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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
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Communications.

Farm Fences.

The numerous inquiries that have appeared in the FARMER from time to time, asking for information on the subject of fences, are convincing evidence that it is one of great interest to your farmers.

I have constructed and had the care of fences of almost every variety in use in this country, and for a period of near ten years, terminating in 1860, or some twenty years ago, I was an ardent advocate of live fences—preferring the osage orange, or maclura, as a hedge plant. From 1853 to '60 I had planted every year, for myself and others, miles of osage plants for hedges in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. During that time I was practically operating as a landscape gardener, and the states mentioned were my field of labor. The major portion of the hedges which I planted were for enclosing country seats and fruit grounds in the suburbs of cities, the object being to fence against man as well as quadrupeds.

Except in the northerly portion of the most northern states named, I found little difficulty in growing the osage orange on account of low temperature, provided I pruned the hedge plants early enough in the season to permit the subsequent growth of that season to properly mature.

My best success in pruning was where I pruned twice in a season, say in March or April, and again from the middle to the last of June.

With a view to securing a vigorous growth and a mature hedge in the shortest period of time practicable, I fertilized the hedge bed where I was obliged to plant on exhausted soil, which was the character of a large portion of that in which I planted.

I found that under the most favorable circumstances and with the best management of which I was capable, I could not produce an osage orange hedge that was "hog and sheep close, horse-high and bull strong," in less than five years—nor could I grow a hedge that possessed all these essential requisites in that period, unless I protected it from destruction by domesticated animals during that full period. Such protection of the hedge was by the roadside, and the lot enclosed was liable to be used for cattle or horses, must be on both sides by fences to be removed when the hedge had matured. The expense of thus protecting a growing hedge and the care of it was so great that hedge-growing on ordinary farms was impossible.

During the period mentioned a large number of farmers in or near the districts in which I was growing hedges under what I claimed as necessary protection, planted and attempted to grow osage orange hedges for farm fences, without protection—they claiming that the hedge would finally form a fence despite the injury to plants here and there, by tramping and goring them while succulent and thornless.

I have seen many miles of hedge which was attempted to be grown without protection, when exposed to stock, but in all there was not a single line of continuous hedge fence the length of a side of the lot enclosed, which is, to my knowledge, a secure fence.

I spent three years, from '76 to '79, in the northwest. I saw hundreds of miles of osage orange hedge (so-called) but in no place did I see but a few rods of continuous hedge that was a fence. Some blanks had been filled with young plants, and no protection to them being used the stock had tramped them to death. Other openings had been closed with rude posts and boards, and others with posts and barbed wires and plashing in heads of plants, but at best the hedges do not form fences, and in almost every instance pruning had been neglected and the heads of the plants in places occupy a belt of a rod or more in width, and when the fertile surface soil is shallow, the roots of the hedge occupy more than twice that width to the exclusion of paying crops.

I had charge of a line of hedge in suburban Philadelphia, for five years. It was six years old when it was placed under my charge, and the plants were three years old when placed in the hedge, hence the plants were fourteen years old when I left them. The fertile surface soil on both sides of said hedge was not more than seven to eight inches in depth, and the sub-soil

was mica rock, or mica sand, in neither of which would the osage orange roots grow, hence the roots ran a long distance in the shallow, fertile surface soil. I took my pupils in agriculture to said hedge, and carefully tested the length of the lateral roots which we found ninety feet from the line of hedge, and both grass and cultivated crops were perceptibly curtailed in their growth to the distance of 30 to 40 feet from the hedge. This objection, however, does not apply to hedges planted on deep, fertile soil, like the average prairie.

I have not recommended to plant a live fence of any kind for fifteen years, for the very good reason that I did not consider them profitable under any circumstances existing in my field of practice as a landscape gardener or consulting agriculturist.

I have now had six years' experience with a variety of barbed wire fences. I condemned the first that I saw as a barbarous device, but experience with it and close observation has convinced me that it is the best and cheapest farm fence against horses and cattle.

I experimented with the endeavor to ascertain the maximum distance at which the posts could be set and be a safe, reliable fence against cattle and horses. I found that posts set forty feet apart, with three intermediate laths, one and one-half inches square, or ten feet apart, to which the staple, the three wires, the top wire being placed four feet four inches from the ground, were as efficient as supports for the wires, and as a fence, as posts placed eight or ten feet from centers.

If it is necessary to fence against hogs and sheep, of course a greater number of wires are requisite.

I can confidently recommend readers of the FARMER to construct fences of barbed wire, with posts and supports as above described, where fences are a necessity, but the use of fences of all kinds should be avoided wherever it is practicable. No subject is more deserving of attention by the pioneers of a rural district than that of fencing. With proper legislation and discreet farm practice, fences may be dispensed with in a great degree.

The first cost, necessary repairs, and interest on such expenditure for needless fences is the most onerous tax paid by the farmers of this country. In many countries of Europe no farm fences are used except a few small paddocks around the farm buildings, and the non-fencing system has proved very satisfactory and profitable.

I presume the subject of non-fencing has been discussed in grange conventions. If it has not, it should be.
J. WILKINSON.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Deep Plowing for Corn.

Under the above caption Henry Butler criticizes one of my articles. He commences with what I shall designate as a mistake. He says that I stated that the application of manure was injurious to corn. The readers of the FARMER know that I made no such statement and how Mr. B. drew such an inference from my article will probably puzzle them. Second, he says "deep plowing has all the advantage over shallow plowing," which is not true and another mistake on his part. I do not deny that ten inches of ground plowed or unplowed will hold double the amount of water that five will, but I do flatly deny that ten inches of plowed ground will retain moisture longer than five inches of plowed ground and five inches of unplowed directly beneath it. It is absorption by dry air, or evaporation by the sun that draws the water from soil. Plowing leaves crevices or cavities for the entrance of air and sun light, thus facilitating the absorption of moisture. Third, he says the "deeper the ground is plowed the less it will wash," which is another of his mistakes and is absurd. Plowing lessens the force of cohesion, in truth overcomes so much of that force, thus aiding water, which also has to overcome that force in order to carry the soil away. I presume that many readers of the FARMER have noticed wash in plowed fields where the water cut through the loose earth till it reached solid ground, where its progress was almost completely checked by the cohesion of the unstirred soil. It would probably have cut ten inches deep down to solid ground if the ground had been plowed to that depth. But perhaps B. thinks that the crevices and hollows in ground plowed ten inches deep would hold the rain. Right here is the cause of washing. If the ground was perfectly smooth and even the water would flow evenly off of its surface. But it is the crevices in the ground that cause washing. The rain penetrates one to an inch

or two, finds soil in the way, overcomes that obstruction by carrying it along, meets other streams from other crevices and thus constantly increasing in size and force soon makes a considerable wash. Mr. B. is right when he says that "any crop which stands on a rich foundation has the advantage of any and all that stands on a poor foundation." And it is just for this reason that I wanted the manure distributed over the ground where all the numberless roots of the corn could get it. I again assert that for a Kansas farmer to manure in the hill is bosh and foolishness. The gentleman from Butler is badly mistaken when he says corn is not a shallow feeder. It is so in a normal condition, as all agricultural botanists agree. If you put plant food ten inches below the surface and force it to go there or starve it will send its roots there, away from the warmth of the sun's rays, thus doing it positive injury. The roots that penetrate downward for water will go through almost any soil as the Creator intended they should, and they penetrate deeper than it is possible to plow, even with B's big mule team that he advertises so shrewdly and extensively.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not occupy so much space for the benefit of B. alone, but these questions are of interest to every farmer of Kansas. I, too, have raised 70 bushels of corn per acre, but never such a poor yield as 13, or twice that amount, either. Once, too, I believed in deep plowing and thought those who plowed shallow were lazy; but increasing knowledge, observation and experience, with increasing years convinced me of my error. As Prof. Levy Stockbridge well says, "Deep plowing was once the universal belief, but public opinion is now questioning and doubting it." Although I rarely depend upon others for my opinion, accepting only that which science, reason and observation approves, I have found great help in the views and opinions of others; and for this reason let me make the following quotation from the writings of Prof. E. L. Sturtevant: "The grand secret of manuring for corn is to keep the fertility near the surface. It is best to harrow or brush to distribute more evenly; and, then, by shallow plowing, prevent loss of nitrogen. Deep plowing requires a strong team and is slow work. Shallow plowing requires less labor and enables us to make broader furrows." All the principal fine writers on agriculture say, "Plow deep for a good crop," and John puts the plow down to nine inches. What does experience teach me? Well, come to think of it, shallow plowing has given me at least as good crops as deep plowing; sometimes a better and never a poorer crop. This settles it: if shallow plowing is as good for the crop, it certainly is better for me, for I can do it more cheaply. But why is deep plowing recommended? Come to think of it, it comes from the desire that most people have to generalize from insufficient facts; it is the influence of writers familiar with the wheat and root crops of old England, or of successful gardeners.

Let us hear from the farmers of Kansas. I believe that I am right; but if I am wrong I would gladly know it for the sake of the truth of agriculture.
JOHN M. STAHL.
Camp Point, Ill.

Trees and Rainfall.

The question of the influence of growing timber on the rainfall of a country is one of great practical importance. It is generally believed, and with good reason, I think, that the presence of forests of growing timber has a decided influence on the precipitation of moisture in a country. My present purpose is to bring forward some historical facts that seem to have a bearing on this subject. No one will claim that a single season is any test in this matter, nor that there are not exceptional seasons under all circumstances; but what is claimed is that the presence or absence of forests has a decided influence on the humidity of a country, taken through a series of years.

What is the teaching of history on this subject? Take the case of Palestine. In the days of Joshua and for centuries after it was a land of forests, vineyards and waving grain. Its fertility seemed to be unbounded and the vast population it was capable of sustaining is attested by the extensive ruins of numerous cities that remain as silent witnesses of a glory and a fertility that have passed away. Now a narrow strip along the course of the Jordan and a few smaller streams present a narrow belt of timber, all else is a barren, rocky desolation. A few miserable little cities filled with a poverty stricken population is all that is left of the once powerful nations that trod these hills and valleys. The disappearance of its for-

ests was the harbinger of the departure of the fertility and prosperity of the country.

Upper Egypt is an example of the effect of tree planting where they did not exist before. That country was formerly very dry, having only about one rainy day in three years. Some 25 years ago the ruler of that country planted out several million trees, and now that country is favored with three rainy days every year, or the rainfall had been increased not less than nine fold by the planting of these forests. Asia and Europe have suffered from the destruction of their forests. Countries that were formerly noted for their fertility and immense populations, have become comparatively sterile and greatly reduced in population since they have become denuded of living forests. To such an extent has the rainfall been affected by the clearing up of the forests in some countries that streams that were once navigable for a considerable portion of the year have ceased to be navigable at any time. This is notably the case with some of the streams of central Europe, where it is proved by actual measurement that the amount of water carried down, taken as the average for either a single year or a series of years, is much less than it was in former years. But it may be said that this is caused by the increased evaporation caused by the openness of the country. But it should not be forgotten that, other things being equal, increased evaporation should cause increased precipitation, hence the open country should receive the greater amount of rain fall, but this is not the fact. Careful experiments have recently been made in France to determine this very question, and the results show that a larger amount of rain falls in a forest of timber than in an open field. Many facts in our own country prove the truth of the theory that the clearing up of the forests has had a decided influence in diminishing the rain fall of the country. It is in accordance with the conviction of many of the older citizens of the country, who believe, from observation, that the present rainfall is less than in earlier times. We have evidence of the same thing in the numerous old, abandoned mill buildings that we see on the little streams in many parts of the country, that formerly had sufficient water to run them for several months out of the year, but do not now afford enough to run such mills at any time, except for a few days after a very hard rain. Looking at all these facts and giving them a candid weighing, we seem driven to the conclusion that the clearing away of the forests of a country tends to diminish the rainfall of that country, while the extensive planting of forests of timber effects the climate favorably by causing an increased precipitation of moisture. The conclusion we draw is that the great want of this drouth parched country is timber planting. This idea should be thought upon and talked about till our minds are fully possessed with the subject, and every man owning a piece of land should at once make arrangements to plant liberally and extensively before another year shall have passed away, and to keep on planting as the years come and go till our state shall become as noted for its numerous groves of timber as it now is for its general absence of trees.

L. J. TEMPLE.

Keep It Before the Farmers.

ED. FARMER: I am a reader of your paper and belong to the class mentioned at the heading of this article, and have noticed some good letters and editorials lately in regard to attending primaries, and I only wish that these articles were read and acted upon by every farmer in the state of Kansas.

I have been at times completely disgusted with elections, seeing men go into offices by a good majority, and yet being not only very far from the actual choice of those who elected them, but also incompetent and unworthy of the place. Now who is to blame for this and how are we going to remedy the evil? We are to blame ourselves and the remedy is in our own hands if we will only decide to use it.

If we will notice how these office seekers get their nominations in our county conventions, it will give us an idea of how and when we are to apply the remedy.

First, they make a note of all the voting precincts, and will button-hole a few of the voters in each precinct, and if they can get them to go to the primaries and elect delegates favorable to them, the work is all done, and then at the polls in November we ratify these proceedings; many of us against our wills, and only because we cannot then help ourselves, and all because we did not think it worth while attending the primary meetings. We entrusted this to others

and neglected our duty as citizens, and now have to abide the consequences. But it seems to me that even a fool can learn some things by experience, and if that of the farmers throughout the state is similar to ours in Saline county, it is time we were profiting by these dearly-bought lessons. I believe we are beginning to get somewhat aroused to our interests and duty in this county, and would be glad indeed if this could be increased as it demands, and was general throughout the state.

We, as a class, are needing some special legislation, and it does seem to me we can get it if we decide to do so. About a year ago we would have been willing to vote from \$50,000 to \$100,000 of our county bonds to a railroad that would have given us a competing line to the Missouri river, and a proposition was about to be submitted to be voted upon, when the sale of the Missouri Pacific was made to J. Gould. Since that time a change has come over the spirit of our dream and we feel thankful that no bonds were voted. We have also come to the conclusion that we must look elsewhere for relief, and believe that the day of voting railroad bonds to us has passed away, and we are now looking for relief to our legislature and state government, and we can get it there, if we will, without issuing bonds. We do not desire legislation that would be oppressive to any class of citizens or any corporation within our state, but we do ask such legislation as will give us justice and our rights.

Situated as we are here, perhaps we feel this more than it is felt in other portions of the state, but these railroad corporations are so strong, and so greatly manage our affairs both in state and national legislation, that it is time we imitate the example of Illinois and set them bounds that they may not pass over. On our shoulders stand these mighty combinations of capital. We furnish them the business and they give us the terms.

It makes but little difference to the dealer in grain whether the freight on a car-load is \$30 or \$60, because that is reckoned as part of the cost, and comes out of our pocket to go into the railroad pool. It matters but little to the merchant what freights are, so that all fare alike as it is all added to the cost of the goods and we have it to pay. The same may be said of lumber, (and we are by far the greatest consumers of this and all other heavy goods). They make their profit not only on what it costs them when purchased, but also on what it costs for freight, and we have it to pay. I have heard an old saying that to "touch a man's pocket and you touch him where he lives," and I believe it; and if you can only get a man to feel it you will soon hear from him.

Now if we send lawyers and merchants to legislate for us, need we expect them to make any special effort to lighten this burden and place us on a more equal footing? Certainly not; because it does not touch their pocket, and they cannot feel the interest in this that is needed and that we unwillingly are forced to feel. Then why not send farmers to the legislature?—those that have been made to feel this oppression, in the hope that they can and will give us relief. Let us try the experiment and see what will be the result.

Let us send good men and not professional office seekers, but men of principle who desire to see the prosperity of our state, who are sound on the temperance question and all needed reform, and who cannot be swerved from right and duty by a railroad pass.

Farmers, have we no such men among us, and are we compelled to make our selection from among those who announce themselves as willing to work for us at Topeka? Let us look at this in its true light and all turn out at the primary meeting, and when the election returns come in we will not have the same cause for complaint as in former years.
M.
Saline Co., Kansas.

The best butter-makers of the present endeavor to avoid working butter as far as possible in order that the "butter-grain" may be kept uninjured and preserved in all its integrity. To accomplish this object the cream must not be overchurned, for the butter is often seriously impaired in the grain by too much churning. When the butter begins to form or is in small particles about the size of wheat kernels or a little larger, stop churning. The butter is then in a granulated state, and the buttermilk may now be drawn off, and the grains of butter can then be washed with cold water and afterwards with brine, which will free it from all milky and caseous matter. Some drain the buttermilk from the churn in a hair-sieve, and then wash by turning water on the butter in the churn.

Small Fruits in Kansas.

Experience has fully demonstrated that the eastern counties of Kansas are an excellent country for the growing of apples. The apple crop is reasonably certain and the fruit of fine quality and appearance. The regions more westerly have not been settled long enough to determine their adaptability to the production of apples, but grapes are preeminently the fruit which succeeds in Kansas; the dry, clear atmosphere securing it from its greatest enemy—mildew, or fungus growths.

The following chapter on grapes is taken from the last quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, and gives the experience of grape-growers in every quarter of the state. For accurate information nothing could be more satisfactory to persons contemplating grape culture than the experiences of those practical farmers and horticulturists in localities remote from each other. As we advance westward into a dryer and clearer atmosphere, the grape seems to improve, although it flourishes most satisfactorily in all parts of the state:

ALLEN COUNTY.

H. E. Van Deman, Geneva.—For the vineyard, cultivate thoroughly but shallow during May and June; after that, keep weeds low, by mowing. No remedy for mildew I have tried or heard of has been really successful. Insects have not troubled grapes, except the rose chaffer, which eats bloom; can be caught by hand in pan of water when feeding on vine. Any kind of common-sense pruning will do; I follow what is called the "fan" style, pruning about half the canes short to two buds, the rest from two to six feet long, spreading and tying them on a wire trellis in form of ladies' fan when open; next year, older branches, if sickly, can be cut away and new ones set in their places. Grapes should be marketed in ten-pound boxes of only choice fruit. Strawberries should be cultivated during May and June; then mulch; same treatment prescribed for all small fruit. Mulching keeps down weeds and keeps soil cool and moist for tender roots; when treated in this manner, they will not sun-scall and die early in fall; prepare for winter by mulching. Pinch out terminal part of cane of blackberries and raspberries when two feet high; this causes lateral branches to develop and form finely shaped plant that will withstand winds and cold.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

M. A. Page, Garnett.—Prune grapes two weeks after leaves fall; cut away one-half of last year's growth, and if vine is old, cut away oldest stalk every second or third year; mulch ground in May after weeds start; alternate, and work with cultivator and hoe alternate years; never work among vines when leaves are wet with dew or rain, because juice of leaf uniting with rain-water or dew, conveyed to root, will produce root-rot; it makes the stem black, withers grapes, and makes fruit worthless and poisonous. Have never seen mildew about my vines. When young grapes are size of pigeon shot, cut off end of shoot on which they grow, leaving three leaves beyond last bunch of fruit; in two weeks pinch out white caps appearing at axil of leaves of fruit branches. Can destroy rose chaffer by shaking into pans containing three quarts of water and one pint of kerosene. Never put poor quality of fruit on market. Have never sold grapes for less than five cents per pound.

BOURBON COUNTY.

J. D. Manlove, Fort Scott.—In treating grapes believe that trellising vines with wires is cheapest, most secure and quickest method; trellis should run east and west, with bottom wire 18 or 20 inches from ground, giving room for air to pass under. Have small patch of 300 Concord, planted in spring of 1880; all living and vigorous. Prune close; if four good canes available from preceding year, cut to three feet, leaving no laterals; cut off smoothly; have tried pinching back to second leaf from fruit as an experiment several times, but don't think it does any good; trim any time between the first cool weather after leaves have fallen off and rising of sap in spring. Dry ground, and clean culture early in season, keeping weeds down later, with free passage of air, is all I have done to prevent rot; it is effective. Close pruning does not injure vines, neither will non-pruning do; there should be enough healthy foliage to protect fruit from warm summer sun, and insure its maturity. Mulch raspberries, blackberries and strawberries; do not remove from first two varieties; let it rot. Keep canes three feet long, and laterals will produce more fruit. Mulch in fall.

J. Q. Merriam, Fort Scott.—Plant blackberries and gooseberries four feet apart in rows eight feet; cultivate well, and early in spring of first year; grow row of vines, potatoes or corn between rows; mulch heavily, directly after stirring ground, to keep down sprouts, weeds and grass. Trim blackberries when fruit is gathered; cut off top to 2½ feet, and trim sides similar to hedge; cut tops of raspberries early in June, when first picking commences, without interfering with fruit; never cut the top off raspberries; if prune so fruit will grow up and air will ripen and develop it perfectly.

CLAY COUNTY.

H. W. Smith, Ector.—Train grapes on trellis, and keep off all lateral growth at second leaf; let main vine run at will, as roots grow in proportion to length of vine; when wood is ripe and leaves off, trim back main vines to four or five buds, and lay down all tender varieties, and cover with mulch; have no mildew or insects; cultivate raspberries and blackberries until they bloom, then mulch; pinch back new canes to three feet high, causing them to branch and grow more stocky so they will stand up

and keep fruit from dirt; when done fruiting, cut out old canes, and keep vines in rows.

CLOUD COUNTY.

C. H. Sheffield, Glasco.—Plant in rows eight feet apart, six feet in row, running north and south; in early spring cultivate, and mulch near rows, enough to keep down weeds. Not troubled by mildew or insect pests. Find it necessary, sometimes, to pinch back rampant growing vines, to secure more and better quality fruit; also, pinch off leaves, letting air and sunlight in, to ripen fruit evenly. I pick and sell at home, or near home market. Have planted great many small fruits; cannot say they are completely successful; gooseberries have done best. My small fruits are planted in rows; cultivate with horse; mulch blackberries and raspberries heavily; never failed of having large crops; currants do well where sheltered on south. Have orchard of fifty Downings' Ever-bearing mulberry trees; a complete success.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Thomas W. Smith, Barter Springs.—Plant grapes in rows 10 feet apart, and 6 feet in row; cultivate and keep clean; manuring ground is of no benefit for first ten years; soil produces wonderful growth of vines without manure, and seems to produce better crop of grapes. Have cut down my trellis, and train on single posts; my vines are very full of fruit; some are slightly affected by black rot. Prune when in bloom: Cultivate blackberries, and keep ground clean; never allow new growth of canes except for next season's fruit; treat raspberries same; in this way I get finest of fruit.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Thomas Ping, Girard.—Prefer dry, black loam or red soil for grapes; set eight feet apart in rows, and cultivate well. Prune short two years; the third, set to stakes not to exceed four feet high; cut vine to come to top of stake; when new shoots start out, and sufficient grapes are on vine, clip vine at third joint from last grapes on vine; keep tied to stake, and in a few years it will be self-supporting; leave few eyes of new wood every year, to produce grapes; prefer this mode to trellises and large vines; the nearer grapes grow to roots of vine, better the flavor and larger the fruit. Prune grapes in fall or winter, before sap starts; cut off suckers after blooming; keep well pruned in summer, but not enough for sun to scald grapes; cultivate, keep clean, and drain well. Have always succeeded in raising full crop of good grapes, without mildew, unless in very wet season. Insects never damage vines, when well taken care of. Have raised blackberries many years; have done well; been very profitable; plant 4 feet apart, and in rows 2 feet apart; cultivate well, on dry, rich soil, and clip young vines 3 feet from ground, so they will make good, strong vines for next year; take out old, dead vines in spring. Set gooseberries in rows 4 feet apart, and 3 feet in rows; three stalks to the hill.

G. W. Mosteller, Girard.—Select best variety grapes; plant eight feet apart, in rows ten feet apart; this will admit sun, and prevent mildew; train vines to a wire; do not prune too much. Native varieties need plenty of room; make trellis as high as you can reach fruit. Leave, at annual February pruning, four to six strong canes of last season's growth; cultivate, but do not pinch back vines or leaves. Poor soil produces few grapes; make soil rich; if soil is wet and rich, it is unfit for grapes; mildew will appear. Do not stir soil after 1st of August, as winter will damage immature vines; hoe out weeds; native varieties need no winter protection, but even these do better to have heavy mulch on ground through winter. Raspberries and blackberries need same treatment throughout, i. e., thorough culture; when canes are two or three feet high, pinch off the end; this makes them stocky, and erect; if lateral canes get too long, pinch them also. From experience and observation, am of opinion that, on all soils, and in all seasons, a heavy mulching ought to be put on entire plot of ground, and remain through season; if this were practiced all over this portion of the state, people would get more than double the fruit, with less than half the labor or cost. What is true in regard to the treatment of the foregoing, except shortening, is also true of currants, gooseberries, and quinces; these varieties of fruit do well, if treated in this manner. The finest crop of strawberries I ever saw were grown this season, by enriching soil with well-rotted manure, planting and mulching in October, allowing it to remain until after fruiting; one-fifth acre yielded 800 quarts of very large, fine berries, selling at 15 cents per quart.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Samuel Reynolds, Lawrence.—Cultivate vineyard 1st of August, when vines should rest. Should be perfect drainage for vineyard, if not natural, it must be supplied artificially; this has been found the best preventive of mildew or rot. No pruning until after the growing season. In sending fruit to distant markets, pack in small lots of not more than twenty pounds, covered with thin, open cloth; transport in most expeditious manner. Canes of blackberries and raspberries should be cut back, and new terminals again cut back during growing season, to make them stocky and bushy, and increase and perfect fruit; if this cutting-back is done promptly and thoroughly, it will greatly improve quality of fruit and more than double the product. The cultivating of raspberries and blackberries should not be continued after bearing season, as that would continue growth of new wood too long for it to harden before frost; old wood must be removed, and the sooner this is done after fruiting season, the better.

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

A. N. Godfrey, Burck.—When grape raising

is followed as a regular business, it pays to follow a careful system of culture and pruning; but to the general farmer, whose time and attention are taken up by crops and stock, elaborate systems are impracticable. The principal summer treatment advisable is, thorough destruction of weeds and limited pruning; horticultural works from the east recommend severe summer pruning, but under our burning sun the grape needs plenty shade; fruit should be protected from the drying rays of the sun, but exposed to free circulation of air. Mulching has proven very successful; roots suffer in hot, dry soil when unprotected by mulching; nature's vineyards are always mulched by leaves. Training on trellis of wire or lath is the best method of general culture. Blackberries may be grown in rows or patches; the largest and finest berries are grown in rows where young canes are trained to a tree-shaped head; if planted in a patch in some out-of-the-way corner where spreading will not interfere with other vines, will give satisfactory results. The native wild raspberry is in many respects equal to cultivated varieties for general culture; are very firm, and bear shipment well; raspberries should have some protection from the sun; mulching is very beneficial. Currants absolutely require some protection; a picket fence is the best shade; stone fence is too compact, shades too much; a partial protection may be made by lath driven in the ground on south side of plants; the currant ripens its wood very early; care should be taken not to force it into a late fall growth; mulch of straw or hay may be used with good results.

HARVEY COUNTY.

Myron Hall, Newton.—Grapes require dry, deep subsoil; they succeed best on deep, sandy loam; by mulching with well-rotted manure, they produce good grapes, and make strong growth of wood. Grapes on trellis do best. When vines are set, they should have great care, and suckers kept pinched off, almost daily until fruit is gathered. My mode of making trellis is, have posts 20 feet apart, with four wires, top wire four feet high; the others one foot apart; vines eight feet apart each way. Have not seen mildew on grapes here. This part of the state is young, in fruit growing; we have many things to learn. The raspberry and blackberry succeed well, and sell for good price; they average about twenty cents per quart, for all grown here; grapes six cents per pound. Cut back my vines in fall, or early in spring, to four feet; mulching is a great improvement, especially in dry season like this. Thousands of dollars have been paid out in this county for trees of various kinds, within the past eight years, and not a tree or vine to show for it today! Young trees and vines must have care, a term of years, when first planted. I planted several thousand trees and vines last May; they are doing well; I keep them well cultivated.

JACKSON COUNTY.

J. W. Williams, Cope.—For summer treatment of the vineyard, one plowing is all that is necessary, with a little summer pruning; have never been troubled with mildew on grapes; grapes should be marketed with care and good judgment; they should be carefully picked and placed in baskets of not more than 25 pounds per basket, and taken to market in spring wagon. Small fruits need but little care during summer, if well cared for in spring, except to keep clean with hoe. Blackberries and raspberries should be nipped off when 2½ feet high, to make them stocky, and give more bearing wood; keep suckers cut down between rows.

JEWELL COUNTY.

E. J. Byram, Jewell.—Have been growing grapes since 1865, in this state, part of time in Jefferson county; do not think underdraining or ditching is of much value, providing ground has some natural drainage; good cultivation is as necessary as in orchard. I plow thoroughly, and am not alarmed if I break some roots; practice the renewal system generally, if not altogether. Two years ago, set 100 one-year-old vines, and this season shall have fair supply of grapes, though a large portion were destroyed by hail. The Concord need no protection in winter. In training, have pursued plan of my own, and am well satisfied with it; use large growth of sumach, and set four to each vine, 18 inches apart, making a square; the bearing canes are wound outside this square, and tied firmly to each stake; young canes, for next year's fruit, train up to the top; in this way, can pass among vines without difficulty, and they are less liable to rot and mildew. Have not suffered from insects, but birds have been destructive on grapes and cherries. Of small fruits, I have strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants; have not succeeded very well with any of them; gooseberries and raspberries will do well; the rest are more or less uncertain.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

William Maxwell, Edgerton.—My observation has been that pruning grape-vines excessively is injurious, and perhaps has something to do with rot and mildew. Blackberries should be cultivated in rows 5 feet apart, 3 feet for walk and 2 feet for cane to grow; keep down suckers not needed for next year's fruiting; pinch or cut back canes to 3½ to 4 feet high. Raspberries 4 feet apart, in rows 5 feet; cultivate with plow or cultivator, but do not plow deep next to plants; it injures fruit to disturb the roots. Gooseberries need same cultivation as raspberries, and thinning out when the hills grow too large; topping is not needed. Currants may be grown on the side of a wall or board fence on southwest, or in open ground, kept heavily mulched with old hay or straw; keep down weeds; mulching keeps ground damp and cool. Strawberries should be grown in hills; it insures best crops; should be covered in winter, and covering used for mulching be-

tween the hills in spring.

LABETTE COUNTY.

J. L. Williams, Oswego.—Grape-vines should be trained on stakes or trellis, and receive some trimming annually, but not as much as many writers recommend; would not cut back more than half previous summer's growth; my best grapes have been raised where ground was well manured, and well cultivated with horse and plow during May, June and July. My vineyard has been planted nine years; have lost but one crop of fruit, and that was by late freezing, after vines were in leaf; sometimes there has been some rot, caused by heavy and continued rains, but it disappeared when the rain stopped and weather became fair. In marketing grapes, they should be assorted, and none but best placed on market. The rose chaffer is the only thing that has ever troubled my grapes; my mode of destroying them is, have about 20 of old-fashioned bluish rose near by; bugs will gather on these, and are easily caught. Raspberries, blackberries, strawberries any gooseberries may be made profitable by same cultivation that would produce a good corn crop. Pinch off end of raspberry and blackberry canes but twice during summer; once 1st of June, and again before middle of July; clip back the canes of raspberries from three to four feet, and blackberries from four to five feet in height; March is a good time for this, and a superior product will pay well for labor.

LYON COUNTY.

Robert Milliken, Emporia.—Keep ground among the vines clean and mellow with plow and cultivator; have no mildew, and very little rot; the phylloxera has taken most of finest varieties of grapes, hybrids, etc., for which there is no remedy, so far as I have been able to learn; birds are annoying sometimes. I find ready market at good prices for surplus grapes on the line of A. T. & S. F. railroad, west of here, and in the mountain districts of Colorado; ship in splint baskets holding 15 to 20 lbs. each. Am not growing small fruits. One of my neighbors is very successful with strawberries, grown in hills, by mulching heavily all the year, and irrigating in dry weather with windmill and hose. Blackberries are grown two by eight feet apart; the ground is kept clean by plowing; growing canes cut back to three or four feet high, and the old canes cut out at the annual clean-up in the winter. The treatment given for grapes is equally applicable to strawberries and raspberries.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

E. J. Holman, Leavenworth.—Plant strawberries 15 inches apart, in rows 4 feet apart, early in April; avoid fall planting; select good soil, or make it good by manuring the previous fall; plough deep; after planting, cultivate with horse and plow, every week or ten days; use hoe to keep ground loose; remove weeds; distribute runners and keep this up until plants occupy all the ground, except one foot for alley, between rows; then nip runners to throw all strength into body of plants; in December cover with barn hay or straw sufficient to hide plants; pay no attention to them until next May, and if late frosts have not killed blossoms, will have plenty of berries. Black and red raspberries and blackberries should be planted in some prepared ground, late in October; red raspberries, 1 foot apart, in rows 5 feet; black raspberries 2 feet apart, in rows 7 feet; blackberries 2 feet apart, in rows 10 feet; sandy loam is the best soil; good culture the most profitable; June 15th, pinch or clip top to three feet high, to cause branching; July 10th, go over again, clipping younger growths; in early spring, trim to size and vigor of plants; keep ground well stirred during the season; after picking, remove canes that have borne, from black raspberries, red raspberries and blackberries; not so important, but an advantage, if hay or straw is plentiful, after first cultivation, to put on a foot thick; it will keep soil moist and cool. Gooseberries and currants should be handled as miniature trees; they do best on ground kept loose and mulched. Prune grapes and tie to stakes in February; hoe around plants later in season; mow weeds between rows; have not plowed my bearing vineyard for years; have had no mildew or insects for years; not growing grapes to any extent for market.

J. Stayman, Leavenworth.—Very little to be done in a well regulated vineyard in summer and fall, except keeping it clean, well cultivated and tying up canes for bearing next year; prune none in summer or fall, except after leaves fall; then prune or not, as is most convenient; winter and early spring is best time to prune vines for bearing. Use no preventives against mildew or insects; am not much bothered with either. In marketing grapes, select best and ripest bunches; take off all decayed or green bunches, and pack nicely in boxes of 20 to 25 lbs. each, for home market; if they are to be shipped, pack in ten-pound boxes; it requires care in picking and packing to make them look well; the bunches should be cut with knife, and stem laid so they will not mash in boxes. Make wine of those not fit for market. Plant currants in shade of fence or trees, and when mulched heavily they produce well; cow manure is best for mulching. Strawberries should be well cultivated, and kept clean, and then mulched with hay or straw at the rate of three tons to acre, and mulch left on ground through bearing season, simply removing it over crowns of plants in spring; clean culture without mulching, is a failure; if we do not intend to mulch, better let them grow in weeds and grass, or cultivate clean, and sow in oats 1st of August or September; let that remain for mulching. Cultivate blackberries well; pinch back new canes when two feet high, to make them throw out laterals for next year's

crop; this pinching should be commenced in May, as soon as new shoots are two feet high, and continued into June. Treat raspberries exactly the same in pinching as blackberries; red raspberries should not be pinched back, but should be pruned in winter or early spring to two feet high; red raspberries can be pinched as the blackcap, by growing them in stools about 5 feet apart each way, and cutting off all suckers except five or six canes for fruiting. Pick all small fruit in boxes, and sell in that way—strawberries with stems on, blackberries and raspberries with stems off, should be picked and handled with care, and packed in crates of 24 boxes each, for home or foreign trade.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

L. A. Walker, Independence.—Grapes do well as far as demonstrated; during two years of extreme rainfall rot appeared, and a short crop was the result on well-located and well-cared-for vines. Ground should be clean, worked thoroughly with horse, and hoed early in season; some, but not excessive, pruning required; better not prune at all than too much; this can be determined only by experience.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

J. L. Nelson, Beloit.—Grapes should be set out eight feet apart each way, and good, mellow ground, well cultivated. Recommend the "fan" training, especially for beginners, as it is easy, and an abundance of grapes can be raised in this way. Have three rules for pruning: first, cut back vines early in spring, or late in fall, to allow strong, healthy shoots to spring up; second, take out all unnecessary shoots soon as they start, leaving the spring bearing shoots about ten or twelve inches apart, to prevent crowding or dwarfing each other; third, never allow shoots to overbear, as it exhausts the vine; cut back every year, so that the principal part of shoots will be new; towards the end of summer, the parts above the trellis are to be nipped off.

M'PHERSON COUNTY.

Theodore Boggs, McPherson.—Grape vines seem to be free from pests, are growing and doing finely. Strawberry vines should be mulched during winter, and partly raked off early in spring, leaving sufficient on ground to retain moisture; they should not be allowed to cover the ground, for the reason that during dry summer months they absorb moisture, and cause vines to die. Raspberries should be kept well cultivated and mulched; will pay well for this trouble. Gooseberries do well without cultivation. After it is started, the currant needs cultivation and shade; does well in vineyards where vines afford good shade. Blackberries should not be cultivated.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

J. W. McLaren, Summerville.—Have three acres of blackberries; they are the most profitable summer fruit for central Kansas; for planting, ground should be prepared well by deep plowing, and harrowed immediately, to pulverize well; prune roots to 4 or 5 inches long, and keep in moist earth; plow late in fall or early spring, shallow furrows 6 to 8 feet apart; drop cuttings about 3 feet apart; cover three inches deep, immediately; press damp earth with foot on each cutting; hoe or rake lightly first crop of weeds that come up before plants, after which keep clean and well cultivated; from August to April no cultivation is necessary; should be kept well mulched, and young canes cut back to two feet, in July and August. Another method: Mulch well immediately after planting, and not cultivate at all; have not tried it, but think young plants would grow through this mulch, and if so, it would be better. Have found the native blackcap a profitable raspberry; plant tips, keep well cultivated, and cut back young shoots in July.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

H. Rygar, Onaga.—Currants cannot be raised here unless in shade and on damp ground. Our common wild raspberry is nearly as good as cultivated varieties; the Mammoth Cluster is larger, but I have planted them and native seed side by side, and cannot tell which is best. The red raspberry does best on damp ground; plant on side of hill, and mulch heavily a few years. The Kittatinny blackberry does best; have the Snyder and Dwarf, but not long enough to report.

RENO COUNTY.

A. S. Dimock, Hutchinson.—Grapes should be set eight feet apart, a little lower than the surface of the ground, and kept well cultivated during fore part of season; only allow one or two canes to grow for first three or four years, then select two or three new canes, as near the ground as possible, for next year's bearing; when five feet high, pinch off the end, and let it harden and develop for next year's training trellis running north and south; rains will not damage them as bad as when trained east and west. We have no mildew. Keep off the laterals; pinch back growing vines. Strawberries not a success; the varieties giving best satisfaction are Col. Cheney and French Seedling; many others will do as well with proper care; if strawberry grower would put up windmill, and give his plants all the water they need, an abundance of fruit would be the result. Raspberries should be set 5 by 8 feet apart, and cultivated thoroughly. The Kittatinny and Lawton blackberries give the best satisfaction; should be set 6 to 8 feet apart, and cultivated between rows 4 feet wide; leave 2 feet next to the row on each side, and treat all in the space as weeds.

RICE COUNTY.

G. Bohrer, Raymond.—Small fruit culture, in central and western Kansas, unless protected by windbreaks, is a failure; when timber belts are grown, along our farm lines, these fruits will be a success. The black currant will be found profitable, with proper cultivation. The

Continued on Third Page.

are prepared to do custom work, or to exchange
r. chop, meal, etc., for corn. A portion of your patron-
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EDSON & BECK

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 35 expire with the next issue. The paper is at 35 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

Special Notice.

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

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

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

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

Advantages of Live Stock.

Too many farmers on fair sized farms do not pay enough attention to live stock. Too many farmers continue to grow grain and grass for sale, year after year, without returning anything to the soil in the form of plant food. They simply keep enough stock to do the work. I think this is a very injurious course in farming, and those who practice it will find, sooner or later, that they can't make it pay.

The above observation by a correspondent of an exchange suggests what every observant man who has given the subject of agriculture any considerable thought, is thoroughly convinced of; namely, that this is one of the greatest obstacles to successful farming in all quarters of the country. Too much cultivation, plowing up and planting to grain crops, is the bane of nine-tenths of the farmers throughout the country. They divest the soil of its power to add to their gains. One-half the land that is broken up annually for crops of grain would produce more than the whole, if properly managed, while the other half should lie in sod. By a judicious system of grass rotation the farm can be kept in a high state of fertility, if the corn and grass are fed to stock, stock which responds to every pound of feed given it. But the "skinning" process on one hand and the waste of feed on scrub stock on the other, keep many an industrious farmer's nose to the grind stone and make pleading slaves of his family all their lives.

Our new lands and fertile prairies will produce abundant crops without artificial aids in the shape of manure, but the first grain crop commences a draft on the fertility of the soil, which will eventually exhaust it if the process is pursued without replenishing the loss sustained from the crops. The land that is cultivated in weeds and grain is exhausted fully as much as though every weed with its bountiful head of seed was a stalk of grain, with the difference that the farmer is robbed of the grain the weeds represent, while the land is robbed of its fertility without adding anything to the owner's profit. If, however, a system directed by judgment is pursued, in which no more land is broken up for crops than can be thoroughly cultivated and seeded in season, and if requiring manures, that can be properly fertilized, the balance of the farm being kept in sod, more bushels of grain will be produced than by the grasping, hurrying process which seeds down a large breadth, imperfectly prepared and indifferently cultivated. Great expense is incurred, short crops are made and the land is left in bad condition.

Land in grass should be protected from the merciless tramping of stock in wet weather and the still more unmerciful system of cropping to the very roots of the grass in scorching dry weather. At neither of these periods should stock be allowed to run on pasture fields, but a few acres of green fodder of some kind should always be available for these emergencies that are sure to occur on every farm at some period in the year. Neither should the after math or last growth of grass be fed off in the fall, but left to cover the ground as a winter mulch and protect the roots of the grass from frost. Nature will always show her appreciation of such treatment the following spring by early pushing forth a bounteous growth of strong grass, which will make early, rich pasture, heavy crops of hay and a thick sward.

With half the plowing that is usually done on farms, supplemented by clean culture and manure on all parts of the fields where a lack of fertility is apparent; the balance of the farm being kept in grass well guarded from abuse by

stock at unfavorable periods, and placed in the best condition for passing through the winter with the least injury from frost; green soiling crops being provided for seasons of necessity when they occur in the droughts of summer and rainy periods, when the fields are injured by the tramping of cattle, there are comparatively few farms in the country that could not be made to yield double the income they do, all with no more outlay.

But this process will not be complete without the scrub stock is got rid of, the cheapest and quickest way to do which is to use only the best improved males.

There is as much difference in stock and the profit it will bring to the owner, as there is in grain and fruits. If imperfect seed of poor, scanty yielding varieties, smutty and dirty is used, an inferior and unprofitable crop can only be expected, although it receive the best care. So also with fruit and vegetables; if none but natural wild sorts are planted the orchards will yield but a poor unsalable crop, small in quantity and low in price.

This rule holds good with the live stock; if it is of the scrub class, although it will require the same care and consume the same quantity of food, take a greater length of time to reach maturity and fit it for market, in the end it will make less weight, be inferior in quality, go-a-begging for a market and command a third lower price pound for pound, than improved animals of half the age but twice the size and weight. The most productive field on every farm, and the one which needs the most thorough and clean cultivation is the farmer's mind. The weeds of prejudice and habit destroy more crops than Canada thistles, sodom apples, drought, grasshoppers or chinch bugs. They ought every one to be destroyed root and branch, and the soil planted with a crop of improved ideas and more intelligent systems.

Farmers' Alliances.

We publish, on another page of the FARMER, this week, a letter from Mr. Jas. W. Wilson, Acting Secretary the National Farmers' Alliance, which contains the requisite information for forming alliances, which are being rapidly organized all over the country. The alliance is a simple and more direct mode of uniting the farmers for the purpose of making their strength available as a political factor, in a case of extreme emergency, that emergency being to bring to bear a political weight sufficient to check the rapid advance of the power of monopolists which have overrode every other interest, and are threatening to hold the whole power of state and national government in their own hands, and shape them to their own personal aggrandizement, in defiance of the rights and liberties of the people. It is a fearful, but not the less an absolute fact, that the transportation system of the country is entirely in the hands of corporations that are not under the least restraint of law, but are completely a law unto themselves. There is no other class besides the farmers who have the numbers to make their political power irresistible, when united, or the amount of property at the mercy of monopolists which they have. They cannot permit the power of government to remain in the hands of these unrestrained monopolies and escape paying whatever tribute they choose to lay upon them.

To organize speedily these parties who represent agriculture, and bring that great power to bear upon and control state legislatures, and through state legislatures bring a pressure to bear upon congress which will be more potent than the money of monopolists, is the object of the alliances. There is no time to spare. Every man who goes as a member to a state legislature this winter, should go pledged to do the bidding of the men who cast more votes than all other interests of the country combined, and he should receive his instructions from the mouth of an Alliance or convocation of Alliances.

The great need of the country was partially pointed out by President Gowan, of the Reading railroad, in his evidence before a committee who investigated the Standard Oil Company's frauds. The conclusion of President Gowan's testimony is given in the history of this great railroad fraud, from which we make the following extract:

"What was needed, he said, was a quick remedy, and he asserted that all that was needed was the enactment of a statute authorizing the issuance of imperative mandamus to compel railroad companies to carry freight offered to them at as low rates as they did carry such freights for any customer. The commonwealth, he said, provided that a common carrier should treat all customers alike, and all that was needed was legislation which should make the common law effective. The present remedies were no remedies at all, because shippers could not afford the expensive litigation to recover damages for loss occasioned by the refusal of railroad companies to carry freights, and because very much of the freight to be carried was perishable, and would be destroyed while waiting the slow course of the law; but, if the railroad companies could be made to carry the freights in accordance with the provisions of common law, he gave his word that the whole trouble would be at an end. The committee was evidently very much impressed with his argument, and it is quite probable that his suggestions will be favorably considered and acted upon."

The Live-Stock Trade of Kansas.

The demand for live-stock in Kansas was never so great as at present. Farmers, as well as those who are making a specialty of stock-raising, are beginning to realize that the live-

stock business is by all odds the most lucrative, as well as the most certainly successful business in this western country, where food is so abundant and cheap, and the climate so healthy and well adapted to the best and most rapid development of animal life. While cultivated, annual crops are liable to partial failures from the ravages of insects and inconstancy of the seasons, all kinds of live-stock, with anything like decent care, is a sure source of income commensurate to the capital and labor employed.

Breeders of fine stock will find no where else so promising a field to dispose of their choicest animals as Kansas, and the demand is outrunning the supply. This is especially true with regard to the sheep market, and in a marked degree with the best breeds of horses, cattle and swine. Those breeders who get permanently established and become known and reliable in the trade of improved live-stock in the state, will have greatly the advantage over others who enter the field at a later day.

Breeders and dealers in fine stock will find no medium by which to reach the farmers and those entering on the business of stock-raising, equal to the KANSAS FARMER. Its long identification with the agricultural interests of the state, and its growing popularity with the class professional breeders desire to reach, make it preeminently the paper for them to use in introducing their stock and widening the field for their business. The older states are well stocked and offer no outlet for the surplus of those professional breeders who have invested all their capital and the labor of the best years of their lives in building up herds and flocks of the best strains and families of animals, while new ranches and stock farms—some of them embracing thousands of acres—are being established in all parts of the state, managed by the most thrifty and enterprising business men of the country. The demand of these new establishments on the old herds for choice blooded stock is already quickening the pulses of trade in this line of business, which had grown so sluggish that many fancy stock owners saw bankruptcy in the near future. But this demand is only in its infancy. When these new and extensive stock farms on our wide, far-reaching prairies have been brought into complete working order, the demand for the best males to cross on the common stock of the country and grades, will be much greater than at present, and it will be such for the choicest animals as can never be fully supplied. Stockmen who will carefully examine this new field which is just opening for the best and most highly bred classes of live-stock, will not fail to reach conclusions similar to those above stated.

Will Long Wool Sheep Pay?

The English farmer breeds them and finds them among the most profitable stock that he can raise. The Canada farmer seldom breeds any other. Kentucky has bred long wool sheep for years. The English farmer shows at Smithfield, Cotswold one year and under two, weighing 300 pounds each, Cotswold ewes above three years, about the same weights, wether lambs 175 pounds. These weights are the results of good, generous keep. The Cotswold properly handled, is one of the hardest breeds. It is one of the earliest maturing breeds and will make the longest returns at two years and under. The Cotswold lamb at Smithfield weighed 175 pounds; the Cotswold yearling weighed 300 pounds, and the Cotswold ewe at five years weighed 300 pounds. Admitting these to be extra weights, we will estimate them when coming from the hands of a good stockmaster, the lamb at 100 pounds, the wether at 150 pounds, and the ewe at 150 pounds. These weights are not above the average. They are worth, the lamb \$7, the wether \$10, and the ewe \$8. The wether has sheared 15 pounds of wool.—*Breeders' Live-Stock Journal.*

Farmers who have not the facilities for keeping any considerable number of sheep, should, nevertheless, make sheep a part of their live-stock, and for a small flock the mutton breeds are by far the most profitable. Ready sale can be had at the nearest towns for all the lambs and good muttons they can raise. They sell to the consumers, or their nearest agent, the retail butcher, receive cash and the highest market price without the expense of any intermediate agents or middle men. Large mutton sheep are more in demand for home consumption than the smaller, fine wools. They attain double the weight and command higher prices, and when small flocks are kept, the lambs and wethers can always be made choice, reaching heavy weights and commanding fancy prices. No farm is complete without a flock of sheep, and if the flock is small it should be of a large, mutton breed.

Bismarck Fair.

The executive committee of the Western National Fair sold the privilege of the grounds on Thursday last "at enormous rates;" the telegraphic reports that several thousand dollars were realized. Gen. James L. McDowell, general superintendent, was present and pronounces the grounds the finest in the world. The permanent buildings, which cost upwards of \$50,000, are nearly completed. Entries have been made of the most celebrated trotting horses in the country for the speed ring. Cattle have been entered from Kentucky, Illinois, and New York. Douglas county alone will have over two thousand entries, and forty-eight other counties of the state have applied for space.

This will undoubtedly be the greatest exhibition ever witnessed west of the Mississippi. When Kansas sets out to accomplish an enterprise she pushes it on high pressure principles.

This fair will be one of the greatest exhibitions of Kansas products ever presented to the public, and the "biggest" advertisement ever yet published by the marvellous advertiser of the world. We venture the prediction that this exhibition will draw millions of capital for permanent investment, into the state, and influence tens of thousands of emigrants to seek homes on her fertile prairies. We do not affirm that Kansas can beat the world in her products, but she can in exhibiting them, while the enterprise and dash of her people have never found an equal.

Berkshires and Essex Hogs.

We this week publish the advertisements of two of the most noted American authors on swine breeding. Joseph Harris of Moreton farm, Rochester, N. Y., author of "Harris on the Pig," and F. D. Coburn, of Pomona, Kansas, author of "Swine Husbandry." Mr. Harris is a breeder of the famous Essex hog, perhaps the oldest and most distinctive family of swine existing in England or America. The Essex is a small hog, quick grower and fattens almost by instinct. Mr. Coburn is a breeder of Berkshire, a medium sized hog, rather inclined to the large breeds. Like the Essex, the Berkshire is a rapid maturer, good feeder, is one of the old English breeds, possessing remarkable power of propretency, and one of the most popular breeds. Mr. Coburn has removed from his farm at Pomona to Topeka, and is selling out his fine stock of hogs on account of his change of residence and business, consequently his sale is not to work off a surplus stock, calls and undesirable specimens, but will afford a rare opportunity of securing some of the best breeding stock in Kansas.

The College of the Sisters of Bethany.

This college for the education of girls is located at Topeka, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and managed by Bishop Vail in person. Bethany is one of the leading educational institutions of Kansas, and the college building is built of native limestone, and one of the handsomest, most commodious school buildings in the state. This fine seminary should be better known throughout the state. Wherever known it has earned a well-deserved popularity and the merit the school has gained as a classical institution, strongly commends it to the favor of farmers of the state and others who have daughters whom they desire to give an elegant as well as useful education.

It is the desire of the Bishop and faculty to make the school a home, as well as an educational institution, and to this end the fatherly care and watchfulness of our amiable Bishop is ever directed. Kansans are justly proud of their many noble institutions of learning, and the College of the Sisters of Bethany, is fairly entitled to a full measure of their pride and patronage.

The fall session will commence Sept. 16th. The advertisement of the college will be found on another page of this paper.

Short-Horn Banquet.

The Short-Horn Record Association of America gave a grand banquet, July 27th, to the breeders of the United States and Canada, at Winchester, Clark Co., Ky., which is pronounced a great success. The good cheer was followed by toasts and speeches, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The short-horn men are a precept and example for every other department of industry. They provide the best goods and keep them before the public with untiring effort. The ubiquitous short-horn pervades every fair and cattle show throughout the country, his sleek, symmetrical, gigantic form towering proudly above all other bovine stock. In every agricultural publication his superior qualities are presented and his long, royal, ancestral line expatiated upon by his friends and breeders. It has cost millions to carry this noble beast up to the proud eminence he now enjoys, but he has paid back with interest all the outlay lavished upon him.

Pamphlets, Catalogues, Etc., Received.

Vick's Floral Guide for Autumn 1880, is on our table. For unique style, taste and artistic beauty, there are no publications that match Vick's. The great Rochester florist's works are not only things of beauty, but are most valuable teachers in the art of growing flowers and plants.

Wholesale price-list of T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y., of nursery stock, with a colored plate of the new white grape, Prentiss.

Kinsey's Fruit, Farm and Nursery Price-List. Proprietors, Samuel Kinsey, Kinsey's Station, near Dayton, Ohio.

Wholesale Price-List of Nursery Stock, D. W. Cozard, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kansas. In this list we find all the small fruits, with apples, peaches, pears and hedge plants.

PREMIUM LISTS.

Premium List of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society. Exhibition to be held in the Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7, 8 and 9. This exhibition promises to be the grandest horticultural exhibit ever witnessed in the United States, if not in the world. S. M. Tracy, Sec'y.

Premium List of Kansas City Exposition, September 20th to 25th. Trotting and running races bid fair to be the chief attractions. J. Y. Leveridge, Sec'y.

Premium List of Atchison, Kansas, Industrial Exposition, September 6th to 11th. Edward Fletcher, Sec'y.

Premium List of Franklin Co., Kansas, Ag-

ricultural Society. Fair held at Ottawa, Sept. 29th to Oct. 2d.

Complimentary tickets received, for which the officers of fairs have our thanks. Franklin County Agricultural Society, W. H. Clark, Sec'y, A. C. Shinn, Pres.

Valley Falls District Fair, L. H. Gest, Sec'y Ed. M. Hutchins, Pres't. Exhibition Sept. 21st to 24th.

Lyon County Agricultural Society, Emporia, Kansas, Sept. 7th to 11th. W. R. Griffith, Sec'y, J. F. Stratton, Pres't.

Moberly District Fair Association, Moberly, Mo. Fair commences Sept. 28th and continues five days. W. J. Halleck, Sec'y, W. Smith, Pres't.

Western National Fair Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kas., Sept. 13th to 18th. Jas. F. Keeney, Pres't.

More Heavy Horses.

Mr. A. W. Cook, proprietor of Spring Valley Stock Farm, Iowa, writes us from Paris, France, August 4th:

"I have been three weeks in France, most of the time in the province of Normandy, where I have procured ten as fine specimens of the justly celebrated Percheron-Norman stallions as one could wish to see. They are powerful, stylish animals, with wonderful action for such large ones; weights, 1,600 to 2,000 pounds."

"I leave here via Boulogne, on the 8th, for London; leave London, via Halifax and Boston, for my Iowa home, on the Anchor line steamship Anglia, on the 13th. Will be due in Boston on the 23d, if I escape the whales and icebergs."

Rain.

The severe drought which had prevailed for a fortnight or three weeks was broken in this part of the state by heavy rains on Thursday and Friday of last week. The drought, hot sun and strong south wind parched up the pasture and ripened corn prematurely. The year has been a dry one all over the country, and corn, root, and hay crops in many sections have suffered severely. The dry weather threatens to interfere with fall seeding, and from present indications will materially curtail the breadth usually sown of fall wheat.

The Kansas Farmer as a Premium at Agricultural Fairs.

All Agricultural Fairs throughout the state and country are authorized to offer the KANSAS FARMER as premiums. For every three copies the associations order at our lowest club rates we will contribute one copy free to be given as a premium by the society.

Sheep.

Farmers and others wanting stock sheep or pure-bred bucks to improve their flocks, should watch the advertisements in the KANSAS FARMER.

The American consul at Geneva, says that American beef and live stock have penetrated as far as that region, and the value of choice cattle raised in large numbers in Switzerland for the Paris and French markets, has been sensibly diminished by the importation from America.

Plant flowers and beautify the homestead. They will not only make your home more attractive, but enhance its value.

Hygienic. The Express, Chicago, says of Warner's safe kidney and liver cure: "It is, in the highest sense, hygienic, and can be used by young and old with equal advantage. It gives the only relief yet attained that can be termed permanent, in Bright's disease, and this alone should rank it higher in the lists of medical triumphs."

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

Use kidney wort and rejoice in health. One package makes six quarts of medicine.

Baby Saved! We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of hop bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. —The Parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.

Quinine and Arsenic form the basis of many of the acute remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ, for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. Ayer's safe cure is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic, nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of fever and ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for fever and ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as a cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. By direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous and healthy condition. For sale by all dealers.

The List of Fairs.

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

Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1.
Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Iola, no fair.
Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, no fair.
Atchison Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair Association, Atchison, at Atchison, Sept. 6 to 12.
Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.
Butler County Exposition and Horticultural Society, Augusta, no fair.
Burlingame Union Agricultural Society (Osage Co.), Burlingame, at Burlingame, Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23.
Central Kansas Fair Association, (Barton), Great Bend, no report received.
Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, at Columbus, Sept. 22, 23 and 24.
Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Concordia, no exhibition.
Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, at Girard, Sept. 7, 8 and 9.
Kansas Central Agricultural Society, (Davis Co.), Junction City, at Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene, at Abilene, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16.
Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, at Troy, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
Ellis County Agricultural Society, Hays City, no fair.
Ellsworth County Agricultural Society, Ellsworth, no date stated.
Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, at Ottawa, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2.
Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Eureka, at Eureka, Oct. 6, 7 and 8.
Harper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Anthony, no report received.
Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, at Newton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
Humboldt Agricultural and Mechanical District Association, no fair.
Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, at Holton, Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, at Oskaloosa, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
Kansas Valley Fair Association, (Douglas Co.), Lawrence, no fair.
Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Mankato, no report received.
Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Olathe, no report received.
Labette County Agricultural Society, Oswego, at Oswego, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.
Lincoln County Agricultural Society, Lincoln, no fair.
Linn County Agricultural Society, LaCygne, at LaCygne, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City, at Mound City, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
Lyon County Agricultural Society, Emporia, at Emporia, Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, at Peabody, Sept. 21, 22 and 23.
Marshall County Agricultural Society, Marysville, at Marysville, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.
McPherson Park Association, McPherson, Oct. 12, 13 and 14.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, at Paola, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence, at Independence, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
Morris County Agricultural Society, Parkerville, at Parkerville, Sept. 20, 21 and 22.
Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, at Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Neosho Valley District Fair Association, Neosho Falls, at Neosho Falls, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.
Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, (Mitchell), Asherville, no report received.
Norton County Agricultural Society, Leota, no report received.
Osborne County Agricultural Society, Bloomington, no date selected.
Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Minneapolis, at Minneapolis, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25.
Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Larned, no fair.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, at Phillipsburg, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.
Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society, St. George, no fair.
Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society, Hutchinson, at Hutchinson, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25.
Reno County Horticultural Society, Hutchinson, no report received.
Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan, at Manhattan, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
Republic County Agricultural Society, no fair.
Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, no fair.
Sedgwick County Agricultural, Mechanical

and Stock Association, Wichita, at Wichita, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Seventh Judicial District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Neosho Co.), Chanute, at Chanute, Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

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

Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Smith Center, no fair.

Spring River Valley Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, (Cherokee Co.), Baxter Springs, no fair.

Valley Falls, Kansas, District Fair Association, (Jefferson Co.), Valley Falls, at Valley Falls, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Walnut Valley Fair Association, Winfield, no date stated.

Waubesa County Agricultural Society, Alma, no fair.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Washington, at Washington, Sept. 16, 17 and 18.

Wilson County Agricultural Society, no fair.

Woodson County Agricultural Society, Yates Center, not decided.

Western National Fair Association, Bismarck Grove, Douglas Co., Sept. 13 to 18.

"You Lie, You Villain, You Lie!"

The above is reputed to have been a common expression of the lamented Greeley, when confronted by a displeasing statement that he was unable to successfully controvert. When apparently in much the same mood that Mr. Greeley was so often in, a Mr. Geo. Hale, some time since, wrote a rather savage communication in relation to a little article of mine in the FARMER, wherein I took occasion to make kindly mention of my old friend and fellow breeder, Maj. W. P. Popenoe, also the breed of swine which he so successfully handles, and which I, in some thirteen years of Kansas farming and stock-raising, have found eminently satisfactory.

In regard to Mr. Popenoe, he needs no defense at my hands, and I will only say that when the time comes that our farmers elect men of their own calling instead of lawyers and politicians to responsible offices, Mr. Popenoe will be a man whom Mr. Hale, along with the rest of us, can with pride support for the office of governor.

As to swine, I find no mention in my article of the Poland-Chinas, not even a remote allusion to them, yet Mr. Hale is moved to say that he "does not propose to stand still and see the Poland hog abused without lifting a pen in his behalf!" Whether his pen needs lifting or not Mr. H. must be his own judge. If the "Poland hog" or his pen needs lifting, by all means lift 'em; it would not be any very serious undertaking.

As to my "abusing" the Poland-Chinas, if Mr. Hale will obtain a copy of a very popular work entitled *Swine Husbandry*, (published by Orange Judd & Co., N. Y., price \$1.75 post-paid), he will, on page 32, find me on record as abusing them in the following language, mostly in italics: "Their size, color, hardness, docility, and good feeding qualities, make them favorites * * * that very many severely practical and intelligent men consider the best pork-making machines known—in fact nearer what the farmers of the great west need, than any other single breed in existence!"

The best Poland-Chinas are probably the equals of any other swine for general purposes, but many unprejudiced men will never feel satisfied of it so long as the Poland-China advocates permit themselves—like Mr. Hall—to go off half-cocked every time a friendly word is said of some other breed. I do not believe the majority of Poland-China men have trouble some corns, but it seems Mr. Hale has, and having unwittingly trod on them I must cheerfully make the amende honorable.

If he will attend the sale of Berkshires at my farm near Pomona, Franklin Co., Wednesday, September 8th, I will guarantee him, at reasonable prices, some Lord Liverpool and other pedigreed swine that will make him too amiable and good-natured to want to lift anybody.

To carry the immense amount of grain exported from this country across the ocean in June alone it required 367 vessels, consisting of 94 steamers, 31 ships, 228 barks, and 75 brigs.

A Busy Life.

The world's dispensary at Buffalo, N. Y., is a great institution, having its auxiliary "invalids' hotel," for accommodation of patients, costing its founder nearly half a million of dollars, and its branch in London, England, of similar proportions, where Dr. Pierce's golden medical discovery, pleasant purgative pellets and other remedies are manufactured for the foreign trade, which extends to the East Indies, China and other far distant countries. All this mammoth business has been organized, systematized and built up by Dr. R. V. Pierce, who has associated with himself as a faculty, under the name of the world's dispensary medical association, a most competent staff of physicians and surgeons who annually treat many thousands of cases of chronic diseases, not by prescribing any set lot of remedies but by using all such specific remedies as have, in a large experience, been found most efficacious. Besides organizing and directing this mammoth business of world-wide proportions, Dr. Pierce has found time to write a work on domestic medicine—entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—1,000 pages, 300 illustrations, selling at \$1.50, and also to serve as state senator and later as member of congress. Surely he must be competent if he were to take the lecture platform, to discourse upon "the recollections of a busy life."—*National Republican*.

Truth and Honor.

Query:—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compel us to answer, Hop Bitters,

being pure, perfect and harmless.—[Ed. See another column.]

A Life in Danger.

This is the fact concerning every man, woman and child who has in the body the seeds of kidney, bladder, liver and urinary diseases, from which may spring Bright's disease of the kidneys. Such a prospect is simply terrible; and it is the duty of every one to be rid of the danger at once. To do this, infallibly, use Hunt's remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

An Item of Appropriation.

In telling of Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, the *Republican*, Hudson, N. Y., says in its Washington Items: "It seems to be generally understood that an especial appropriation will be made for the purchase, for the use of the members of senate and house, Warner's safe pills and Warner's safe bitters."

Doctors May Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those who have used kidney wort agree that that is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using kidney wort restore the natural action of all the organs.

To Make Gilt Edged Butter.

Every dairyman wishes to get the top price for his butter. It can be done only by having it perfect in quality and appearance. When the color becomes light it is necessary to add a little of Wells, Richardson & Co's perfected butter color to keep it up to the June standard. Many well known butter buyers recommend all their patrons to use only this preparation, as it gives the most perfect color.

Shake No More.

One hundred thousand bottles of the *Marsh Ague Cure* to be sold at fifty cents.—Every man, woman and child in the state of Kansas, who is suffering with any miasmatic or malarious disease—such as fever and ague, chills and fever, marsh or swamp fever, dumb ague, bilious or periodical headache, etc.—can obtain, for the low price of fifty cents, a bottle, or box, of the famous Marsh ague cure—the best, safest and surest chill remedy known—by calling on any prominent druggist in the state.

8 and 9

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

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
NEW CABBAGE—per doz.	30c to 50c
NEW BEETS—do.	40
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	15c to 18c
CHEESE—Per lb.	10c to 12c
EGGS—Per doz.	1.25
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.	1.50
" " " " " "	1.75
" " " " " "	1.50
NEW POTATOES—Per bu.	.70
P. E. POTATOES—Per bu.	.70
Retail Grain.	
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edison & Beck.	
WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2.	.75
" " " " " "	.75
" " " " " "	.65
CORN—Yellow.	.28
" " " " " "	.28
OATS—Per bu.	.20
RYE—Per bu.	.50
BARLEY—Per bu.	.50
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	2.75
" " " " " "	2.60
" " " " " "	2.50
CORN MEAL.	.30
CORN OIL.	.85
RYE CHOP.	1.25
CORN & OATS.	.50
BRAN.	.50
SHORTS.	.60
Butchers' Retail.	
BEEF—Sirloln Steak per lb.	12 1/2
" " " " " "	10
" " " " " "	10
" " " " " "	6
" " " " " "	6
" " " " " "	6 1/2
MUTTON—Chops per lb.	10
" " " " " "	10 1/2
PORK—Roast.	10 1/2
VEAL.	12 1/2
Hides and Tallow.	
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.	
HIDES—Green.	.06
" " " " " "	.07
Bull and stag.	.04
Dry flint prime.	.12
Dry flint, prime.	.10
Dry flint, damaged.	.07
TALLOW.	.50
SHEEP SKINS.	.25 @ 1.00
Poultry and Game.	
Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue.	
CHICKENS—Live, per doz.	2.00 @ 2.75
WOOL MARKET.	
Chicago.	
Tub-washed, good medium, 40 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 50 to 52c; washed fleece, light, 35 to 37c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 25c.	
St. Louis.	
Tub-washed—medium 47 to 48c, No. 2, 41 to 44, low and dingy 37 to 40; Unwashed—medium 28 to 30, fair to 27 to 28, low, coarse and dark do 22 to 24c, medium combing 24 to 26c, low do 24 to 25c, heavy merino 20 to 21, light do 23 to 24c, burry black and colored ranges from 5 to 15c per lb. less.	

Markets by Telegraph, August 24.

New York Money Market.	
MONEY—2 to 2 1/2 per cent.	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Coupons of 1881.	104 1/2
New 5's.	104 1/2
New 4 1/2's (registered).	104 1/2
Coupons.	111 1/2
New 4's (registered).	109 1/2
Coupons.	109 1/2
SECURITIES.	
PACIFIC SIXES 95-125.	
MISSOURI SIXES 91-100.	
ST. JOE—91-100.	
C. P. BONDS—91-112.	
U. P. BONDS—91-112.	
LAND GRANTS—91-112.	
SINKING FUNDS—91-112.	

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and firm.
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 2 red, 93c; No. 3 spring, 89c cash; 94c September; 91 1/4c October; No. 3 spring 82c; rejected, 66c.
CORN—Unsettled but generally higher; 40 1/4c to 40 3/4c cash; 40 1/2c September; 41 1/2c October; rejected, 40c.
OATS—Higher; 27 to 27 1/4c cash; 27 September; 27 1/2c October.
RYE—Stronger; 70 1/2c.
BARLEY—Stronger; 70 1/2c.
WHEAT—Unsettled and lower; 16 1/2c to 16 50c cash; 17 1/2c to 17 10c August and September; 16 40 to 16 45 October.
LARD—Good demand and lower; \$8 00 cash; \$7 95 to 7 97 1/2 September; \$8 05 to 8 07 October.
BULK MEATS—Dull, weak and lower; shoulders, \$5 65; short ribs, \$5 40; short clear, \$8 70.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, 101; shipments, 78; market quiet, not enough trading to test the strength of the market.
HOGS—Receipts, 841; shipments, 276; market steady sales ranged at \$4 25 to 4 75; bulk at \$4 70 to 4 75.
SHEEP—Receipts, 238; shipments, 238; market quiet good native muttons, \$2 75 to 3 25.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red, 97 to 98 1/2c cash; 98 to 98 1/2c August; 92 1/2 to 92 3/4 to 92 3/4 September; 93 1/4 to 93 1/2 October; 94 1/2 to 94 1/2 November; 92 1/2 to 92 3/4 year; No. 3, 85 to 87c; No. 4, 82 1/2 to 83 1/2c.
CORN—Higher; 35 1/2c cash; 37 1/2 to 37c September; 39 to 38 1/2c October; 39 to 39 1/2c November; 39 to 39 1/2c December; 36 to 36 1/2c year.
OATS—Higher; 27c cash; 26 1/4 to 26 1/2c year.
PORK—Firm; \$15 75.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Active and higher; Yorkers and Baltimore, \$5 00 to 5 10 packing \$5 00 to 5 25; butchers to fancy, \$5 20 to 5 40; receipts, 5,600; shipments, 2,200.
CATTLE—Supply moderate and feeling better on all grades; export steers, \$4 70 to 5 00; heavy shipping \$5 30 to 5 55; light do, \$3 90 to 4 25; good cows and heifers, \$2 50 to 3 00; fair to choice grass Texans, \$2 25 to 3 10; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 900.
SHEEP—Steady; supply light; fair to choice, \$3 00 to 3 75; receipts, 380; shipments, 350.

Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 28,660 bushels; shipments, 18,517 bushels; in store, 189,700 bushels; market firmer and higher; No. 2, 80 1/2c; No. 3, 78 1/2 to 79c; No. 4, 72 to 72 1/2c.
CORN—Receipts, 1,178 bushels; shipments, 1,178 bushels; in store, 17,151 bushels; market firm but quiet; No. 2 mixed, 27 1/2c bid; 28c asked; No. 2 white mixed, 28c bid, 3c asked.
EGGS—Market scarce and firm at 12c per dozen.
BUTTER—Choice in light supply and firm; other grades quiet; round lots to shippers at 12 to 12 1/2c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 6,000; good firm others easy; mixed packing \$4 80 to 5 25; choice heavy \$5 30 to 5 60; all sold, closed firm.
CATTLE—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 2,100; common dull; best exports, \$4 80 to 5 00; common to good shipping, \$4 25 to 4 70; butchers, \$2 20 to 3 50; grass Texans, plenty; low lower; cows, \$2 40 to 2 60; steers, \$2 50 to 2 90; western cattle weak, \$3 30 to 3 40.
SHEEP—Receipts, 500; steady; common to medium, \$3 35 to 3 50; good to choice, \$3 80 to 4 20; lambs, \$2 00 to 3 00.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.
FLOUR—No. 64 to 11 6d.
WHEAT—Winter wheat, 8s 9d to 9s 3d spring 7s 6d to 8d.
CORN—New 5s.
OATS—6s 2d.
PORK—6s 8d.
BEEF—6s 8d.
LARD—Cwt. 4s.
TALLOW—Good to fine, 3s.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.
Wheat—Upland, 25 to 28; second bottom, — to 26; bottom hay, — to 22; Kansas baled, 18 to 20.
Flour—Colorado, 3 25 to 3 40; Graham, 3 10 to 3 35; Kansas, 3 25 to 3 50.
MEAL—Bolted corn meal, 1 55.
WHEAT—15 to 1 20 cwt.
CORN—15 to 1 20 cwt.
OATS—15 to 1 20 cwt.
BARLEY—15 to 1 20 cwt.
PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES:
EGGS—Per dozen, ranch — to 30c; state, 19 to 20c.
BUTTER—Ranch, 27 to 30c; creamery, 28 to 33c; poor, 8 to 15c.
ONIONS—4 1/2 to 6 1/2c lb.
CHICKENS—Dressed, — to 18c lb; 2 doz 4 00 to 5 50.

New Advertisements.

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

THE BONANZA FOR BOOK-AGENTS

is selling our two splendidly illustrated books, *Life of GEN. HANCOCK* and *Life of GEN. GARFIELD*, written by his long friend, Hon. W. F. Wood, and his son, (an author of national fame), highly endorsed by Gen. Hancock the party leaders, and PRESS; also *Life of GEN. GARFIELD* in arms and personal friend, Gen. J. S. Brinton, also highly endorsed. Both official immensely popular, selling over 100,000 a week! Agents making \$10 a day! Outfits 50c each. For best books and terms, address quick, THOS. PROTHERO, Emporia, Kansas.

NURSERY STOCK

Largest supply of UNIFORM THRIFTY YOUNG STOCK, two and three years old, in the country.
Standard Pears a SPECIALTY. No old stock cut back, but all YOUNG and HEALTHY.
Also a large supply of Ornamental Stock of every description.
Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their interests by corresponding with us or inspecting our Stock before purchasing.
SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

E. AULL SEMINARY,

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.
21st Year begins Sept. 7th. Enlarged building. Gas, Prosperous. Sixteen teachers. Elective studies. High standard. No public exhibitions. Music superior. Catalogue. J. A. QUARLES, President.

SALESMEN WANTED

A Month and Expenses. Address: J. A. QUARLES, President, 21st Street, St. Louis, Mo.

MODEL BERKSHIRES!

PUBLIC SALE!!

I will sell at my place 2 1/2 miles northwest of Pomona, Franklin county, on
Wednesday, Sept. 8th,
about 40 head of closely bred Berkshires, grandsons and granddaughters of Gentry's \$700 Lord Liverpool 21; British Sovereign 11 533, and Gentry's \$400 Royal Duchess 90; probably as magnificent Berkshires as either continent ever produced. They are the best of my breeding stock, and mostly youngsters; some now bred, and others suitable to breed in December. Pedigrees, eligible to record, will be furnished with each.
These Berkshires, I will sell some cattle; 1 Bashaw yearling mare, good wagon, harness, plow, stoves, &c., &c. Hogs, cattle and mare will be sold for cash.
No such opportunity may occur again in a lifetime to obtain the same class of Berkshires at living prices.
F. D. COBURN.

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Will Take Place December 28, 1890.

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Sample copies sent to any one who will furnish their address.

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FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively.

Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.
From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.
For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$50.00 to \$20.00 per session according to grade.
Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880.
BISHOP VAIL, President.

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Established 1852. 600 acres; 13 greenhouses. We offer a large stock of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, Apples, Seedlings, Dwarf Plants, etc. New Fall List free. Address BAIKID & TUTTLE, Agents, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

Thoroughbred Sheep for Sale.

Two 2-year old Cotswold Rams.
Fifteen Cotswold Yearling Rams.
Eleven Cotswold Ram Lambs.
Twenty-one of the above Rams are entitled to registry in the American Cotswold Record.
One 3-year old Southdown Ram.
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The greater part of the Downs descended from Lord Walsingham's flock, England.
Also a few well selected ewes of each breed.
The above Sheep were selected with great care from some of the best importers and breeders of Canada.
Four Hundred and Fifty Common Stock Sheep for Sale.
Come and see them. JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo.

SHEEP

450 head of good graded Sheep for sale.
BENDER & WILSON, Silver Lake, Kansas.

\$10 REWARD. STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Iron gray mare, 4 years old and colt, iron gray with white blaze running to the right, 3 months old. Missed

Literary and Domestic

Pansies.

"Pray you, love, remember
There's pansies—that's for thought."
A handful of pansies,
With love in their glances,
And bright, merry faces, so honest and true—
Sweet mystical token
Of thoughts yet unspoken,
And hopes that, in silence, are blooming for you.

So changefully tinted,
Yet deeply imprinted,
Is a look that's half human on each tiny face:
Some darker, some lighter,
Some sadder, some brighter,
Yet all are secure in their own modest grace.

Who ever supposes
They envy the roses,
Or blush to be caught in an every-day dress?
Content to be pansies,
They care not who fancies
The gayest of beauties, the more, or the less.

So winsome, so pretty,
So bright and so witty,
They nod to the breezes each glad Summer day;
You think by their glances
They're making advances
Towards winning your love, in the sincerest way.

But don't be forgetting
They're used to coquetting
With the birds, the bees, and the butterflies too;
Yet look so demurely,
You would not dream, surely,
That all of the while they were laughing at you.

They know just what praise is
In all of its phases,
From whom of the moment to hearty good will;
Yet are not presuming,
But tell by their blooming
How grateful they are for our love and our skill.

Then, whence came this sweetness—
This winsome completeness—
These merriest beauties of garden and bower?
An angel low flitting
For once, quite forgetting,
Dropped a smile that sprang up and bloomed as a flower.

And now, gentle maiden,
Ere life is overladen
With shadow of sorrow, or blighting of care,
Guard all wayward fancies,
And like these bright pansies,
Let none but true friends in your confidence share.

Then, thoughts that illumine
The hearts of the human,
Mark well, for their faces or words will betray;
Nor heed love's alluring,
Save pure and enduring,
That blooms yet the brighter as life glides away.

—Freeman's Journal.

Letter from Yankee Girl.

There are times in one's life, when we have a great deal crowded into a small space of time—when one event, after another, comes, in such quick succession, that we seem rather obliged, to leave the first, and attend to the second, and so on, till we can stop and locate each event, and place them in their order. This has been my experience in the last few days. Visiting friends in different localities, meeting at small tea-parties, to give, and receive, the friendly greeting. Pic-nic at different places of note as Sunderland Park, Whately Glen, &c.; climbing some of the mountains of renown, in our own county of Franklin. In fact I was too hurried in my trip, to take notes of every incident, of deep interest to me, in these deep eastern mountains, with their various cascades, and the numerous ledges of rocks, with the vacant bear dens and other wonders of nature.

Toby, on the west side of the Connecticut river, in one and one-fourth mile, from the base, to its top by the foot path, this, with a tower of eighty feet, gave us a good view of the valley up and down the river for miles, and with the aid of the instrument, the different manufacturing villages and towns of interest, for miles, could be distinctly seen.

I cannot here take time and space to speak of all the beautiful, romantic scenery on this mountain, and adjoining Park; will only say it pays one to visit them.

I also visited Sugar Loaf on the west side of the river; although this mountain is not as high, yet I think the views quite as pretty, and the mountain top much better fitted up to accommodate visitors. I went around under Table-Rock to see King Phillips' chair—it is over six hundred feet perpendicular below, and with the broad table of rock over my head I could imagine something of the real proud darning of his character, in choosing this dangerous retreat for his and his squaw's safety. There are three seats well sunk in the solid rock—all under the table rock; did not learn who the third one was for.

I next visited "Old Pocumtuc." It was on the occasion of the annual gathering of the Franklin county people to celebrate its peak with "song and speeches," as has been their wont in years past as a basket picnic. A good time we had climbing up its steep ascent. It was no child's play, but we felt well paid, not only in an appetite to relish our dinner, but in taking views of all the vast region up and down the Deerfield valley, and the various mountain ranges in the far off distance, with the villages of the Connecticut valley—and the various homes, we could easily locate on the distant hill-sides. The speaking, though of home talent, was animating, spicy, and interesting. Some of our quite young men when called on, responded well. The songs were excellent, closing with "Old Lang Syne," and when we left all felt that we had had a good time.

Last, but not least in importance, was the first gathering of the season of the Rockland Farmers' Club. This also was to be a lawn dinner party, some fifty or more present; met at ten; held social intercourse in small groups till time for dinner; and—Mr. Editor—if you had been

here to view the table's spread, you would never dream but what you were in Kansas—everything so nice. The baked pork and beans, with the Yankee brown bread; the various dishes of different varieties—pies and cake, and the good old plum pudding too, together with nice tea and coffee—told well for the physical interest of the club. The fruit also was nice and the flowers rare and beautiful. Before leaving the table two of the nicest vases with their bouquets were presented by the ladies to the president and secretary of the club. The presentation speech—by our Dr.—was apt, and of course, flowery; adjourning then, to the seats provided, we were called to order by the president, and the next three hours was well filled up with several speeches, on some of the general topics of interest to every farmer. It was one of those animated, spirited meetings that will make an impression for good; and help to elevate, and bind in a closer and a stronger link, the great chain of our farming enterprise. No member of this club is ever going to demean himself by trying to do as small an amount possible to get along. No, there is distinctly visible, a spirit of striving, to bring up the grade of farming to an extent that will ensure better success in the near future, by bringing together their several experiments and experiences, relative to the different varieties of crops, seeds, &c., and comparing notes with regard to these things, it cannot help but be the means of stimulating, and encouraging a renewed effort, to persevere in well doing—to try to find out the best way—to ever keep alive the spirit of study and inquiry in our intercourse with others, as we travel over the country, that we, too, may bring in our mite for the good of all. Thus every link is kept sound, and the chain unbroken.

The farmer ought, truly, to be the most independent of all men; and a real good, practical, scientific farmer, is the key stone that keeps the great arch of our professional world together.

I must close as I am making my letter too long. But I do wish to say one word to our farmers' wives, while the men are getting subjects for discussion, and bringing forth new ideas, to interest you, is it nothing to you? Can we not, as farmer's wives also give in our mite, by way of a bit of experiment, in our experience of butter making, or any of the various subjects that are of equal interest, financially to both sides of the house? The day has passed away that we should sit in the chimney corner, and let our good husband tell how we made such sweet, nice bread and butter. Let every farmer's wife in every club in our union wake up to this matter; bring forth subjects relative to their work, and interests in home matters, and then we shall be mutually benefited at such gatherings.

YANKEE GIRL.

Franklin County, Mass.

Every Woman's Pegasus.

Once in a while we meet with women who really seem to have escaped from the bond and thrall of their kind. They can drive a horse. Not only that, but they can harness him. And not only that, but, if put to the pinch, they can take the entire care of him, and not handle him at arm's length either, but familiarly and easily as if he were a kitten, without constant remembrance that he has teeth for the sole purpose of biting them and heels made for nothing else but kicking. There is a capable woman. She is independent of man. She waits on no one's pleasure. She begs and cringes and is servilely polite for the sake of a favor to none. If there is no man handy, no man who can leave his work for her uses conveniently, she goes and does the thing herself, claps on the harness and claps in the horse, and is off about her business or her amusement, with no one to say her nay. That which, by submitting to the trouble of subduing and training her natural timidity, she has gained, is something really almost inestimable, in the comfort that the nag affords her, the excursions within her choice, the freedom and variety brought into her daily life. When left alone in the vehicle, no horse looks around in that woman's face, and remarking to himself apparently that "it is only she," proceeds to tangle the reins and snarl the traces and get the breeching where the collar ought to be, or other antics as generally impossible; no horse starts off lame with her, in hopes of loosing all the way; no horse dares to make the motion of taking the bit between his teeth if she holds the reins—he knows she has the bit between her teeth. That woman has, in fact, the freedom of the continent—of the round earth, one might say, when Behring's Straits are frozen over so that she can drive across, for nothing but death and a lack of oats can interfere between her and any hostility at which she chooses to put up.

Although there are more of this order of women in the world than one would think, yet among the whole multitude of married and single they are but few. To see the ordinary woman drive is to assist at an experiment in torture; the arms jerk in and out with as steady a motion as the fall of the animal's foot; first one rein pulls, and then another; a tender mouth in any beast is ruined; a comfortable action is so broken that the good horse acquires more gait, as some one has said that the city of Thebes itself, and the driver, sitting far forward, with a terrible eagerness in her eye, especially if another team is coming, if there is a hill to descend, or if there is any likelihood of being obliged to turn about, looms on the sight like the vision the poet saw:

"Most awfully intent,
The driver of those steeds is forward bent,
And seems to lean ten"

to the voice of fate itself, it may be, prophesying overthrow and death if the wheel deviate one line from the straight one, while ever and anon a fearful phantom looks over her shoulder

of that horse down, and she herself sitting on his poor head, and the shuddering, heaving bulk suddenly at last shaking her off, as rising over her a nightmare, if it were not in the day. To the apprehension of these women the horse partakes somewhat of the awe-inspiring quality of him with whom they are most associated. A portion of the power and authority of man himself surrounds him. He is, in fact, a sort of centaur. They endow him, in their mind's eye, with an intelligence and with a commanding spirit that might belong to some mysterious hippogriff; and they feel when they hold the reins that the creature obeys as if they had not anything half so gentle as Pegasus in harness, but the horse of Achilles or the steeds that Phaeton failed to drive. To them every horse is the superb and appalling creature that Job describes, whose neck is clothed with thunder; and in reality that extra strength and power of the beast, which he never uses, and of which he is unconscious, is the thing that they always expect to assert itself.

But the woman to whom a horse is but a beast of burden, an intelligence entirely subject to her own, a thing to be well treated, a servant to be considered, the possessor of no mysterious attributes or of no benevolent inspiration, but to be saddled and bridled without any more concern than one has in making a bed—that woman has made life infinitely more convenient and comfortable than it was before, has created for herself and for her companions a thousand independent pleasures, has enlarged her sphere almost as much as wings could do it, and is mistress of the situation in two-thirds of those cases where other women are "in the hands of their friends."—Harper's Bazar.

Influence of the "Press" Upon the Farmer and His "Surroundings."

Madame De Stael wrote a treatise entitled "The Influence of Literature Upon Society," the object of which was to show the reciprocal influences of literature, religion, manners and laws. A gentleman recently traveling through Massachusetts on horseback, accompanied by his son on a bicycle, noted how much better than a few years ago bread was at the various hostleries, and ascribed the improvement to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, where the Vienna and other breads created in many a new appetite for cereals, and taught the hitherto untraveled Yankee woman how much virtue there is in the "staff of life," if made properly. But other influences have been at work for improvement, not only of bread, but of all other matters connected with agriculture and home comforts, and another De Stael might find amusement in tracing to the fountain-heads the divers causes which have put yeast into the whole mass of rural society, and not only prevented its dropping to a European level, but so elevated it that, as has been remarked by an intelligent English traveler, among the working classes of the United States there are no common people. That is, we have here no low grade of agricultural laborers as in Great Britain and generally on the Continent, but as the English girl, on a visit here, said, when rebuked for skating in company with a butcher boy, "she was not certain but he might not yet be president of the United States," so there is a feeling at the bottom of all the hopes and aspirations of even the sons of the most moderate farmer and artisan that the highest positions in civil life can be reached by any one whose talents command success, without being handicapped by the accidents of birth or occupation.

Perhaps the three most prominent influences which have tended to the improvement of agriculture and its advance practically and scientifically have been the agricultural newspapers, the town, county and state societies with their annual exhibitions or cattle shows, and the example of the gentlemen of means with tastes for farming, who have in all portions of the country entered as a wedge between the adhesive habits of the plodding farmer, and broken into them, and emancipated him from their control. The agricultural schools and colleges whose influences are just beginning to be felt, hardly made any impression at the start, owing to the prejudices of the old-fashioned tiller of the soil against "book learning," and what he called the "new-fangled notions" of scientific instructors, and it is only now when the young men, more ambitious than their sires, return from these schools, and put in practical operation what they have learned, and develop the resources of the farm and turn their knowledge into money, that these creations of the general government are estimated at their true value, and we shall yet find them appreciated more and more highly, by the whole community, agricultural and otherwise.

But it is the continual dropping that wears into even the stone, and conservative as the farmer is, and ever has been, no influence less continuous, progressive and punctuated than the constant preaching of the agricultural papers could have softened his pachydermatous nature, and prepared it for the more irregular activities which have assisted in converting the modern agriculturist into the humane biped he has become, and his farm into its present comparatively lucrative source of income. I say "humane," for the old-fashioned, non-reading farmer was, and is, inhuman, especially to women and "other cattle" under his control, and he looked with callous indifference upon the slavish existence of the female head of his household, who rose at daylight to get his breakfast, and toiled the live-long day at the wash-tub, the butter making, in the kitchen at the cooking and ironing, and risked her life going to and from the distant privy through the wet grass, and brought the wood from the shed, being lucky if she did not have to split it herself,

and the water a dozen times a day from the well, rushing then into the cold and wet from the overheated kitchen.

Those of us who are living in the more enlightened portions of the country think that all these evils have passed away, and wonder that the agricultural papers yet harp upon that string; but there are many farmers and even villagers well-to-do in the world with thoroughbred cows worth hundreds of dollars each, and fancy horses, who yet live in their kitchens, sleep all summer in feather beds, eschew fresh meat and vegetables in proper variety, know and care nothing about the conveniences of the earth-closet, snuff up the odors of the sink refuse under the buttery window, see their "women" pine away before their eyes, and trust in Providence and that great secret of wealth formulated by Dr. Franklin and so much abused by his countrymen, "When a cent is got, keep it." What an existence for a rational human being do many of these farmers and their families lead day after day, subordinating everything to work and accretion of substance, depriving themselves of all comforts, to say nothing of the luxuries which all are entitled to in the present age, even eating food not for the enjoyment of it, but as a means of existence, and selecting it for its cheapness and not even for its wholesomeness, going the rounds of the daily toil as the horse in the tanner's yard, without much more mental exertion than it, and avoiding all amusements and rational exercises as improper interruptions of their slavish labor.

This is no fancy picture even of a New England farmer's existence, for one of that class but recently died near me, who labored so from dawn to night that he was unable to lie straight in his bed, and had often to kneel at a chair, not in thanksgiving for blessings vouchsafed, for he wouldn't receive any, but to get a position which relieved the aching of his overworked body. The whole household, and especially the women, had to keep pace with his murderous stride, the cattle deprived of fresh air in ill-ventilated stables were sick and filthy, and the only consolation of these poor-rich people's existence was that their money increased while their enjoyments, if they possessed any, became beautifully less.

It will be time enough for the newspaper sentinels to forbear their constant warnings when the farming men are willing to provide their wives with everything necessary for their comfort and have them fairly share the earnings of their mutual toil.—Rural New-Yorker.

Useful Hints.

Wishing to hear more of other farmers' wives' experiences I will write a few hints that may benefit some one.

There are still calls for cures for chicken cholera. I have a cure that costs nothing and has never failed to cure. Give your chickens a tea of oak bark once every two weeks, or keep the bark in their watering trough. This has cured mine when they were so near dead they could not walk.

Chickens infested with spider lice are sometimes mistaken for cholera, but a thorough examination of their roosts and houses will soon prove to the contrary. Coal oil in small quantities rubbed through the feathers will cure those sick with lice of this kind; also lime, ashes, and carbolic acid, scattered in the feathers and nesting places.

If your favorite cat is sick with distemper, go to your nearest druggist, procure two grains of salutarina. Give half at one dose, the rest in eight hours. The cat is cured.

To cleanse lard that has become old and impure, slice one small potato to every quart of lard. Fry brown in the lard; strain, and the lard is as good as ever.

Will some one tell me what makes cucumber plants and vines die which have plenty of water and very few bugs, and how to prevent? Also, will some one write recipes for tomato, watermelon and muskmelon pickles, and oblige, I. N. SURE.

Riley Center, August 6th.

P. S. Since the above was written I have received another number of the FARMER, and seen Aunt Judy's letter from Clay county. I have had some very young chicks die in like manner. Sulphur and ashes did not cure. I think there are lice under the heads of your chicks instead of on top. A little grease rubbed on the crops and necks of the well ones, will prevent the disease. Don't let your chicks out in the morning dew.

To prevent the hair from falling out, use a little salt in the water in which you comb.

For Preserving Meat.

Secretary Gold gave the following receipts at the Wallimantic meeting of the State Board of Agriculture:

Beef should not be allowed to freeze. Salting should be deferred until the meat is ripe. The fat of pork only should be salted, the lean should be used for sausage meat. Pack pork in clean barrels on the edge, first scattering on the bottom a few handfuls of salt, then again upon every layer, packing very close, and when all is packed in pour on a brine made by dissolving salt in hot water. Be sure to cover the pork and place a board upon it, and a weight upon the board, to keep all in place. When a piece is removed be sure that the remainder is tightly pressed down.

For curing hams he used six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar, one quart of molasses, four ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of saleratus, for one hundred pounds of meat. He first covered the hams with salt and let them be a couple of days, flesh side up, then he packed them close in barrels, and poured

upon them the brine above described. For small hams three weeks would be long enough to stay in the brine, but if large ones, then he would let them remain six weeks. He then takes them out, dries them, but does not allow them to freeze. When properly drained he then smokes them.

Culinary.

Fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping into boiling water about a minute.

Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

Milk which has been turned or changed may be sweetened or rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

WHITE LILLY CAKE.—Take the whites of six eggs, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, one cup of sweet milk, three-fourths of a cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and one teaspoonful of soda.

BAKED MILK.—Put half a gallon of milk into a jar and tie it down with writing paper. Let it stand in a moderately warm oven eight or ten hours. It will then be of the consistence of cream. It is used by persons who are weak and consumptive.

MILK TOAST.—Milk toast is very nice with just enough flour stirred into the milk, when boiling, to make it like thick cream; enough sugar to sweeten to the taste, vanilla for flavor, and a small piece of butter. Pour this over the toast just before setting on the table.

SUGAR FOR GLAZING CAKES.—Put into a vessel with a little water the white of one egg, well beaten, and stirred well into the water. Let it boil, and while boiling throw in a few drops of cold water. Then stir in a cup of pounded sugar. This must boil to a foam then be used. This makes a beautiful glazing for cakes.

EARLY PEACHES IN ENGLAND.—The Garden states that the Amnden and Alexander peaches were ripened in fruit houses by Mr. Bond, in Shropshire, on the 24th of April. This is regarded as very remarkable. They were started with gentle heat, about the 20th of December, giving four months for the completion of their growth and maturity. They are pronounced very promising for forcing.

It is only the female mosquito that bites, but when a man gets a chance to belt one with a towel, he is going to do it without stopping to inquire its gender.

Advertisements.

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

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet tints. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

18 TEN Pretty Pictures of Actresses, 10 ct. and stamp. Union Book Co., Bordentown, N.J. 76

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 New Style Cards, Lithographed in bright colors, 10c. 50 Ag's Samples Inc. Conn. Card Co., Northford, Ct.

\$777 A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

52 Gold, crystal, lace, perfumed & chrome cards, name in gold & jet tints. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

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

50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Ag's Outfit, 10c. CONN CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 Chromo, Glass, Scroll, Wreath and Lace cards 10c. Try us. CHROMO CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

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

ELITE AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages. Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc. in colors, and Select Quotations, 15c. Agents' outfit for cards, (over 50 samples), 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.

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

50 Gold Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Marble and Bow CARDS, 10c. SEAVEY BROS., Northford, Ct.

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD

It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. a million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch-penny" imitations. Send for circulars and extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A KEY THAT WILL UNLOCK ANY LOCK. HALL AND NOT. Sold FREE J. B. BLOCH & CO., 25 Bow St., N.Y.

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agents wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th St., New York

14 STOP ORGANS, SUB BASS & Oct. Coupler, 4 set, 47 Reeds, \$65. Pianos \$125 and upwards sent on trial. Catalogue FREE. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. Y.

Rent paid two-and-a-quarter years buys one. BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN IN THE WORLD. Winner of highest distinction at every world's fair for thirteen years. Prices, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, \$110, \$120, \$130, \$140, \$150, \$160, \$170, \$180, \$190, \$200, \$210, \$220, \$230, \$240, \$250, \$260, \$270, \$280, \$290, \$300, \$310, \$320, \$330, \$340, \$350, \$360, \$370, \$380, \$390, \$400, \$410, \$420, \$430, \$440, \$450, \$460, \$470, \$480, \$490, \$500, \$510, \$520, \$530, \$540, \$550, \$560, \$570, \$580, \$590, \$600, \$610, \$620, \$630, \$640, \$650, \$660, \$670, \$680, \$690, \$700, \$710, \$720, \$730, \$740, \$750, \$760, \$770, \$780, \$790, \$800, \$810, \$820, \$830, \$840, \$850, \$860, \$870, \$880, \$890, \$900, \$910, \$920, \$930, \$940, \$950, \$960, \$970, \$980, \$990, \$1000. Also for easy payments, \$5 a month, or \$6.38 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., (Union Square), New York; 140 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Term opens October 1st, 1880. Tuition, \$20 per year. No extra. For circular address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

C. H. BARTON.

General Subscription Agent

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

SALESMEN \$125 A Month and Expenses WANTED. (Include travel). H. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Farm Letters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

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

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., Aug. 2.—(Two hundred miles northwest of Topeka, air line.) Dry and cold to-day. Need rain very much. Potatoes drying up. Late corn and millet suffering and will make nothing unless it rains soon. There have been showers north of us, but we are left out. Early corn is just coming into roasting ears and will make a fair crop if we get no more rain. We are so much better off than they are west of us that we are thankful it is no worse. We have one of the exodites from Decatur county with us. One of our neighbors has a timber claim in that county. He went there in June thinking he could break some on it, as the law requires, but although he staid there three weeks, failed to do his breaking, it being too dry. They tell some sad tales of the suffering among the settlers, even as early as June, yet they were hoping to get rain enough to raise something, but they were doomed to be disappointed. They have had a few light showers, but not enough to do any good. Corn in some places came up and grew five or six inches high and then dried up. Garden "truck" generally failed to come up. They have nothing growing and there is no grass for hay. All have left and are leaving that can get away. Some to eastern counties in this state, some to Nebraska and some to Iowa and other states. Good claims with sod houses, stables, 20 or 30 acres broken up, have been sold as low as \$25 or \$30, the parties being obliged to sell to keep from starvation. One man after receiving \$25 for his claim, on being complained of for selling so low, said his family had had nothing to eat for two days, and he had tried every way to get something and failed. He bought some provisions and hurried home to the starving ones. One man living 10 miles from Oberlin went to that town and tried to get something for his family, who were entirely destitute and he had no money. The merchants thought they would make him up 50 pounds of meal, but neglected to do anything about it. The man waited in terrible agony until near night when some wholesaler called (I am sorry I have forgotten the name) understanding the situation, purchased one hundred pounds of flour and gave the man and sent him on his way rejoicing. Many cases of suffering will never be told. There have been a great deal of pride and then there has been so much said and written about Kansas beggars that many are led to believe that there is no real suffering, that the people are lazy and beg rather than work. Aid came about the middle of July, but not enough to be of much benefit to so many. Some have left for good. Others will come back in the spring if we have rains sufficient to insure crops next year. It would be a "big thing" to feed so many and the only way to do apparently is to "slide out" to points where there is plenty and the people will employ help. Give these people a chance to husk corn for a share and jobs of work such as you wish or can afford to hire done and they will be glad to work. All of the western counties seem to be in the same fix. There has been some localities where showers have prevailed to some extent, and some corn and millet are growing, but the localities are few and far between. It is hoped we shall have rains sufficient for seeding. Plowing for wheat has been suspended for some time. We shall have very little hay here, but we have a fine lot of corn fodder which makes the very best of feed if cut early and shocked up nicely.

We shall have to utilize all the feed we can. Some are cutting foxtail that grew where wheat or oats would have grown had we had early rains. It makes pretty fair hay. D. S. A.

WA-KEENEY, Trego Co., Aug. 16.—The wheat crop in this vicinity is an entire failure, and I do not think there will be any corn, only for fodder, as it was planted late. It grew splendidly while it was in the field, but it stopped raining, and the hot sun, winds, worms and bugs almost finished it. Late millet had to be cut before maturing or it would all have dried up. We had a splendid rain last night, 15th, the ground is thoroughly wet, but I fear it is too late to do much good. How those can subsist in this region that have nothing but farming to depend on, without aid, is more than I can comprehend, notwithstanding the croakings of our home sheet to the contrary. But our good governor has done nobly by them. I hope he will be re-elected. MRS. S. L. COOK.

YATES CENTER, Woodson Co., 85 miles south of Topeka, Aug. 17.—Weather is very warm. Crops drying up fast. Had a light rain the 2d of this month. Corn will not be over three-quarters of a crop unless we have plenty of rain soon. Splendid haying weather and an immense amount of it is being put up now. It will not average half a crop owing to the dry weather. Apples are a good crop this year, and so are peaches and grapes.

Stock is doing well, except in some places there is a scarcity of water. The Spanish fever is four miles ahead of here; some twenty head have died already. The disease was brought in from Chatauqua county by a herd of Indian and Texas cattle. Some distemper among the horses near here. Wheat is about all threshed. It is of a

pretty fair quality; short straw and plump grain.

The St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita railroad was surveyed to Yates Center, via Iola, last week. C. A. SMITH.

HUTCHINSON, Reno Co., (125 miles southwest of Topeka,) Aug. 19.—Threshing in this section is all done. Wheat did not exceed three bushels per acre. Corn needs rain badly. Have received no rain since July 30th. Potatoes being troubled with the Colorado bug are a failure generally. Garden vegetables are poor. Some cucumbers, beans, and onions. Melons are plenty, but rather insipid. Cholera is prevalent among the poultry. E. S.

Jewell County.

In answering Mr. George Jones, from Dayton, Ohio, in the FARMER of the 10th inst., I will try to be as brief as I can, and at the same time answer his questions as fully as possible without over-estimating Jewell county.

1st. The quality of our soil is good, being of a black loam, three to six feet deep, on a sub-soil of clay ranging from six to thirty feet deep. About one-third of the land in the county is high and rolling, the remainder is bottom, second bottom and prairie land, with beautiful streams of water. Along these creeks is found timber, consisting of oak, walnut, ash, hackberry, box-elder, cottonwood, and elm; and it is a fact worthy of note that in passing all over the county you do not get over two and one-half miles from timber at any point. Good well water is had from ten to forty feet deep.

No swamp land in the county. On the east part of the county is found a few sections of what is called salt marsh land. This land belongs to the state and is known as State land, and is now coming into the market for settlement.

Our county is settling up rapidly. We are now only ten years old, and have about 17,000 inhabitants, with immigration coming in in large numbers every week, and farms are increasing in value. A farm (160 acres) ten miles from town, (there are but few such farms here—we have many towns in this county), would be worth from \$600 to \$1,000.

Customary rate of interest paid is 10 per cent. Our county is not much in debt.

There are but few selling out and going east from here. Most of the sales made are by those wanting to go farther west. I am a native of Madison county, Ohio, and our soil here is much the color and nature of the bottom land in Ohio, and on our highest lands the surface is covered with this rich, black soil. No yellow clay hills here, and the result is we have no professional brick masons in this county, but we have as fine building rock here as there is in the world, which gives employment to hundreds of stone-masons and stone-cutters.

I will close by saying that I am found at Jewell City, and that if Bro. Jones desires information of any kind that I can give, all he has to do is to apply to me. We want a thousand more No. 1 farmers in this county than we have, industrious, honest, faithful, and true, who attend church, Sabbath-school, and who are in favor of temperance and prohibition. Send all such men along and we will find them good homes. J. S. FOSTER.

Jewell City, Kansas.

Information From Jewell County.

In response to the request from Ohio, we reply to a correspondent and not as one who has an axe to grind.

The land here is principally rolling prairie with considerable valley and bluff land. There are numerous streams skirted by narrow belts of timber and fertile valleys. No swamp land. Good water is found in most localities at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. Springs are found in some places.

The population has increased from a few hundred in 1870, to 17,500 in 1880. Land has advanced very rapidly, but is cheaper at present than for several years, owing to the failure of the wheat crop. The price of a quarter section of land depends largely on the locality and improvements. We know of quarters ranging in price from \$3 to \$20.

We believe the debt of the county is very little, but don't know how much it is. Money is loaned here on real estate at 8 and 9 per cent., but most agents require a commission for negotiating loans.

A good many farmers would leave the country if they could get their price. We consider this a good time to buy, but a very poor time to sell. We have claimed a home in Jewell county for the past nine years, and have learned that it has some disadvantages, but think on the whole that it will compare favorably with any locality in the west. W. S. THOMPSON.

Omio, Jewell Co., Kansas.

A Useful Plant.

It is a well known fact that the vegetable world contains medicinal agents of sufficient ability to cure nearly all the ailments of mankind and without any bad effect following their use. The following is the name of a very common plant growing on our prairies, and the description. It has proved in my hands to be a sovereign remedy in diarrhea, flux, dysentery, and summer complaint of children.

It is known by the names of button, snake-root, coli-root, gay feather, (*Liatris Spicata*). Root—a roundish tuber, beset around the base with many very fine fibres near the surface of the ground and the size of a large crab-apple. It is aromatic, having somewhat the taste of turpentine. Stem three feet high, bearing a spike of scaly, purple-colored blossoms, bearing in

the aggregate a resemblance to an acorn. Leaves at the base several inches long, narrow, gradually getting shorter towards the summit, scarcely any among the flowers. It flowers in August and September. The root is the part used. For immediate use it can be steeped in water as you would any other similar article. Serve it in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful for children every one, two or three hours apart, owing to the severity of the attack.

To make a tincture put alcohol and water, each eight ounces, in a jar. Cut the roots fine, and add them to the contents of the jar all that the liquid will cover. Let stand twelve days, strain, and put hot water on the roots until the whole amount will make one pint. Steep and add sugar to form a syrup. The dose for adults is half a teaspoonful to nearly a tablespoonful one to three hours.

The writer makes known this curative agent through the columns of the FARMER, from the known necessity that a harmless remedy of this kind is of great importance to the public, and from the fact that it can be procured on every farm in the west.

I am satisfied that there are more children die from the effects of strong drugs than are saved, when treated for the so-called summer complaints; in fact it is so with other diseases. For chronic diarrhea there is not a more sure and safe remedy in the whole range of therapeutical agents than this, as well as all of the foregoing diseases.

I have been investigating the medicinal properties of plants found in the west since 1868, and have found a great many most excellent ones, and feel it my duty to occasionally make them known through the press.

I shall be highly gratified to hear from those who may be restored to health through the agency of this potent plant.

DR. J. H. OYSTER.

Paola, Kansas.

At no time since the war are men without experience or a knowledge of the sheep business investing so largely in wool. Not knowing the price of wool one would suppose the market was buoyant from the zeal in the business. Among some the fear has existed that the business would be overdone, but how can such be the case while we import nearly as much as we grow? Our population is increasing faster than our wool production is increasing. Suppose our wool crop was to be more than we needed. American enterprise would make our wools excel the world in quality and excellence. Our American skill would make our manufactured goods most desirable in the world's markets. Wool growing then would pay us better than it does now. In the world's markets, with the best wool and best manufactured goods and clothing, we should command the respect due us with our vast ranges for pastoral sheep husbandry and our immense sheep interests in connection with mixed husbandry.

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THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER,

THE BOWELS,

and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it, and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of a clogged back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a pack-

age of once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six compounds of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or we will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00.

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"This medicine is acknowledged to have no equal as a liver medicine, containing those southern roots and herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where liver diseases prevail."—Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.

not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious or mineral substance, but to consist entirely of medicinal matter purely vegetable, which is the reason Simmons' Liver Regulator is so effective, yet so harmless. A complete substitute for calomel, blue mass or mercury in any of its forms, as a remedy for liver disease.

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