fifty cents from St. Louis to Kansas City; five cents from Chicago to Chenoa; three dollars to Hannibal; and fifty cents to St. Louis. There rates were handicapped. however, with rebate conditions, but the price of unlimited tickets has been correspondingly low during the last few days. The movement is said to be a trick of the Wabash folks to create excitement, and get free advertising for their new Chicago conmection. The rival lines lost their heads and rushed into the trap set for them. Large quantities of tickets have been disposed of, and the Wabash will do a full if not a profitable passenger business during the next six months. This squabble furnishes a new argument for state centrol of railway management. Most of these sickets have been bought by speculators, who will make a profit on them out of all proportion to the investment, while unsophisticated travelers will have to pay high rates for tickets purchased at the railway offices, after the normal rates are restored, which must be very soon. This is practical discrimination in favor of sharpers and their customers against the innecent traveling public who do business in a

serve. A legislator must have in view the good of the people represented by the body of which he is a member, if he would rise to the height of duty. He cannot do this when he elects to serve any individual, any party, or any corporation. His votes, if governed by duty, may not always be cast in accordance with selfish preference, but considerations of self should not rule in such cases. A legislater should seek to advance the best interests of the people by all the means in his power, se far as his official labors are concerned. He can ont not de this as a partisan advocate of any clique, sect, party or corporate interest. He can not sect, party or corporate interest. He can net

MARE—Taken up by Heary J. Meek, Grant tp, Sept 23d,
1880, one bay mare, some gray hairs in forehead, collar
marks, shod on fore feet, no brand, 14 years old, and valued a railway attorney elected to serve a special in-terest, and obeying special instructions from a mark, shoes on fore feet, no brand, 10 years old, way back, shoes on fore feet, no brand, 10 years old, valued at \$40. been many such advocates in the New York
state legislature in the past, as there will be in
the future, doubtless. The people ask that
there shall be correction of reilly a shall be correction of reilly and the shall be corrected as the shall be corrected there shall be correction of railway abuses and that wholesome restraints shall be placed upon the heartless and destructive greed of managers who have hitherto outraged industry by rules so unjust that a tyrant with absolute power might hesitate to apply them. The people de not want hardship of any kind placed on the capital invested in railways, nor to impede management of the lines by irksome restraints, but they would establish in the administration of these great interests, the same principles of equality that lie at the very foundation of our free institutions, and to do this they must insist that legislaters no longer accept special service from the corporations that have hitherte thwarted all efforts to enact these restraints. There must be more independence among men who seek legislative honors, or who accept them when proffered. Will candidates for members of assembly bear in mind the fact that the people are very much in earnest in their demand for reform? It is not safe to trifle longer with the great questions that press for notice .- The Husbandman.

The chances to make money from good stock te-day are as good or better than ever before. The young man who has but \$100 to invest in stock is wise to buy one or two good short-horn heifers with it rather than eight scrubs. He is certainly wise to pay \$2 or \$3 for the service of a short-horn bull, rather than use a scrub free. All the profit in farming comes from yields of crops that are above the average, and from stock more or less improved. The means of imprevement are at hand, and the cost small to what it was a generation ago. It is as unwise for the young farmer to start with scrub stock as it would be to plant a seedling orchard, or to continue to sow a variety of wheat, or plant potatoes that had run cut and long since ceased to be productive. A start with a little thoroughbred stock, and a few years' patience, will see potatoes that had run cut and long since ceased

him on the road to profit, while the chances are that a wrong start will keep him wrong all his life, and poor in the bargain .- Ohio Farmer.

Railroads purpose advancing rates of freight on live stock and on provisions from Chicago to the seaboard. They cannot easily make such an advance on other freights, owing to the competition offered by lake carriers and barge lines, but these do not enter into competition in carrying live stock. An advance in rates of freight will mean a reduction in prices in the market here, for the farmer and the shipper to this market will be called upon to pay the in crease in the cost of placing the stock in th market where it is to meet the consumer .-American Stockman

There have been already seven or eight mill ion bags purchased in Calcutta for next year' California and Oregon crop, and the marke there is advancing: With 6,000,000, which will be the probable make of the Jute Compa ny, there is already a supply of 13,000,000 t 14,000,000 for the crop of 1881.

# THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the legislature, approved Feb \$7, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten doilars, the Connty Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description feald strays, the day os 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 each animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can nonly be taken up between the list day of November and the list day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

places in the ownsine, giving a correct exerciption of succivity.

If such straw is not proven up at the expiration of termination, the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the Arman and fille an affidavit stating that such straw was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive not cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for termination and the such as the shall give a full description of the same and its cach value is to leave a full description of the same and its cach value.

regular manner.—Prairie Farmer.

Candidates for members of assembly should reflect upon their responsibilities to their constituencies, if they desire to deal honestly and henerably by the interests they are elected to serve. A legislator must have in view the

# Strays for the week ending November 3.

Davis county-P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

. Ford county-G. W. Potter, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Crawford, Sept 28, 1880, energy horse, branded W on shoulder, F on hip, about 10 year HORSE—Also one bay horse with an indescribable brand in the hip, two white feet, saddle marks, about nine years

Jackson county-J. G. Porterfield, clerk.

ed with a cross on the left sholder, valued at \$30.

Wilson County—J. C. Tuttle, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J P Johnson, 5 miles east of Chanute, Sept 2, 1850, one sorred horse, with three white feet, shoes on front feet, bilind in the left eye and supposed to be years oid, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by G M Swang, Duck Creek tp, Sept 19, 1850, one bay mare with rope halter, marked with saddle and collar, small star in forehead, about 15 hands high, supposed to be years old, valued at \$40.

Sept 15, one dark fron grey gelding 3 years old, 13% hands high, small hump under right eye, and harness marked, valued of the property of the star of the st high, small lump under right eye, and harness marked, val-ed at \$40.

GELDING—Also one bright bay gelding 7 years old, 14 hands high, some white on each of his legs, lump is left nostril and harness marked, valued at \$40.

Wabaunsee county, —T. N. Watts, clerk.

Olit—Taken up by Wm Davis Mission Creek to, one bay
coit, small star in forchesd, no marks or brauds visible, one
year old, valued at \$15.

OLIT—Also one bright bay horse coit, star in forchesd ne
marks or brands, one year old, valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Als one brown diley, a few white hairs on the
back behind the withers, no marks or brands, one year old,
valued at \$15.

Strays for the week ending October 37. Neceho county-A. Gibson, clerk. STEER—Taken up by John A Gratton, Ladore tp, Sept 18 1869, one red two year old steer with white belly, lock horn a little dreeped, valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending October 30. Brown county-John E. Meon, clerk. HORSE—Taken up Aug 12, 1890, by E Harrington, Mission tp, one white horse 9 years old, dark mane and tail, is hands high, weight 859 98, shod all around, harness marks no ther marks or brands.

Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk. Unautauqua County -- U. M. Anapp, Ulerk. MULE -- Taken up by Jeremiah Elezson, Summit tp, Sept 11, 1880, one light bay mare mule, 13 hands high, 16 or 18 yrs old, black mane, tail and legs, black stripe over the wethers and along the back, collar and saddle marks, white hairs around the forelead, branded on left shoulder with pair of scis ors, creet fallen, near sighted, valued at \$30 MULE - Abo, one black mare mule 13 hands high, 16 yrs old, branded on left shoulder with 3 over 72, harness marks 2 white stripes across throat, scar on right ear and jaw, valued at \$20.

ued at \$20.

Coffey county—W. H. Throckmorton, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Hanner, Ottumwa tp, one five year old bay mane, H. branded on left shoulder, white s r pe in face, 3 white fact glasse eyes and small size, valued at \$20 MARE—Taken up by W. b. eavitt, Spring Creek tp, one dark bay mare 12 years old, collar marks, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Edward Shobe, Liberty tp, chestnut sorrel mare 12 or 13 years old, saddle and harness marks, valued \$20.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up Oct 1, 1880, Union Center tp. one sorre
nare, 2 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$35. Montgomery county—Ernest A. Way, clerk. COLT.-Taken up by Jacob Sicks, Independence to, one sorrel mare colt 3 years old, right hind foot white half way up to hock joint' very little white on right fore leg just above the hoof, blaze face, no brands, value \$25.

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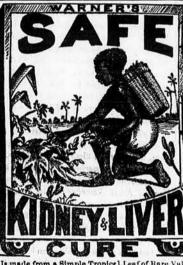
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# Correspondence.

Farm Notes.

BY HENRY BUTLER.

CARE OF FARM MACHINERY.

When we take into consideration the vast amount of money that is paid out annually for farm machinery, we are struck with amazement, and particularly, when we behold the condition it is kept in, from one year's end to another. First, let me call the attention of the reader of the FARMER to his wagon. Ten years ago a good heavy draft wagen cost \$110 to \$126. Now I would like to ask the question, how many of you that bought wagons at that price have the same wagon to-day? Eleven ortweive dollars a year is a larger price than a man ought to pay for the use of a wag on, but I will venture to make the assertion. that the annual use of your wagon cost you one-third more from the fact that not one in fifty has the same wagon that he bought ten years ago; and why is it? It is because it has not received proper attention. When you buy a new wagon, the agent you buy of will give you a warrantee on the wagon for one year, and why is he willing to do s ? Because the manufacturer ie is his agent there are two or three heavy coats of paint on the wagon, and the purchaser cannot get enough of it off in twelve months, so that the timber will shrink from the irons to loosen the joints, and rarely the agent pays anything on the warrantee. Now do you see the point? As long as the wagon is kept painted the joints are all tight, and as the mechanic placed them.

A new wagon kept well painted ought, and will last a lifetime if you live no longer than Methuselah. Get 5 lbs. red lead, at 20 cents store for 15 cents per quart. per lb., \$1.00 and one gallon boiled oil, 90 cts. per gallon, one large sash brush, 25 cents, total \$2.15. Mix this together, make a small paddle and grind it for 10 or 15 minutes, or if you can get the use of a paint mill of one of your the oil, and grind it, which will be preferable, If you cannot get the paint mill, do not omit the painting of your wagon; mix it up as just stated. Stir occasionally while painting to keep the lead well mixed with the oil. If When the paint is partially worn off the felloes, (and this is the first place it will leave plowed under every Wilson he had. the timber), get 50 cents worth of paint at the end of twelve months, and in place of buying a new wagon, give the felloes two coats. Let the wagon stand 8 to 10 days after painting for the paint to harden. At the end of the sec ond year paint running gear all over.

I have a wagon that I bought in 1869; have handled it as above stated; wheels stand up fruit stems long (sometimes a foot from the nicely, spokes have never loosened in the hub, and it will carry 65 bushels of wheat to Wichita, (a distance of 30 miles).

I paint the most of my machinery every year. Men who bought wagons from the same shop that mine came from, and have had no the Wilson for carrying a long distance, though paint applied to them are about done now, while my wagon is good for another ten years I shipped to Kansas City, 150 miles, last season, at any rate, provided I keep it painted. I have a quantity of tools, such as braces, bits, augers, lington and Wichita. The plant is a week shaving knife and saw, that I have used 28 later in showing bloom in the spring than the years, and they are good yet, and if you can Wilson, and matures its fruit in 24 days from house your machines, so much the better. If bloom, while the Wilson requires 31 days to you cannot house them, be sure and keep them well painted, particularly the wheels, sulky rake, harvesters, every kind of a machine you have. If they are kept well painted the most of them will last a life time, and with but few repairs annually. The sulky rake, particularly the wheels, need close attention and to be kept well painted, or it is a short-lived piece of ma-

Try the painting business brother farmers and see if I am not right.

HOW TO MILK A COW.

In the FARMER of October 20, I observed some fine hints on milking cows. You cannot be too kind to the milkers. There are men that have handled more cows than I have, but at the same time, perhaps I have handled all the different dispositions that belong to the cow kind. I would substitute for the raw hide, a stencion in the corner of the corall, drive your cow gently into it. Perhaps there are a goodly number of farmers that never saw one. Nail one post, or a 1x4 scantling, from 20 to 24 inches from the corner of the corall, perpendicular; set a post about the length of the cow's back, then set a third post in the centre between the first two. Bore an inch and a half hole in the both are worthy of culture. The new sorts, back post at a height that will reach between the cow's knee and hip Bore another hole the height of the knee, and when the cow is driven into the stencion shove a round pin into the top hole past the cow, into another hole on the opposite side of the cow; then put a pin into the lower hole; set her leg back, and shove the pin through to the opposide side, into another hole and you can handle the worst of cows perfectly easy; and to prevent the cow from kicking when out of the stencion, when flies are very troublesome, sit down well back so that your left knee will come in contact with the the cows right hind leg when set back, also have your arm close to the cow's leg, and you need not fear her kicking you or the milk pail. Whistle some lively tune, or sing a song as the cow is as fond of music as any one, if she cannot dance.

### The Charles Downing Strawberry Without a Peer.

The coming election and my interest in the prohibition amendment, are the reasons for my delay in ventilating the strawberry question.

In this number I will confine my remarks to counties will attempt to approximate the plan has just disposed of his fall clip in this city, varieties best adapted to this climate and latiunde. The varieties with merit, without serious drawbacks, are few and far between. . Much like the apple and pear, 95 per cent. will be discarded, and no serious loss to the grower. The model strawberry should possess firmness, size, sweetness, and good color. The plant should be strong and capable of resisting heat as well as cold, and a prolific bearer. The Wilson possesses firmness and color but is deficient in resisting heat, and the fruit declines in size as the picking season advances, so that as a rule the last half of the crop will not usually pay expenses. Of northern crigin, it will resist any amount of cold, but more than 50 per cent. of the plants will not survive the usual drouth of August and September in our latitude.

I suppose that I have tested, with others, more than one hundred varieties of strawberries, and found, after trial, that those vines that produced wonderfully large-sized fruit, would do so at the sacrifice of the main crop. One or two pickings and the season for them was over. Other varieties were either too soft or too tart. Some were very prolific but lacked the size, so that for some cause nearly all were rejected.

Some eight years ago I received a letter from Thomas Le-lie, of central Illinois, stating that he had found it, and his new or rather old variety, filled the bill exactly. He further added: "We have discarded the Wilson and taken to the Charles Downing for early and the Kentucky for late. The former variety will bring in our market 20 cents per quart when the Wils in will command only 10 cents." I have done better than that, though the story may appear to be exaggerated. I was offering what was then supposed to be the pure Wilson for 5 cents per quart, when my neighbor, John Raley, sold the Charles Downing in front of my

I ordered 6,000 plants at once from Mr. Leslie, and from that beginning I got my start. Three years ago I ordered from my fruit farm in southern Illinois, 42,000 Charles Downing strawberry plants to distribute among my painters in town, wet the lead with a portion of friends and neighbors. The following spring the vines fruited, and the result has been that Cherokee county can't be induced to plant out anything else.

The same spring I ordered the 42,000 plants from southern Illinois, a very extensive fruit your old wagons are not too far gone, it will grower there and here, ordered 8,000 Wilsons pay to paint them. If they are worth setting from Bloomington, Illinois. I sold him 12,000 the tire on them, they are worth painting. Charles Downings and they were set side by side, and after the first season's fruiting he

The reason why the Wilson has been kept back so long is because no one has tested its qualities thoroughly. They all had new and wonderful plants to sell, but step by step this variety has advanced in spite of every obstacle found in its way. I will give its chief merits: a strong and vigorous grower, self fertilizer, base,) very prolific, uniform in size almost to the close of the picking season—it is wonderful in this particular, more so than any variety I ever tested, very sweet in comparison to the Wilson, medium in solidity. Should prefer it will carry 200 miles as well as any variety. in splendid condition; also as far west as Welperfect or ripen its fruit, thus avoiding spring frosts. As to its productiveness I will repeat

what my neighbors say in regard to it: Mr. Bailey measured quite a number of ber ries and they all ranged from 4 to 51 inches round. Mrs. James Pitzer sold from 500 plants over \$35 worth of berries. Our nurseryman, Mr. Williams, picked two quarts of berries without moving his feet, at one picking; Our county clerk, Mr. Ed. McPherson, had out nearly one-half acre of Wilsons, and refused to plant only 1,000 plants of the Downing. The heat of summer killed nearly all the Wilsons, and he had the Downing bed to plant

from, which was a blessing in disguise. I notice t'e American Agriculturis: has been honest enough to give this berry its true merit. Purdy's Fruit Recorder admits that it stands first on the list in the west; and so we might refer the reader to articles found in the Prairie Farmer, Coleman's Rural World, etc., but let

this suffice.

I feel that it is a privilege and duty for me to acknowledge true merit wherever it may be found. The Kentucky for late occupies the same position the Downing doos for earlysuch as Capt. Jack, Crescent, Seedling, Duncan, etc., I am testing, but can form no opinion of their merits until further trial. In my next I will give the best methods of planting, marking, selecting soil, etc., which has proved satisfactory after years of experimenting.

F. A. CHILDS. Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kas., Oct. 28th.

# A Word from Judge Hanway About Agricultural Fairs.

dred times. Something ought to be done by ing his flock. His first year's yield of wool congress to endeavor to abate the crime. Make was 1000 pounds pure Mexican, for which he turer bear a brand of the maker, and if it is he had credit and was economical. In his secbut I doubt whether public opinion in our new tained a family and schooled four children. He

you desire. We may theorize, but the visible and the following is fact is the majority who attend our county fairs are fond of the horse arrangement. The question has been mooted in our county, and the managers say the question is simply-we must tolerate horse-racing or have no fair. Sideshows, however, have been dispensed with, and gambling booths; this is something.

I attended the Linn county fair this fall, and there I counted fourteen gambling tables, and I have since been told that there were seventeen of them; perhaps so, for I did not interest myself to know the precise number. For the first time in my life I witnessed a woman, of lady-like appearance and of rather an intellectual countenance, sitting before a stand with numbers marked around it, and a lot of jewelry, cry out, "Try your luck! Only ten cents a chance! You are sure to get something every time." Moetly young Misses seemed to patronize her. She paid ten dollars entree fair obtained something between \$300 and \$400 from the gambling exhibitions. Of course it grand total as the result of five years' businesall goes to pay expenses, but what about the damnable curse it produces on the morals of the rising generation? Drinking is bad enough, but gambling is worse. I saw a boy about 16 or 17 years of age make a venture of 50 cents. He drew \$5, and looked delighted. He would have made more if he had lost it.

A reader of the FARMER, out west, inquired of me whether I was going to write any more of the "Literary Items." I told him I be lieved you had got tired of them, as you had three numbers on hand that had not been published, and I had plenty of other writing to do. JAS. HANWAY.

We haven't any of the literary articles of hand, but have published them all very soon after receiving them. The articles referred to have never reached the FARMER office if they have not appeared in print.

The picture of the fair the Judge has given our readers, is enough to disgust every farmer and if a section of country is not sufficiently populous, wealthy, or public spirited, to hold an agricultural fair without such aid, it will be a great deal better for all parties and for the cause of agriculture, to not attempt holding a fair. Have grange picnics, or neighborhood farmers' clubs till the population is educated up to the point of holding an agricultural fair.

Whenever you hear the managers of a fair leclare that it is no use trying to get along without horse-racing, the declaration is only an evidence of his unfitness and inability to orignate something better.

If fair managers aim to make horse-racing he leading feature of their fairs, it will of course, attract from everything else. If they would hire a circus company to perform, it would attract; or a wrestling or boxing-match would also be very exciting and would draw, but do any of these things advance agriculture? They do not, but on the contrary place it under a cloud, and finally strangle the society. If fair managers declare that they cannot run a fair without these ruinous and demoralizing features, then they are either incapable or the neighborhood is not prepared for an agricultural fair, and it were far better for the agricultural and stock interest that no fair be attempted. The money spent is worse than wasted, when it might have been profitably used in forming borhoods into closer relationship and intimacy, affording the people more real enjoyment, and preparing them for the business of an agricultural fair. Every fair in the country which has relied on horse-racing and other gambling, if it has been in existence a few years, is in to its stake. the sear and yellow leaf, and every agricultural fair that is built upon such quicksands, or that may hereafter be built upon such a foundatien, must perish utterly.

In some of our large cities there are mam moth annual exhibitions composed of multitudinous sights and sounds, called agricultural fairs, but these shows are everything else with a feature of agriculture thrown in. The mercantile and manufacturing interest of those centers of trade put up the money to defray the expenses, and get it back by the custom it draws, and by advertising their wares. These are not properly agricultural fairs, but great city shows composed of many bewildering sights and sounds. The prosperous and useful agricultural fairs throughout the country are those which have kept horse-racing out of their rounds. Facts are stulborn things; and the facts prove that horse-racing kills the agricultural fair as surely as whisky kills the man who continues to drink it.

# Sheep Husbandry in Western Texas.

A correspondent of the Galveston News writing from San Antor ia, Texas, gives the following history of an instance of successful sheep husbandry in the "lone star" state.

THE BEGINNING. Mr. L. McKenzie, born and raised in Texas, and now 35 years old, began the sheep business in Maverick county, August 1, 1875. He had FRIEND EWING: Your remarks on the \$740, for which he bought 500 head of Mexi-Adulteration of Food" embraces a very im- can ewes. He immediately procured the best portant subject. I have thought of it a hun-merino bucks attainable and commenced gradit a heavy fine to sell an adulterated article as received 12½c per pound, or \$123. This, of pure. Let every barrel sent out by a manufac- course, was not enough to keep his herder, but found to be adulterated publish the fact to the ond year he had a large number of half-breed world, and make him pay heavily for his acts. sheep, and an increased quantity of wool of an Your article, also, on "The Model Fair," improved quality. This has been continued to contains a large amount of good, solid truth, the present time, during which he has main-

THE RESULT OF FIVE YEARS IN THE SHEET

Last spring Mr. McKenzie sold his wool at 211c per pound, amounting to \$1500, and the sale of his fall clip just made, which amounted to more wool, brought only 201c, and netted \$1287. A short time ago he sold 1000 old ewes muttons, etc., at \$1.50 per heod, aggreating \$1500. Total amount of wool sold in 1880

\$4347; including the sheep; \$4347. WHAT HE HAS ACCUMULATED. During these five years Mr. McKenzie, by close attention to his herds, and always on the alert to take the advantage of any trade or business transaction that presented itself, has accumulated property as follows, and on which he does not owe a dollar: Rancho of 2560 acres of fine land on Palo Bianco, Zavalla county, house pens, etc., valued at \$4840; 3300 improved sheep at \$2, \$6600; 400 head of cattle at \$10, fee, so one of the directors informed me. This \$4000; 10 head of saddle horses and saddles at \$25, \$150; 500 goats at \$250, \$750, making a

adding this year's sales, of \$20,187.

HOW HE RUNS HIS RANCHO. He has now ten men in his employ, all of whom are Mexicans. His sheep herders he pays \$12 per month, gives them a bushel of corn meal, two goats for meat, 50 cents worth each of sugar and coffee, and 25 cents worth of salt per month. This, a blanket, a sheath knife, probably an antique gun, a faithful dog for watching, not herding, is the simple-hearted Mexican pastora's (shepherd's) outfit. He has no tent or hut, and sleeps with the sheep when ever night overtekes him. Over every three or four pastora's is a corporal, or overseer, who is required to keep track of the herders' whereabouts and see that their wants are well supplied. There is usually an overseer of the entire rancho, who, next to the proprietor, has charge of the business of the rancho. These pastorrs are usually very faithful, and are preferred by those who have become accustomed to them to any other nationality. Mr. McKenzie tells of a man, about 40 years

old, who has worked for him for over four years, and who declares that he will stay with him always. He has been born and raised at the business, and never got more than five dollars per month till he came to Texas and worked for McKenzie. The old man gets a furough of a few days every six months, when he goes to Eagle pass, spends all the money due him and what he can get advanced, amounting to about six months wages, in drinking, and having lots of fun, according to his idea of the hing, and thus returns to his flock perfectly contented for the next six months. Last year, with the assistance of his faithful dog, he killed over 100 wild cats and two panthers. Herding with these men is a life-occupation; they have no hope, or wish to do or attain anything better, and they acquire a wonderful proficiency. Mr. McKenzie says that the man Pancho, referred to, has the wonderful faculty of knowing every sheep in his flock. Last spring, when his goats had kids, he had to stake out each kid for several days because they will not follow the dam when very young. He had thus over 150 kids tied to stakes, and when the hot sun came out he untied each one of them, carried them to the shade in the sheds, and in the evening returned each to its proper stake. This feat was witnessed by Mr. McKenzie, who knew ners' associations that would bring neight that each kid was in its proper place, because the mother does not know its young, but returns to the stake where it was left, and not finding its own offspring refuses to accept a substitute. Not a single instance of refusal occurred; the old Mexican had properly returned each kid

Probably few men in west Texas can show better record than Mr. McKenzie, and while not every man has his good fortune, in the five years he never having met a single disaster, still the sheep business now offers greater attractions then any other in Texas. The opportunities are not all gone, and, in fact, sheep husbandy in Texas is only in its infancy. Many improvements have been introduced within the past two or three years, and there is room for many more. Lands are plenty yet and all it needs is a thorough knowlege of the business and close attention.

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ing, Domestic Ecsnomy, and a summary of the Newsofthe week.

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