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#### THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and 'roprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

#### 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-prefering 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 Penusylvania, 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. and the care of it was so great that hedgegrowing 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 grew 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 beards, 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

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 If you put plant food ten inches below the suragriculturist.

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.

cises 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 FAR-MER 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 plewed fields where the water cut of Joshua and for centuries after it was a land through the loose earth till it reached solid ground, where its pregress was almost com- fertility seemed to be unbounded and the vast pletely 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. and a fertility that have passed away. Now thinks that the crevices and hollows in a narrow strip along the course of the Jordan ground plowed ten inches deep would hold the and a few smaller streams present a narrow rain. Right here is the cause of washing. If shelt of timber, all else is a barren, rocky desothe ground was perfectly smooth and even the lation. A few miserable little cities filled with water would flow evenly off of its surface. on both sides of said hedge was not more than But it is the crevices in the ground that cause seven to eight inches in depth, and the sub-soil washing. The rain penetrates one to an inch hills and valleys. The disappearance of its for-

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. face 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 shrewly and ex-

tensively. Now, Mr. Editer, 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 18, er twice that amount, either. Once, too, I believed in deep plowing and thought those whe plewed 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 mere 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 mere cheaply. But why is deep plowing recommended? Come to think of it, it neralize 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 1 believe that I am right; but if I am wrong I would gladly know it for the sake of the JOHN M STAHL truth of agriculture. 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 be-

lieved, 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 sea sons 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 forests, vineyards and waving grain. Its population it was capable of sustaining is attested by the extensive ruins of numerous cities that remain as silent witnesses of a glory a poverty stricken population is all that is left of the once powerful nations that trod these

fertility and prosperity of the country.

Upper Egypt is an example of the effect of 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 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 either a single year or a series of years, is 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 will soon hear from him. an increased precipitation of moisture. The this drouth parched country is timber planting. comes from the desire that most people have to This idea should be thought upon and talked place us on a more equal footing? Certainly the subject, and every man owning a piece of they cannot feel the interest in this that is 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 breves of timber as it now is for its general absence of trees. L. J. TEMPLIN.

#### 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 attend ing 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 yery 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-hele 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

ests was the harbinger of the departure of the 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 tree planting where they did not exist before. 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 dearlybought lessons. I believe we are beginning to get somewhat aronsed to our interests and duty in this county, and would be glad indeed if this the rainfall had been increased not less than 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 railwater carried down, taken as the average for read bonds to us has passed away, and we are now looking for relief to our legislature and mauch less than it was in former years. But it 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 meichant 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

Now if we send lawyers and merchants to conclusion we draw is that the great want of legislate for us, need we expect them to make any special effort to lighten this burden and about till our minds are fully possessed with not; because it does not touch their pocket, and land should at once make arrangements to needed and that we unwillingly are ferced 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 net 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.

Saline Co., Kansas.

The best butter-mekers of the present endervor 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

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#### 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 mosphere securing it from its greatest enemymildew, 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 For accurate information nothing could be more satisfactory to persons contemplating grape culture than the experiences of those practical 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 chafer, 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-scald 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 son. Insects never damage vines, when well 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; tivate well, on dry, rich soil, and clip young never work among vines when leaves are wet vines 3 feet from ground, so they will make with dew or rain, because juice of leaf uniting good, strong vines for next year; take out old, with rain-water or dew, conveyed to root, will produce root-rot, it makes the stem black, withers grapes, and makes fruit worthless and peis- the hill. onous. Have never seen mlldew 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 chafer 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 mode; trellis should run east and west, with bottom wire 18 or 20 inches from ground, giving room for air to pass onder. Have small patch of 300 Convigorous. Prune close; if four good canes vailable from preceding year, cut to leaving no laterals; cut off smoothly; have tried minching 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 blackber ries 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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 t prune so fruit will grow ur ..... and air will ripen and develop it perfectly.

#### CLAY COUNTY.

H. W. Smith, Exeter .- 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 er insects; caltivate raspberries and blackberries until they bloom, then mulch; pinch back new cames 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, is followed as a regular business, it pays to folcut 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 which succeeds in Kansas; the dry, clear at- 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 ing has proven very successful; roots suffer in great many small fruits; cannot say they are completely successful; gooseberries have done best. My small fruits are planted in rows; of grape-growers in every quarter of the state. cultivate with horse; mulch blackberries and the best method of general culture. Blackberraspberries heavily; never failed of having large crops; currants do well where sheltered on south. Have orchard of fifty Downing's farmers and horticulturists in localities remote | Ever-bearing mulberry trees; a complete suc- | if planted in a patch in some out-of-the-way

#### CHEROKEE COUNTY.

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 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 care, and suckers kept pinched off, almost daily 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 seataken care of. Have raised blackberries many years; have done well; been very profitable; plant 4 feet apart, and in rows 2 feet apart; culdead vines in spring. Set gooseberries in rows 4 feet apart, and 3 feet in rows; three stalks to

G. W. Mostetter, Girard .- Select best variety apart; this will admit sun, and prevent milmuch. Native varieties need plenty of room : August, as winter will damage immature vines; wood; keep suckers cut down between rows. 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 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 plat of ground and remain through season; if this were prac ticed 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 quort.

#### DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Samuel Reynolds, Lawrence.-Cultivate vine yard to 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 ncrease 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; eld wood must be removed, and the sooner this is done after fruiting season, the better.

#### GREENWOOD COUNTY. A. N. Godfrey, Eureka .- When grape raising

low a careful system of culture and pruning but to the general farmer, whose time and at tention 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. Mulchhot, dry soil when unprotected by mulching; nature's vineyards are always mulched by leaves. Training on trellis of wire or lath is ries 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 corner where spreading will not interfere with other vines, will give satisfactory results. The Thomas W. Smith, Baxter Springs .- Plant | 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 cut down my trellis, and train on single posts; is the best shade; stone fence is too compact, my vines are very full of fruit; some are shades too much; a partial protectson may be slightly affected by black rot. Prune when in made by lath driven in the ground on south bloom: Cultivate blackberries, and keep side of plants; the current 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 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 serson 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 grapes; plant eight feet apart, in rows ten feet necessary, with a little summer pruning; have never been troubled with mildew on grapes; dew; train vines to a wire; do not prune too grapes should be marketed with care and good judgment; they should be carefully picked and make trellis as high as you can reach fruit. placed in baskets of not more than 25 pounds Leave, at annual February pruning, four to six per basket, and taken to market in spring strong canes of last season's growth; cultivate, wagon. Small fruits need but little care during but do not pinch back vines or leaves. Poor summer, if well cared for in spring, except to soil produces few grapes; make soil rich; if keep clean with hoe. Blackberries and raspsoil is wet and rich, it is unfit for grapes; mil- berries should be nipped off when 21 feet high, dew will appear. Do not stir soil after 1st of to make them stocky, and give more bearing

JEWELL COUNTY. E. J. Byram, Jewell.-Have been growing July 10th, go over again, clipping younger grapes since 1865, in this state, part of time in Jefferson county; do not think underdraining throughout, i. e., thorough culture; when canes or ditching is of much value, providing ground cords, planted in spring of 1860; all living and are two or three feet high, pinch off the end; has some natural drainage; good cultivation is this makes them stocky, and erect; if lateral as necessary as in orchard. I plow thoroughly, and blackberries; not so important, but an adand am not 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 Concords 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 and fall, except keeping it clean, well cultivatthey are less liable to rot and mildew. Have not suffered from insects, but birds have been destructive on graves 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 is injurious, and perhaps has something to do and 2 feet for cane to grow; keep down suckers not needed for next year's fruiting; pinch or cut back canes to 31 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 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, If kept heavily mulched with old hay or straw; keep down weeds; mulching keeps ground the 1st of August or September; let that remain damp and cool. Strawberries should be grown for mulching. Cultivate blackberries well; in hills; it insures best crops; should be covered pinch back new canes when two feet high, to 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 chafer is the only thing that has ever troubled my grapes; my mode of destroying them is, have about 20 of old-fashioned blush rose near by; bugs will gather on these, and are easily caught. Raspberries, blackberries, strawber ries any gooseberries may be made profitable by same cutivation that would produce a good corn crop. Pineh 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 on the line of A. T. & S. F. railroad, west of off. here, and in the mountain districts of Colorado; ship in splint baskets holding 15 to 20 lbs. each. Am net growing small fruits. One of my neighbors is very successful with strawberthe year, and irrigating in dry weather with windmill and hose. Blackberries are grown 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 strawber

ries 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 rews; then nip runners to threw 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 rews 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; 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 vantage, if hay or straw is plentiful, after firs cultivation, to put on a foot thick; it will keep soil moist and cool. Gooseberries and currents 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 ed and tying up cames 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 has been that pruning grape-vines excessively to be shipped, pack in ten-pound boxes; it requires care in picking and packing to make with rot and mildew. Blackberries should be them look well; the bunches should be cut cultivated in rows 5 feet apart, 3 feet for walk 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 raspberries, and thinning out when the hills 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 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 waystrawberries 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.

#### OMONTGOMERY COUNTY.

L. A. Walker, Independence.-Grapes do well s far as demonstrated; during two years of extreme rainfall rot appeared, and a short crop was the result on well-located and well-caredfor 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 e 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 and cultivator; have no mildew, and very little about ten or twelve inches apart, to prevent rot; the phylloxera has taken most of finest crowding or dwarfing each other; third, never varieties of grapes, hybrids, etc., fer which there allow shoots to overbear, as it exhausts the vine; is no remedy, so far as I have been able to cut back every year, so that the principal part learn; birbs are annoying sometimes. I find of shoots will be new; towards the end of sumready market at good prices for surplus grapes mer, the parts above the trellis are to be nipped

#### M'PHERSON COUNTY.

Theodore Boggs, McPherson .- Grape vines eem to be free from pests, are growing and doing finely. Strawberry vines should be mulched ries, grown in hills, by mulching heavily all during winter, and partly raked off early in spring, leaving sufficient on ground to retain moisture; they should not be allowed to cover two by eight feet apart; the ground is kept the ground, for the reason that during dry sumclean by plewing; growing canes cut back to mer months they absorb moisture, and cause three or four feet high, and the old canes cut 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, Sommerville.-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. Regar, 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 re-

#### 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 andwest. 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 thorough-

ly. 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 current will be found profitable, with proper cultivation. The

Continued on Third Page.

Continued from Second Page.

gooseberry will do well, if planted under protection of hedge, say ten feet north of it.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

W. A. Lewis, Russell.-Have had good success training grapes to stakes, with proper cultivation, in spring, followed by mulching; prune in winter; not troubled with mildew or insects. except borers. Cultivate my raspberries and blackberries thoroughly in spring, then mulch; do not cultivate again during summer; I top them when two feet high, and also pinch back branches to one foot from main stem. Have no small fruit in Russell county this season, dryness of past winter killing vines of last season's growth.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

J. A. Mosher, Belleville.-Train grapes on trellis with two wires, the first 16 inches from ground, and the second 12 inches higher; lay vines on the ground in fall before ground freezes; during winter cover tender shoots with soil. Never had any trouble with Concord from cold weather. Have rows run north and south; prefer south slope; give vines thorough and clean culture. Never had trouble from mildew or insects. Strawberries do best in matted rows four feet apart; cover with prairie hay; leave it on as mulch; let plants grow through it and bear fruit: then clean off, and give thorough culture again. Raspberries and blackberries should receive thorough culture, and be kept pinched back to within two feet of ground. Currants should be planted in cool, moist, rich soil to thrive; give them plenty of good, well-rotted manure; cultivate thoroughly; mulch with coal ashes, adding ten per cent. of salt.

SALINE COUNTY.

Robert Anderson, Salina.-Keep vineyard free from weeds and grass; cultivate well; keep pinching off extra vines; on young vines leave enough for next year's fruitage; never troubled with mildew; have few pests; my only trouble is to keep vines within bounds, as they run too much; prune in November or December; use no protection in winter. Have not tried small fruits, except blackberries; the Kittatinny is most profitable; the Lawton is sometimes killed by cold weather; cultivate blackberries, and prune large shoots to about 3½ or 4 feet high; thin out old decaying stalks. In marketing grapes, put nothing but good specimens on market; put them up in the most attractive style.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

J. W. Hinton, Wichita,-The Concord is the best grape; it is a success; plant two-year-old plants, 8 to 10 feet apart; plow ground deep before planting, and cultivate well; the first plowing in spring should be deep, to break long roots about 11 feet from rows; after that use cultivator, and keep ground clean and mellow. Train grapes on trellis having three or four wires, something like a fence. During winter or early spring, before sap starts, vines must be cut back to two or three buds; tie these short vines to wires, but not too close; give room for leaves to grow; keep them tied until the trellis is full; after that, keep fast-growing vines pinched back to height of trellis.

Dr. T. J. Miller, Sunny Dale.-Plant grapes shallow, 6 to 10 feet apart; plow up to vine, two years; allow them to run on ground, and make all the vines they will; then trim close and tie vines up to stakes; when fruit is forming, pinch back new growth of vine, to cause the fruit to form well; mulch heavily, to prevent growth of weeds, and furnish nourishment for the vine; do not plow again; trim close in February and March. Plant blackberries and raspberries among trees; give no special culture.

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#### Latrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL BRANSE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasner: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. F. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Catolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, Topeka.

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

Executive Committee.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauid, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

County Deputies.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, L. Cavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush ceunty; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wycth Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Werman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson Fredenia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; E. W. Werman, Mildred, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county, L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George F. Larned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, — Miami county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Ston, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Beniphan county; Arthur Sharp, Glarad, Crawford county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; J. F. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Beniphan county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. R. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Beniphan county; Arthur Sharp, Glarad, Crawford county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee county.

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

#### Farmers' Alliance.

ED. FARMER: I have read with pleasure an article in your issue of the 21st ult., by Samuel Sinnett, urging upon the farmers the necessity of organizing themselves into alliances for the purpose of better enabling them to protect themselves against hostile legislation and those powerful rings and combinations that are sapping the life blood out of the producing classes. Such, for example, as the great and growing receipt of your application I will at once for-

railroad combination whose giant arms are the roads of the nation. It is an actual fact that we farmers are paying double the price we ought to pay to get our produce carried to market. We are paying double the price that the railroads can carry it for and yet make a living profit for their shareholders on the money invested in them?

Who gets this excessive surplus revenue? Certainly not the working men who run the eryschool district in the United States. railroads, and I am inclined to think not always the stockholders, but the ringmasters who run the combination, such as Vanderbilt, Gould, etc., enabling them to invest millions of dollars in non-taxable government bonds, build themselves palaces costing millions of dollars, and I am afraid this is not all: It enables them to buy up legislation, both state and national, and thus both perpetuate and extend their power. Yes, I fear that even the sacredness of the judicial office is not always clean from the corrupting influence of the excessive and unrighteous accumulation of capital.

Unless this powerful railroad combination is controlled or broken up we farmers will find ourselves ere long in as bad a condition as the Irish peasant or the poor farmer of England, with this difference only: Instead of paying an excessive rental to lordly land-owners, we will have to pay an excessive toll to lordly railroad magnates who own and control all the avenues by which our produce can reach a market. And this toll will be so excessive that it will take all the farmer can raise except barely enough to exist upon. This is no overdrawn picture. I have no doubt that many of the farmers of Kansas who have to give two bushels of wheat to the railroad magnates to get the third to market, will say it is true to-day.

What can we do to protect ourselves? A says Samuel Sinnett, so say I: Organize alliances. "In union there is strength." It is only by a united effort that we can expect to accomplish anything against a thoroughly organized and disciplined enemy.

I have the honor to be Secretary of the Cook Co. Ill. Farmers' Alliance, which at present is acting in the capacity of a chartering body and will continue to do so until a national council can be called, which will be done about the middle of October, at which time a national organization will be effected and a line of future policy marked out.

The following is the constitution under which the Cook County Ill. Farmers' Alliance has organised, and it, acting as a supreme body, temporarily, will furnish constitutions and charters for alliances in any part of the country, until such time as twenty-five alliances shall be organized, when, at the call of the Cook County Ill. Alliance, each alliance shall send to some central point one delegate to organize a natienal body, which shall have supreme control, and shall therefore issue all charters, and the Cook County Alliance shall be subordinate.

ART. I. This alliance shall be constituted of at least seven members, who shall be practical and operative farmers, and shall be called -Alliance No. - of the State of -

ART. II. This alliance shall hold regular meetings at least once a month, and not oftener than once a week. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. III. Application for membership shall be made through a member of the alliance, who not done by the grange or by farmers as granshall personally youch for the applicant as being a farmer and of good moral character. The application shall be referred to a committee of Methodists or Baptists were going into politics, three members, which shall report at the next meeting unless further time is given. If the committee report favorably or unfavorably, a ballot shall be had, which shall be by depositing a written or printed ticket bearing the word, Yes, or bearing the word, No-the former admitting to membership and the latter rejecting. If two-thirds of the members voting shall press must come down on such action, because vote in favor of the reception of the candidate, he shall be declared elected; otherwise he shall be declared rejected. If elected he shall, to become a member, sign this constitution.

ART. IV. The officers of this alliance shall be a president, a vice-president, secretary and tressurer, who shall perform the duties of such offices as prescribed in Cushing's Manual. After the first election, the officers shall be elected at the first regular meetings in July and January-the regular term of office being six months.

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

ART. VI. The object of this alliance is to aid in securing such inter-state regulation of railroads by congressional enactment as shall secure just and mutual rights between producers and shippers, and railroad managers, and to secure other needed reforms, especially that of a better regulated system of taxation, so that the farmer will not as at present be compelled to pay more tnau his just proportion. This alliance may discuss any question of interest to the farmer ART. VII. By-laws may be made not con-

flicting with this constitution. To organize an alliance all the organizer has to do is to get six farmers besides himself to agree with him to form an alliance, then agree upon a name and send to me for a charter. Address me as follows: J. W. Wilson, Sec. Cook Co. Alliance, Austin, Cook Co., Illinois. On

ward a charter, by return mail, free of expense. spreading out to grasp within its embrace all When ordering the charter give the name agreed upon and also the names of seven members to be incorporated in the charter. After the charter has been received the organization can be completed by electing officers, adopting by-laws, etc. When this is done then push out for new members, and use your influence to encourage the formation of alliances in other localities until we have an active alliance in ev-

I will say for the encouragement of those who wish to organize that the movement is very rapidly spreading. We are chartering alliances in all parts of the United States, and believe that before the year is up it will have assumed such proportions as to let the professional politicians and the monopolists know that the farmers are wide awake and propose to J. W. WILSON, have a change.

Sec. Cook Co. Alliance. Austin, Cook Co., Illinois.

#### A Breeze in Michigan.

Under the above caption we find an editorial mention in the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin of a movement in Michigan among the farmers which is exactly in the line that has been urged by the KANSAS FARMER on the farmers of this state. It is the course pursued by all other interests, but they have not the number of votes to carry their men and measures through triumphantly that the farmers have, hence the alarm among the machine politicians. The Bulletin says,

A few days ago the Cincinnati Commercial contained a dispatch from Michigan speaking of "the first political excitement of the season" and that Grangers had "a project for sending a few farmers to congress," and then went on with all the old stories about the grangers going into politics, &c. In Michigan as is well known all over the country, the grange has taken an advanced position. The state is thoroughly organized, and in no other section has more thorough and effective work been done to relieve farmers and bring about reforms, legislative and otherwise. The grange has been a great educater and that education is being applied.

The Michigan farmers have found in common with farmers all over the country, that most of the evils under which they labor are legislative evils and can only be remedied by legislation. They have found that the majority of those elected in all parties to represent them did not represent them. The promises made before election have not been kept. They have petitioned, and their petitions have either been treated with contempt or choked in committee. They have weighed their former legislators in the balance and they are found wanting. They have asked for bread and have received a stone. They have found that men do not gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles, and are now demanding more farmers to represent farmers and the great productive industries of the country. The cause of all this talk of "Michigan Grangers going into politics," is the simple fact that a circular was issued in one county signed by one republican, one democrat and one greenbacker, calling upon the farmers to attend their caucuses and conventions and see to it that a farmer should in that district be nominated for congress. It was ers. Might as well say if they had happened all to have been Methodists or Baptists, that the as much sense in one case as the other.

Of course this independent and intelligent action of the farmers of Michigan will not suit the machine politicians, the party leaders and those bound in the chains of the party machinery, because of some little office of the present or looked for in the future. Of course the party the party press itself is not free.

We have no fears but that the members of our order in Michigan have intelligence enough to avoid the dangers that would surround them if as an organization they took part in partisan politics, that has in the past nearly wrecked our order in some states. They have those dangers of the past to warn them and also the ex pressed principles of our order.

We know that they will not "call political conventions, nominate candidates or even discuss their merits in their meetings;" but yet they will, and we rejoice at it, they are as citizens "doing all they can in their own party to see that faithful and competent men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust."

We have faith in the Michigan Patrons that

they will take the proper course and passing be-tween Scylla and Charybdis move on un-dismayed until more farmers are found in congress, not only to represent farmers but all other productive interests in our country.

#### 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.

# FARMING FOR PROFIT

Culivate all the Farm Crops in the Best Manner; Bred, Feed and Carefog Stock; Grow Fruit; Manage Farm Business; Make Happy Homes, and How to Make Money on the Farm.

Every Farmer should have a copy. 860 Pages. 140 Illustrations. Send for circulars to J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Me.

#### Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Theroughbred Short Hern Cattle and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-G. W. GLICK. Atchison, Kansas

# Printing Press for Sale.

# A Country Campbell Printing Press

Size of Bed 31x46 inches, just thoroughly over-hauled and put in complete order, will be sold cheap for cash. The press is furnished with springs and steam fixtures and will do as good work as a new press. Aprly at the office of the

KANSAS FARMER,

#### D. C. BRYANT, M. D., Surgeon and Oculist

Having had several years experience in an extensive private practice, and having spent the past year in the large hospitals of New York and London, making diseases of the eye and surgical diseases a special study, am prepared to treat such cases, as may come under my care, according to the BEST and most approved methods.

Cross Eves straightened

Cataracts removed.

Near and Far Sight, and Astigmatism corrected

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.

#### W. W. MANSPEAKER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

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

#### Goods Shipped to any Point.

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

## VERY CHEAP.

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

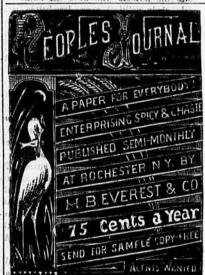
The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in

favore latitude of the world, free extremes from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS A. S. JOHNSON,

# Topeka, Kansas.





E. DILLON & CO. The Oldest and Most Extensive

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

### Norman French Horses

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

NEW IMPORTATION

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1850, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in Francs. One of them was awarded a price at the Faris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, france, in 1880, For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and marces, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

All imported and native full-blood animals entered

E. DILLON & CO., Bloomington, McLean Co., III.

#### Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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

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

OSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

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

MILLER BROS, Junction City, Kansas, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohlo, strains); also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leg-horn Fowls, Eggs, \$150 per 13. Descriptive Circu-lar and Price List free.

#### Nurserymen's Directory.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres
I stock first-class, shippinii facilities good. The
bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '59-81,
consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 220,000 apple seedlings; 1,0-0,000 apple root grafts; 30,002 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have
also a g-ood assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price
lists, Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.

T EE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

#### Dentist.



#### Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms rea-sonable. Corresponding soliding.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH. Emporia, Kansa

#### RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS. Established in 1888.

n my herd the sow that took first money and sweep akes, and the sow and boar undersix months that took first eminim at Kanasa City Exposition in 1573, and the sow, boar dlitter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 19. Thase pigs are all of my own breeding, and are com-tent for record, I send out nothing but first-class pigs, il stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of oney. J. V. & ANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas



THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD, Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted of Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartord, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post-paid for 1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50, toth papers for \$2.00. A scries of 12 magnificent hromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls ent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.



LACYGNE NURSERY.

Largest lot of budded peach trees in the state, (30 varieties); one million hedge plants. A general assemble content of large and small fruits, ornamentals, &c., &c. Peach buds for fall budding 30 cents per 1000. Apple scions for winter grafting \$1,00 per 1000. Send for price list of other stock. Address,

D. W. COZARD,

LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

VICTOR



VICTOR SELF-GOVERNING WIND MILLS.

Fvery SCALE and every MILL warranted equal to any in the market. Buy the best. It is always the cheapest: For prices, address

MOLINE SCALE CO., ILLINOIS



Concordia CAOWN Nursery

C. C. HUNTER, Proprietor, Florist, Seedsman and Market Gardener. HOUSE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner 3d and State streets, Concordia, Cloud Co., Ks. ACENTS WANTED CAKE AND BAKING PAN.

# WILL SELL ON SIGHT TO EVERY HOUSERSEPPR. The success of our agents proves it to be the best self-ing article in the market. One agent made \$150 in Seeks, another \$55 in 10 days, another \$41 in 4 days. Boxing and Freight Free to Agents. Send for of cultars to nearest address. SHEPARD'A CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Ma.

SIXTH AVE.

STEAM FEED MILL Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

In connection with our Grain, Flour, Feed and Hay business we have now in operation a Steam Mill and are propared to do custom work, or to exchange corn for registry in the National Register of Norman Horzeld and Register of Norman Horzeld

No. 115, 6th Ave., East, Topeka, Kas.

#### THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. R. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columna. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for eash, 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 excefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 35 expire with the next issue. The paper is all a 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.

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

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

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

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

#### 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 of extreme emergency, that emergency being to to the soil in the form of plant food. They simply keep enough stock to de the work. I think this is a very injurious course in farm- nopolists which have overrode every other in- highly bred classes of live-stock, will not fail ing, 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 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 steck, stock which responds to every pound of feed given it. But the "skimming" process on one hand and the waste of feed on scrub stock on the other, keep many an industrious farmer's slaves of his family all their lives.

which will eventually exhaust it if the process he should receive his instructions from the wool. - Breeders' Live-Stock Journal. is pursued without replenishing the loss sus- menth of an Alliance or convocation of Altained 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 rebbed 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 railroad companies to carry freight offered to by the grasping, hurrying process which seeds down a large breadth, imperfectly prepared and freights for any customer. The commonwealth, indifferently cultivated. Great expense is in- he said, provided that a common carrier should curred, short crops are made and the land is left in bad condition.

Land in grass should be proteoted from the merciless tramping of stock in wet weather and the still more unmerciful system of cropping not afford the expensive litigation to recover to the very roots of the grass in scorching dry damages for loss occasioned by the refusal of 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 freights in accordance with the provisions of 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 pas-

ture, 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 farr

when they occur in the droughts of summer and rainy periods, when the fields are injured by the trampling of cattle, there are comparatively few farms in the country that could not be made to yield double the income they do, at 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 peor, 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-abegging for a market and command a third lower price pound for pound, than improved This Number of the KANSAS FARMER, will 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 thoreugh and clean cultivation is the farmer's mind. of their lives in building up herds and flocks of 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 lished in all parts of the state, managed by the 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. organized all ever the country. The alliance the farmers for the purpose of making their check the rapid advance of the power of moterest, and are threatening to hold the whole power of state and national government in their stated. 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 sides [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 escape paying whatever tribute they choose to lay upon them.

To organize speedily these parties who reprebear upon and centrol state legislatures, and

The great need of the country was partially pointed out by President Gewan, of the Beading railread, in his evidence before a committee who investigated the Standard Oil Company's frauds. The conclusion of President Gowan's testimeny 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 them at as low rates as they did carry such 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 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 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 sug gestions will be favorably considered and acted

#### The Live-Stock Trade of Kansas.

The demand for live-stock in Kansas was never so great as at present. Farmers, as well bition ever witnessed west of the Mississippi. as those who are making a specialty of stock- When Kansas sets out to accomplish an enterpeing kept in grass well guarded from abuse by raising, are beginning to realize that the live- prise she pushes it on high pressure principles.

stock at unfavorable periods, and placed in the stock business is by all odds the most lucrative, This fair will be one of the greatest exhibitions ricujtural Society. Fair held at Ottawa, Sept. pest condition for passing through the winter as well as the most certainly successful business 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 never found an equal. 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 perma nently established and become known and reli able 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 inroducing 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 the best strains and families of animals, while new ranches and stock farms-some of them embracing thousands of acres-are being estabmost thrifty and enterprising business men of the country. The demand of these new establishments on the old herds for choice bleeded stock is already quickening the pulses of trade in this line of business, which had grewn se sluggish that many fancy stock ewners saw bankruptcy in the near future. But this de-Acting Secretary the National Farmers' Alli- mand is only in its infancy. When these new ance, which centains the requisite information and extensive stock farms on our wide, farfor forming alliances, which are being rapidly reaching prairies have been brought into complete working order, the demand for the best is a simple and more direct mode of uniting males to cross on the common stock of the country and grades, will be much greater than strength available as a political factor, in a case at present, and it will be such for the choicest animals as can never be fully supplied. Stockbring to bear a political weight sufficient to men who will carefully examine this new field which is just opening for the best and most to reach conclusions similar to these above

#### Will Long Wool Sheep Pay?

them among the most profitable steck that he hands of corporations that are not under the can raise. The Canada farmer seldom breeds least restraint of law, but are completely a law any other. Kentucky has bred long wool unto themselves. There is no other class be- sheep for years. The English farmer shows at Smithfield, Cotswold one year and under two, weighing 300 pounds each, Cotswold ewes above on another page of this paper. three years, about the same weights, wether lambs 175 pounds. These weights are the reproduce more than the whole, if properly permit the power of gevernment to remain in sults of good, generous keep. The Cotswold the hands of these unrestrained monepelies and properly handled, is one of the hardiest breeds. It is one of the earliest maturing breeds and through state legislatures bring a pressure to five years weighed 300 pounds. Admitting merry as a marriage bell." bear upon congress which will be more petent these to be extra weights, we will estimate them nose to the grind stone and make pledding than the money of monopelists, is the object of when coming from the hands of a good flockcommences a draft on the fertility of the soil, all other interests of the country combined, and \$8. The wether has sheared 15 pounds of

Farmers who have not the facilities for keeping any considerable number of sheep, should, nevertheless, make sheep a part of their livestock, and for a small flock the mutton breeds millions to carry this noble beast up to the are by far the most profitable. Ready sale can proud eminence he new enjoys, but he has paid be had at the nearest towns for all the lambs and good muttons they can raise. They sell to him. the consumers, or their mearest 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

#### Bismarck Fair.

The executive committee of the Western National Fair sold the privilege of the grounds on Thursday last "at enormous rates;" the teleraph reports that several thousand dollars were realized. Gen. James L. McDowell, general superintendent, was present and prenounces 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 herses 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 | September 20th to 25th. Trotting and running other counties of the state have applied for

This will undoubtedly be the greatest exhi-

of Kansas products ever presented to the pubwith the least injury from frost; green soiling in this western country, where food is so abund- lic, and the "biggest" advertisement ever yet crops being provided for seasons of necessity ant and cheap, and the climate so healthy and published by the mammeth advertiser of the world. We venture the prediction that this exhibition will draw millions of capital fer 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

#### Berkshires and Essex Hogs.

We this week publish the advertisements of wo 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 prepotency, 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, culls and undesirable specimens, but will afford a rare eppertunity 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 leca ted 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. 15th. The advertisement of the college will be found

#### Short-Horn Banquet.

The Short-Horn Record Association of America gave a grand banquet. July 27th, to the will make the lengest returns at two years and breeders of the United States and Canada, at under. The Cotsweld lamb at Smithfield Winchester, Clark Co, Ky., which is prenounsent agriculture, and bring that great power to weighed 175 pounds; the Cotswold yearling ced a great success. The good cheer was felweighed 300 pounds, and the Cotsweld ewe at lewed by toasts and speeches, and "all went

The short-horn men are a precept and exammetrical, 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

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. Fre donia, 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'v.

Premium List of Kansas City Exposition races bid fair to be the chief attractions. J. Y.

Leveridge, Sec'y.

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. Great Northwestern Exposition, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Fair Sept. 6th to 11th. W. S.

King, Pres't, Chas. H. Clark, Sec'y. Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association, Waterloo, Indiana. Fair October 4th to 8th. Jas. A. Barns, Sec'y, J. N. Chamberlain, Pres't.

Kansas City Industrial Expositson and Agricultural Fair. F. A. Coats, Pres't, J. V. Leveridge, Sec'y.

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, Me. 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.

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#### 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 he time in the province of Normandy, where I have procured ten as fine specimens of the justly celebrated Percheron-Nerman stallions as one could wish to see. They are powerful, stylish animals, with wenderful action for such large ones; weights, 1,600 to 2,000 pounds.

"I leave here via. Boulogne, on the 8th, for Lenden; leave London, via. Halifax and Beston, for my Iowa home, on the Anchor line teamship Anglica, 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 fortnight or three weeks was breken 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 te interfere with fall seeding, and from present indications will materially curtail the breadth

#### 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 ple for every other department of industry. American beef and live stock have penetrated the alliances. There is no time to spare. Ey- master, the lamb at 100 pounds, the wether at They provide the best goods and keep them be- as far as that region, and the value of choice Our new lands and fertile prairies will pro- ery man who goes as a member to a state legis- 150 pounds, and the ewe at 150 pounds. These fore the public with untiring effort. The ubiq- cattle raised in large numbers in Switzerland duce abundant crops without artificial aids in lature this winter, should go pledged to de the weights are not above the average. They are uitous short-hern pervades every fair and cattle for the Paris and French markets, has been the shape of manure, but the first grain crop bidding of the men who cast more vetes than worth, the lamb \$7, the wether \$10, and the ewe show throughout the country, his slick, sym- sensibly diminished by the importation from

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

#### Hygenic.

proud eminence he new enjoys, but he has paid back with interest all the outlay lavished upon him.

The Express, Chicago, says of Warner's safe kidney and liver cure: "It is, in the highest sense, hygenic, 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 pro-tracted 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 anoth-

#### Quinine and Arsenic

form the basis of many of the ague 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 eith-er of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, verti-go, dizziness, ringing in the cars, and depression of the constitutional health. Ayer's ague 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 cure, of all com-Premium List of Atchison, Kansas, Industrial
Exposition, September 6th to 11th. Edward
Fletcher, Sec'y:

Premium List of Franklin Co., Kansas, Ag-

#### The List of Fairs.

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

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

Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical

Association, Iola, no fair. Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett,

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, Horticultur-

al 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, New-

ton, at Newton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1. Humboldt Agricultural and Mechanical Dis-

trict Association, -Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, at Holton, Sept. 7, 8, 9

and 10. Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Astociation, 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 La Cygne, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct 1. Linn County Agricultural and Mecoanical Association, Mound City, at Mound City, Sept.

28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1. 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,

McPherson Park Association, McPherson, Oct. 12, 13 and 14. Miami County Agricultural and Meckanical

Association, Paola, at Paola, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1. 2.

Mentgomery 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. Neosha 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, Bloom-

ington, 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, Hutchison, 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.

Republic County Agricultural Society, -

Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical

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, -Spring River Valley Agricultural, Horticul-

tural, 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.

Waubansee County Agricultural Society, Alma, no fair.

Washington County Agricutural Society, Washington, at Washington, Sept. 16, 17

Wilson County Agricultural Society,

Woodson County Agricultural Society, Yates Center, not decided.

Western National Fair Association, Bismarck Frove, 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. Popence, 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. Popence, 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. Popence will be a man whom Mr. Hale, along with the rest of us, can with pride support for the office of gevernor.

As to swine, I find no mention in my article of the Poland-Chinas, not even a remete 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 Hr. 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 postpaid,) he will, on page 32, find me on record as abusing them in the following language, mostly in italies: "Their size, color, hardiness, docility, and good feeding qualities, make them favorttes \* \* \* that very many sererely practical and intelligent men consider the best porkmaking 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 sat- CORN CHOP. isfied 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 Marysville, at Marysville. Sept. 21, 22, 23 majority of Poland-China men have troublesome corns, but it seems Mr. Hale has, and having unwittingly trod on them I most 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 any-body. F. D. Coburn.

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 auxillary 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 modical discovtions, 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 ing 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 a torm 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 billiousness, aid digestion and tone up the whele system? Truth and honor compel us to answer, Hop Bitters,

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

THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### 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 one. To do this infallable, use Hunt's ger 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 Ferry 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.

St. Botts Bive South Malket.

HOGS—Active and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5 90 to 5 10 packing \$5 00 to 5 25; butchers to fancy, \$2 90 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 90 to 5 35; light do. \$55 light do. \$55 light do. \$55 light do. \$55 light do. \$50 to 5 40; neceipts, 5,600; shipments, \$2 00.

CATTLE—Supply moderate and feeling better on all grades: export steers, \$4 70 to 5 00; heavy shipping terms of the properties of the supply light; fair to choice, \$3 00 to 3 75; receipts, 3,90; shipments, 350. 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 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. prominent druggist in the state.

# Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

Eight and nine per 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.

e	TOPEKA MARKETS.	
8	CIT - THE RESIDENCE AND THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1
t	Produce.	1
t	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly b Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at prices.	buying
	NEW CABBAGE—per doz	.30@50 40 .15@.18
f	CHEESE—Per lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	,08@10 .1214 1.90
	" Medium	1.75
-	NEW POTATOES—Per bu	.70 .70
8		
7	Retail Grain.	1
	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.	weekly
	WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2 " Fall No 3	.75
	" Fall No 4	.65
•	CORN — White	.28
e	OATS - Per bu, new,	.20
	RYE-Per bu	.50
	BARLEY-Per bu	,50
	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	2.75
•	" No 3.	2.30
	" Rve	2.90
	CORN MEAL	.90

	RYE CHOP 1.2
ļ	CORN & OATS
1	BRAN
	SHORTS
į	
	'Butchers' Retail.
ì	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb 123
	" Round " " " 10
	" Roasts " " " 10
r	" Fore Onerton Dressed nor 1h
	" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb
	" Per the second " " " " " "
	By the carcass " " 63
S	MUTTON—Chops per lb. 10 Roast 196123 PORK 8610
ı	" Koast " " 19@123
S	PORK 8@10
	VBA L- 121/01
è	
	W11
	Hide and Tallow.
1	Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.
	HIDES—Green
•	Character made

Green, calf.

Green, calf.

Bull and stag.

Dry filst prime

Dry Saked, prime

Dry Saked, prime

TALLOW

SHREP SKINS. Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue. CHIOKENS-Live, per dos..... 2.00@2.75

#### WOOL MARKET.

#### Chicage.

Tub-washed, good medium, 40 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 22c; 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 23c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed cearse, 21 to

#### St. Louis.

Tub-washed-medium 47 to 48c, No. 2, 41 to 44, low and dingy 37 to 49; Unwashed-medium 28 to 38, fair de 27 to 28, low, coarse and dark de 22 to 24c, medium combing 24 to 39c, low do 24 to 23c, heavy merine 20 to 21, light do 23 to 34c, burry black and cotted ranges from 5 to 15c per 5 loss.

Markets by Telegraph, August 24.

New York Money Market.

MONEY-2 to 214 per cent. SEVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881.....

New 41/2s (registered)... oupons.... lew 4's (registered).... SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES 95-125.
MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 09/4\
ST. JOE—\$1 06.
C. P. BONDS—\$1 12.
U. P. BONDS—firsts, \$1 12/4.
LAND GRANTS—\$1 15/4.
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 19/4.

#### Chicago Produce Market.

VHICAGO FTOQUE MARKET.

FI.OUR—Steady and firm.

WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 2 red, 93c;
No. 2 spring, 89c cash; 90c September; 91½c October;
No. 3 spring 82c; rejected, 66;
CORN—Unsettled but generally higher; 40½ to 40½c
cash; 40½c September; 41½c October; rejected, 40c,
OATS—Higher; 27 to 27½c cash; 27 September; 27¾c
October.

RYE—Stronger; 70½c.
BARLEY—Stronger; 70½c.
FORK—Unsettled and lower; \$16 25 to 16 50, cash;
\$17 00 to 17 10 August and September; 816 40 to 16 45
October.

LARD—Good daward and lower \$16 20

October. LARD—Good demand and lower; \$8 00 cash; \$7 95 to 7 9734 September: \$805 to 8 07 October. BULK MEATS—Dull, weak and lower; shoulders, \$5 65; short ribs, \$8 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 \$4.65 to 4.75; bulk at \$4.70 to 4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25%; shipments, 258; market quiet good native muttons, \$2.75 to 3.25.

## St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Higher.; No. 2 red, 97 to 98½c cash: 98 to 98½c August; 92½ to 92½c September; 93¾ to 98½c October; 94¾ to 94½c November; 92¾ to 92½c 924; No. 3 do. 86 to 87c; No. 4do. 82½ to 83½c. CORN—Higher; 30½c cash; 37½/to 375 Exptember; 39 to 38¼c October; 39 to 39½c November; 39 to 39½c December; 36 to 30½c year.
OATS—Higher; 32 ceash; 36¼ to 26½c year.
PORK—Firm; \$15 75.

#### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

#### Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 28,660 bushels; shipments, 18,517 bushels; in store, 189,703 bushels; market firmer and ligher; No. 2, 8014c; No. 3, 7314 to 7314c; No. 4, 72 to

72%6.

CORN—Receipts, 1,179; bushels; shipments, bushels; in store, 71,151 bushels; market firm but quiet; No. 2 mixed, 27%6 bid; 29a asked; No. 2 white mixed, 29c bid, 30a asked, OATS—No. 2, 26c bid.

EGGS—Market scarce and firm at 12e per dozen.

BUTTER—Choice in light supply and firm; other grades quiet; round lots to shippers at 12 to 12½c.

#### Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 22,000: shipments, 6,000; good firm others easy; mixed packing \$4.80 to 5.29; choice heavy \$5.00 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, \$4.20 to 4.70; butchers, \$2.20 to 3.50; grass Texans, plenty, 10c lower; cows, \$2.40 to 2.60; steers, \$2.66 to 2.90; western cattle weak, \$8.30 to 3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; steady; common to medium, \$3.35 to 3.50; good to choice, \$3.80 to 4.20; lambs, \$2.06 to 3.00.

#### Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.
FLOUR—98 6d to 11s 6d.
WHRAT—Winter wheat, 8s. 9d to 9s 3d spring wheat, 7s 9d to 9s. 3d spring wheat, 7s 8d to 9s. 3d spring of 5d to 9s. 3d spring wheat, 7s 8d to 9s. 3d spring wheat, 7s 9d spri

### Denver Market.

PLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. FLOUR, GRAIN AND MAY.

MAY—Upland, 25 to 28; second bottom, — to 26; botom hay, — to 22; Kausas baled, 18 to 20.

FLOUR—Colorado, 3 25 to 3 40; Graham, 3 10. to 3 25; Kausas, 3 25 to 3 50.

MEAL—Bolted corn meal, 1 55.

WHEAT—— to 2 20 % cwt.

CORN—1 15 to 1 20 % cwt.

OATS—Colorado, 2 00 to 2 25; state, 1 70 to 1 90 % cwt.

BARLEY—1 75 to 1 85 % cwt.

PRODUCE, POULTBY VEGETABLES:

EGGS-Per dozen, ranch — to 36c; state, 19 to 20c. BUTTER-Ranch, \$ 15, 27 to 30c; creamery, 28 to 33; BUTTER—Ranch, \$\bar{n}\$ ib, 27 to 30c; creamery, 28 to 38; poor, 8 to 15c. ONIONS—4½ to 6½ \$\bar{n}\$ ib. CHICKENS—Dressed, — to 18c \$\bar{n}\$ ib; \$\bar{n}\$ 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 GEN. HANCOCK withten by his life-long friend, hon. J. W. Fon. of national jame), highly endorsed by Gen. Hancock the party leaders, and PRESS; also Life of

GEN. GARFIELD prisonal property of the state of the state

# **NURSERY STOCK**

Largest supply of UNIFORM THRIFTY YOUNG Stock, two and three years old, in the country. Standard Pears a SPECIALTY. No old ST. MARYS, KANS.,

stock cut back, but all YOUNG and HEAL-THY. 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.

# Zist ybar begins Sept. 7th. Enlarged building. Gas, rosperous. Sixteen teachers. Elective studies. High, it standard. No public exhibitions. Music superior, atalogue. J. A. QUARLES, President.

E. AULL SEMINARY,

# SALESMENG 105 A Month and Expenses wanted James and Send ac. STAMP to TIGARS Send ac. STAMP to TIGARS.

PUBLIC SALE!! I will sell at my place 21/2 miles northwest of Pom na, Franklin county, on

Wednesday, Sept. 8th,

about 40 head of choicely bred Berkshires, grandsons and granddaughthers of Gentry's \$700 Lord Liverpool 221; British'Bovereign II 5:33, and Gentry's \$400 Royal Duehess 900; 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.

Besides 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 Hiving prices. F. D. COBURN.

# **\$17,000** In Cash

# Commercial Advertiser

The Leading Weekly of Michigan, Will Take Place December 28, 1890.

## \$164,000

HAS BEEN AWARDED OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN THE PAST SEVENTEEN YEARS. EVERY PREMI-UM PAID OUT. EVERY RECEIPT FOR A PREMI-UM FILED IN OUR OFFICE. GET YOUR SUB-SCRIPTION TICKETS AT ONCE,

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2 Per Year.

Each Subscription participating in award of

# \$17,000 IN CASH.

#### AGENTS:

We want good, reliable agents everywhere in the United States. We pay liberal commissions to those who will work for us, and will supply them with all Sample copies sent to any one who will furnish heir address.

WM. H. BURK, Publisher, Detroit, Mich.

THE COLLEGE OF THE

#### SISTERS OF BETHANY. Topeka, Kas.,



#### 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—Frimary, 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 Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade.

Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880.

BISHOP VAIL, President.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY. Established 1852. 600 acres; 13 greenhouses. We offer large stock of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, Ap-le Seedlings, Osage Plants, et. New Fall Price toffree. Address BAIRD & TUTTLE, Agents, Blooming-o, Nursery.

# 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 Auerican Cotswold Record.
One 3-year old Southdown Ram,
One 2-year old Southdown Ram,
Six 1-year old Southdown Ram,
Six 1-year old Southdown Ram,
Six 1-year old Southdown Ram.
Seven Southdown Ram Lambs,
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,
Stewartsville, 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 since Saturday, June 25, 1880, from home Cherokee bet. 11th and 12th streets. The mare is 14½ hands high, light face, right hind foot white, a white speck, large as a nickle on right thigh. The colt is partly shed, showing iron gray on neck, black mane and tail.

M. BUDNY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

---ON--

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 9th. 1880. By J. W. FITZGERALD.

85 HEAD. Consisting of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cows, Heif-ers and Bull Calves; also Grade Cows and Calves, Yearlang Steers and Heifers, and two high grade year-ling Bulls.

Yearlsing Steers and Heifers, and two high grade year-ling Bulls.
Also, a few choice Berkshires from the famous atock of Prior & Sons, Paris, Ky.
The cows have either calves by their side, or are bred to Mr. Fitzgerald's Princess and Rose of Sharon bulls—Prince Climax 2d, No. 28337; Gold Drop, No.

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TW0 COTSWOLD BUCKS Also SEVEN HEAD OF YEARLING BULLS, (Short-Horn Durhams, good ones). For particulars write the undersigned. JOHN T. PROTHERS & BRO. Cottonwood Falls, Chase Oo, Kas. N. B. Refferences-N. J. Swayze, Banher; S. A. Perrigo, P. M.; W. A. Morgan, Chase County Leader.

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## 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,

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.

They're used to coquetling
With the birds, the bees, and the butterflies too; Yet look so demurely, You would not dream, surely,

They know just what praise is In all of its phases,
From whim 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

And now; gentle maiden, Ere life is o'erladen 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 timewhen 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-nicing 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 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 Phillip's 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 daring 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

I next visited "Old Pocumtuc." It was or the occasion of the annual gathering of the Franklin county people to celebrate its peal with "song and speeches," as has been their wont in years past as a basket pic-nic. 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

er dreamed but what you were in Kansas-everything so nice. The baked pork and beans with the Yankee brown bread; the various dish. es 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 bemean himself by trying to de 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 he 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, cientific 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 ong. But I do wish to say one word to our farmers' wives, while the men are getting subjects for discussion, and bringing forth new deas, to interest you, is it nothing to you? Can we not, as farmer's wives also give in our mite, y way of a bit of experiment, in our experi nce of butter making, or any of the various ubjects 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 weet, 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 benefitted at such YANKEE GIRL. gatherings.

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 the town, county and state societies with their has gained, is something really almost inestimable, in the comfort that the nag affords her the excursions within her choice, the freedom all the beautiful, romantic scenery on this 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 loafing all the way; no horse dares to make the motion of called the "new-fangled notions" of scientific taking the bit between his teeth if she holds the reins-he knows she has the bit between hers. That woman has, in fact, the freedom of the continent-of the round earth, one might ay, when Behrings Straits are frozen over se that she can drive across, for nothing but death and a lack of oats can interfere between her and any hostelry at which she chooses to put

> Although there are more of this order of wonen 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 ont 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 gaits, 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 li-ten"

to the voice of fate itself, it may be, prophesy ing overthrow and death if the wheel deviate one line from the straight one, while ever and for dinner; and-Mr. Editor-if you had been anon a fearful phantom looks over her shoulder

suddenly at last shaking her off, as rising over the overheated kitchen. her a nightmare, if it were not in the day. To of centaur. They endow him, in their mind's eye, with an intelligence and with a commanding spirit that might belong to some mysterious 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 strengh and powwhich 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 te 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 and comfortable than it was before, has created independent pleasures, has enlarged her sphere almost as much as wings could do it, and is labor. 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 hostelries, 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 imprevement, 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 leaven 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 lasses of the United States there are no comnon 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 fer 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 artizan that the highest positions in civil life can be reached by any one whose talents command success, without being handicapyed 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 scienifically have been the agricultural newspapers, annual exhibitions or cattle shows, and the example of the gentlemen of m 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 larning," and what he instructors, and it is only now when the young men, more ambitious than their sires, return from these schools, and put in practical operatien 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 vet find them appreciated more and more highly, by the whole community, ag

ricultural 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 puncturative than the constant preaching of the agricultural payers 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 elavish existence of the female head of his household, who rose at daylight to get his breakfast, and toiled the live-long day at the washtub, 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 brothent the wood from the shed, being lucky if she did not have to split it herself,

here to view the table's spread, you would nev- of that horse down, and she herself sitting on and the water a dozen times a day from the upon them the brine above described. For his poor head, and the shuddering, heaving bulk well, rushing then into the cold and wet from small hams three weeks would be long enough

> the apprehension of these women the horse lightened portions of the country think that all takes them out, dries them, but does not allow partakes somewhat of the awe-inspiring quality these evils have passed away, and wonder that them to freeze. When properly drained he of him with whom they are most associated. A the agricultural papers yet harp upon that then smokes them. portion of the power and authority of man string; but there are many farmers and even himself surrounds him. He is, in fact, a sort 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 hippogriff; and they feel when they hold the meat and vegetables in proper variety, knew reins that the creature obeys as if they had and care nothing about the conveniences of not anything half so gentle as Pegasus in harness, but the horse of Achilles or the steeds 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 er of the beast, which he never uses, and of 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 woman has made life infinitely more convenient daily toil as the horse in the tanner's yard, without much more mental exertion than it, for herself and for her companions a thousand and avoiding all amusements and rational exercises as improper interruptions of their slavish

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

It will be time enough for the newspaper sentinels to forbear their censtant 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 nay benefit some one.

There are still calls for cures fer 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 some times 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 featl. ers and nesting places.

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

To cleanse lard that has become old and im pure, 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, water melon and muskmelon pickles, and oblige,

I. N. Sure

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

Riley Center, August 6th.

chieks 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

#### little salt in the water in which you comb. For Preserving Meat.

Secretary Gold gave the following receipes at the Wsllimantic 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 upen 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 caring 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 et them be a couple of days, flesh side up, then he packed them close in barrels, and poured

to stay in the brine, but if large ones, then he Those of us who are living in the more en- would let them remain six weeks. He then

#### Culinary.

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

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

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

WHITE LILLY CAKE, -Take the whites of ix 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 sods.

BAKED MILK .- Put half a gallon of milk nto 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 ust enough flour stirred into the milk, when boiling, to make it like thick cream; enough sugar to sweeten to the taste, vanilla to 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 ressel 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

EARLY PEACHES IN ENGLAND .- The Garden states that the Amsden 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

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#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2, Proposing amendment to section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to property exempt from taxation. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house con-curring therem:

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

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

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written thereon. "For the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation," or "Against the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation," Sec. 3. This resolution shall taxe effect and be in force from and aftersits publication in the statute book.

1 hereby certify that the above bill originated in the

HENRY BRANDLEY.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY,
HENRY BRANDLEY.
Scretary of Senate,
Passed the House February 26th, 1879.
WIRT W. WALTON.
Speaker of House.
Speaker of House.

WIR W. WALTON.

Chef Clerk of House.
Approved March 4th, 1879.
JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS;
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE... SS.
I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my offlee, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, A. D. 1879.
In testimony, whereof L have, hereunts such

effect by publication in the salarity of the property of the publication of the publicati

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3, Proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding section ten to said article.

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

two-thirds of all the members elected to each house voting therefor:

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

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots
shall be either written or printed, or partly written
and partly printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote, "Against the proposition to amend the
Constitution."

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

Thereby certify that the above resolution origina-

Dook.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate, February 8th, 1879, and passed that body February 2tst, 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate. HENRY BEANDLEY.

Becretary of Senate.
President of Senate of House March 3d, 1879.
SIDNEY CLARKE,
Speaker of House.

WIRT W. WALTON,
Chief Olerk of House.
Approved March 8th, 1879.
JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF SCLEETARY OF STATE.

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

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

# Weekly Capital, Published at Topeka, Kansas, every Wednesday, by E. E. Ewing.

Eight-Page Family Newspaper. The KANSAS FARMER for m Published by

K. HUDSON. Topeka, Kas.

At the Low Price of

## **\$1** per year

Every Kansan who wants the news from the Capital of his state, proceedings of conventions, legislature, decisions of Supreme court and a first-class family paper, in which will be found general and state news, crop notes from every county, correspondence on live tonics, editorial discussions and political news of the country, can find in the Capital a paper supplying his want.

### The Campaign of 1880,

new upon us, will bring with it the discussion of all important political questions, and every Kansan will find much of special and general interest in a paper published at the Capital which cannot be found in other journals. The Capital is Republican in politics, and as such, speaks with no uncertain sound for the principles of the party. Sample copy free. Sent to any address one year, postage paid, for one dollar. Address.

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# ATHALF PRICE

It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and sam-ples.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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At 8 and 9 per cent.,

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# KANSAS

# FARMER.

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has been recognized as the State Agricultural has been recognized as the State Agricultural Paper. Every department contains the latest and best information on Farm and Rural topics. The Dairy, the Poultry Yard, the Apiary, the Orchard, the Vineyard, and Small Fruits, are treated by practical Kansas farmers and fruit growers. Grain and Stock farming as specialties, as well as mixed farming are discussed and seasonable articles on playing planting, harties, as well as mixed farming are discussed and seasonable articles on plowing, planting, harvesting, curing and sowing every crop of the farm will be found in the "Old Reliable," the KANSAS FARMER. A large and intelligent corps of writers from every part of Kansas gives the result of years and years of experience which to the new comer as well as to the old resident are valuable and useful. No farmer's home is complete without the FARMER. The Home department has always been one of special interest to the wives and daughters of farmers. It contains useful and interesting confarmers. It contains useful and interesting con-tributions and selections upon domestic affairs, home adornments and choice literary selections. For more than 14 years the FARMER has been the official paper for the publication of all Strays taken up under the present State Stray Law. This feature alone, is worth the price of subscription to all who have stock or are en-

subscription to all who have stock or are engaged in farming.

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Larned, Kansas, keeps the best and cheapest full-blood Merino Rams to be found in Kansas, so says old customers. We challenge competition. Also grade ewes and native Mexican, at the lowest rates for cash. We also do a commission business of buy-ing and selling sheep.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

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

a stray.

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

description and value of a transfer than ten dollars, I shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers any stray, may within twelve months from The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from The owner of the peace of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of 1 charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within swelve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the take 401. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Feace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise suiter, or two of them shall in all respect describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the

of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guity a misdemeanor and shall forfiel double the value or such as y and be subject to a fine of twenty dol lars.

Strays for the week ending August 25.

Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk.

JOHNSON COUNTY—FYARK MURICON, CIEFK.
PONY—Taken up by F McEarland, Olathe tp, July 10.
1889, one dark chestnut pony mare, star in forchead, letter
W branded on left side of neck, 13 hands high, about 15
years old, valued at \$15.
MULE—Taken np by Johu H. Groin, Shawnee tp, one
brown cole red horse mule 3 years old, 12½ hands high, no
marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by M H Cogswell, (Hector P O) one red
and white cow 10 or 12 years old, had on bell, no mar s or
brands perceivable, valued as \$25.

Strays for the week ending August 18. Jefferson county J. N. Insley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 1, 1880, by James M. May, Dela are tp, one brown msre, 15 hands high, 10 or 12 years old Labette county.-W. H. Keirsey, clerk.

Marshall county.—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.
COLTS—Takenup by C C Wheeler, Noble ip, June 30, 1880
wo bay horse colts 3 years, branded J W on right shoulder

Alued at 455 one bay mare colt 2 or 3, years old, branded t 576. Fon left shoulder, valued at \$30. COLT—Also one bay horse colt 2 years old, valued at \$25. COLT—Also one cream mare colt 2 years old, valued \$25. Nemaha county-Joshua Mitchell, clerk

Memaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Theodore Wolfley, Wetmore tp, one sorrel mare about 19 years old, 15 hands high, small scar on each thigh, little white in forehead, collar and saddle marks left fore foot and both hind feet white, valued at \$50, MARE—Also one dask drown or black mare about 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, blind in left eye and nearly blind in right eye, white spot in forehead, saddle and collar marks, valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Wra R Weart, Captoma tp, July 10 1880, one brown work-horse 7 or 8 years old, star in forehead unip on back bone, one white fpot on right side of back bone and two on left caused by saddle or harness, two white inida feet, scar on left leg below knee, about 15 or 16 hands nigh, valued at \$30.

Republic county-Chauncey Perry, clerk. Republic county—Unantoey Terry, Gierx.
PONY—Taken up by W W Maulding, Big Bend tp, one
sorrel mare pony, about 10 years old, branded on left hip
with figure 5, white stripe in forchead and white spot on left
fore leg below knee, valued at \$15. Taken up May 24, 1880.

\*\*PONY—Also by the same one bay mare pony, branded on
right hip with figure 8 ane on left kip with X and figure 8,
small white spot in forchead, about 3 years old, valued \$15.

\*\*PONY—Taken up by Francis Kohl, Big Bend tp, May 17.
1889, one dark iron grey mare pony, about 3 years old, availed
white spot in forchead and white on inside of left hind foot,
valued at \$40.

Trego county—S. C. Robb, clerk.
PONY—Taken up July 25, 1880, by H H Wilcox, Wakeenet, one brown pony mare, 13 hands high, 6 years old,
branded J N C on left hip and P on left jaw, four white feet,

Strays for the week ending August 11. Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk,
MARE—Taken up June 2s, 1880, by John Eldridge, Lawrence, one brown mare, 13 hands high, star in ferehead, one
hip knocked down, mane and tall black, three years old,
valued at \$\frac{8}{2}\$.

Miami county.-B. J. Sheridan, clerk. 1 (STEER-Taken up by M F Swain, Wea tp., June 18, 1880, one red steer with an M on right hip, swallow fork in right ear, 2 years old, valued at \$20.

Several Cows on shares for two or three years. Good range and plenty of feed. Information wanted in time to make sheds for winter. Good attention guaranteed, Address. JOHN RANNEY & SON, Plawboy, Shawnee County, Kansas.

10,000. Grade Ewes and feeding Wethers. Also horoughbred Merino and Cotswold Rams and Ewes or sale. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

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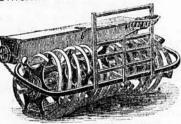
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Does Pulverization pay?

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

E. S. Fursman.

ABILENE, Kas., Nov. 10, 1879.—I seeded 3,400 acres of wheat with these machines this Fall, and found they did the work well. The stand of wheat is now the best I haye ever seen on new land. It will pulverize and seed the ground in better shape, and very much cheaper, than it can be done by the old method of plowing—backsetting—dragging and drilling, R. J. WEYMESS, Trustee.

Send for Pamphlets, free, with Letters from over Sixty Men using the Machine, and Cuts showing these Knives in Cultivator Frames for Corn

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Make the best syrup and sugar with less fuel and labor than any other apparatus. Will condense sweet cider into deliclous Jelly at the rate of four barrels per hour. Agents wanted. Send for descriptive circulars. VT. FARM MACHINE CO.,

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Denver is 114 miles nearer Kansas City by this Line than by any other. The Denver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through

To Denver in 32 Hours.

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The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 502 miles West. The First-Class Coaches of this train are scated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs. All Persons en-route to Mining Points in Colorado should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway. All persons going to the West should pass in consideration of the Pacific Railway. All persons going to the West should pass in the Pist Wheat Producing State, and fourth in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act, and the Union Pacific has 62,560 fine farms for sale in Kansas.

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A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1886 is new Yeady, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety. ELYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O. Sugar Cans Machinery, Steam Engines, Circular San Mills, Portable Grain Mills, Church and School Bells, &c.

Fit all drill beets, run level, out get solten furors, cover with seations soil, and instead of crueding the seed into marrow rows but one inch in seldic, sail, and instead of crueding the seed into marrow rows but one inch in seldic, seater it 3½, 4, and 5 inches; the plants thus standing seider spart, have more ROOM TO STOOL, derive more more vigorous, and produce but to r developed. Send for Illustrated Circular with Testimonials to Greater with Testimonials to A 10NEC Wilminster, B.1

# As ye sow, so shall ye reap. J. A. JONES, Wilmington, Del. Sheep, Sheep.

A. HAMILTON, Everett P. O., Woodson Co., Kas.

BARNES' FOOT POWER MA- Warner's, Saie,

Kidney & Liver

Cure

\$125 PER BOTTLE.

A Positive Remedy for ALL Kidney, Liv-er and Urinary Troubles of both Male and

READ THE RECORD:

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"It saved my life." "It saved my life."

—E. B. Lakely, Belma, Ala,

"It is the remedy that will cure the many diseases
peculiar to women."—Mother's Hagazine.

"It has passed severe tests and won endorsements
from some of the highest medical talent in the country,"—New York World.

"No Remedy heretofore discovered can be held for
one moment in comparison with it."

—C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C,

This Great Natural Remedy is for Sale by Druggists in all Parts of the

TRY IT AND TAKE NO OTHER!

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THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too-close application to business may be restored and manhood regained. Two hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medial by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three

the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth, price only \$1, sent by mail, post-paid.

The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cts.

benefactor."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cts, for postage.

The author refers, by permission, to Hon. P. A. BIS-SELL, M. D., president of the National Medical Association.

ciation.
Address Dr. W. M. PAR-KER, No. 4 Bullinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be censulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

PROVERBS.

"\$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help"

"Hop litters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

nary compliants kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters.

PROVERBS. "For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpita-tion and low spirits rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of, procure and use Hop litters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."

etizer, stomael lood and liver reg ator—Hop Bitters." The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others, Ask Druggists. "Clergymen, Law-yers, Editors, Rank-ers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily." "Hop Bitters has re-stored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and and narcotics. "Sonr stomach, sick headache and dizzi-ness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Manufacturing. Co., Rochester, N.Y. Send for Circular.

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend.

New and very Important Discovery. Deodorizer, Disenfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide,

and valuable Therapeutic agent. Sittle's soluble Phenyle; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, tieks, ond improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year; has all the advantages of carboile and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



We send on 30 Days' Trial our ELECTRO. VOLTATO BELTS, BANDS, Days and the suppliances, to those suffering from the suppliances, to those suffering with the suppliances, the suppliance supplies and the suppliances are supplied to the suppliance supplied to the supplier supplied to the supplier supplier

210 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE. In the District Court for Shawnee County, Kansas.

Ella Montgomery, Vs.
William J. Montgomery,
The above named defendant, William J. Montgomery is hereby notified that he has been sued and a petition filed against him in the District Court for Shawnee County, Kansas, by the above named plaintiff Ella Montgomery, praying to be divorced from him, and that he the said William J. Montgomery must answer said petition so filed by the plaintiff on or before the lifth day of September, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and a judgment will be entered in said action, divorging the said plaintiff from you, as prâyed for in said petition. Dated this 2d day of Angust, 1880. ELLA MONTGOMERY, Plaintiff.
[Seal.] J. P. GREER, her Attorney.
Attest, R. E. HELLER, Clerk.

#### Harm Zetters.

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

KIRWIN, Philips Co., Aug. 2 .- (Two hun dred miles northwest of Topeka, air line.) Dry and cold to-day. Need rain very much. Potatees 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 reasting 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 Decator 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 wholesouled citizen (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. The people have a great deal of pride and then there has been so much said and written about Kansas beggers 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 your 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 em 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 we had rains, 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-MRS. S. L. COOK. elected.

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 threequarters of a crop unless we have plenty of rain soon. Eplendid having weather and an immense amount of it is being put up now. It will not average half a crop owing to the dry scription. It has proved in my hands to be a 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 southeast 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 dis-

temper among the horses near here. Wheat is about all threshed. It is of a

The St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita railroad was surveyed to Yates Center, via. Iola, last 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 black loam, three to six feet deep, on a sub- farm in the west. 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 worty of note that in passing all over the county you do not get over two and onehalf 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 settle-

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 ent. 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 moulders 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-

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 J. S. FOSTER.

Jewell City, Kansas.

#### Information From Jewell County.

In response to the request from Ohio, we reply as a correspondent and not as one who has an ax 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 W. S. THOMPSON. in the west.

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 desovereign remedy in diarrhæ, 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 tart of tur pentine. Stem three feet high, bearing a spike of scaly, purple-colored blossoms, bearing in

pretty fair quality; short straw and plump 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 tablespsonful 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

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 diarrhæ 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.

At no time since the war are men without ex perience or a knowledge of the sheep business investing so largely in sheep. Not knowing the price of wool one would suppose the market was buoyont from the zeal in the business. Among some the fear has existed that the busi ness 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 ex cel 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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will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them sharpy will live but to suffer.

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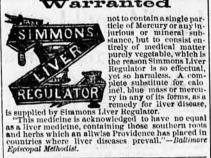
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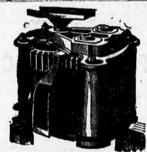
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I wish to say to all interested in Grinding Sickles and Sharpening Cultivator Shovels that I will beat NATIONAL FAIR, BISMARCK GROVE, Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 18 to 18, to show what CONFELLS EMERY WHEEL, SICKLE GRINDING and GWARD FACING MACHINE will do, and how easy it does it.

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