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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
Topeka, Kansas.

Letter From Florida.

PORT ORANGE, Volusia Co., Florida, Oct. 22.
—The season has now so far advanced—that I can make a sort of summary of results, so far as they pertain to rounding up experiences in making a home in Florida during the first year. We are now but a month from the anniversary of our arrival in our southern home, and we have experienced one winter and one summer in Florida. We can now contrast our former and our present location, and as a result we do not wish to return to the north, but to congratulate ourselves on the change we have made, and in view of our apparent prospects for the future we only regret that the removal here, was not made ten or fifteen years ago. The climate, in the round of the year, to us, is delightful, and the only drawbacks have all been in the two last months. These drawbacks were two in number, and their names, mosquitoes and fever and ague.

That ubiquitous individual, the oldest inhabitant, says the mosquitoes were not so plenty before in eighteen years, and that is some consolation, now that the infliction is past, and though I have seen them much worse down the eastern shore of Maryland and lower part of Delaware, they were quite as bad as we ever wish to see, to say the least, for another eighteen years to come. During their stay, we numbered over some of the inevitable nuisances of more northern climates to serve as consolation for present discomfort and thought the contrast favorable to our present location. No flies, few bugs of any kind that annoy, no dust, no mud, no marrow-freezing storms, and so on.

Of course fever and ague may lay hold of an individual at any time during the year, but with us, our six out of a family of nine, had (what people here say new comers must have sooner or later, viz. "shakes") mostly during the two months last past, and here again we drew consolation for the consideration, that we were not liable to scarlet fever, diphtheria, sun stroke, typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc., and our exemption from liability to break our necks falling on the ice, or down a precipice. One of our children, my wife and self escaped an attack. The disease seems to yield readily to remedies, and a noticeable feature of our patients condition was a healthy (speaking moderately) appetite. Well the inevitable in Florida seems to be these two above mentioned drawbacks, and with us the last seems to have left us with the first, and we are now anticipating ten months of delightful weather with its attendant comforts, such as we have experienced in the months heretofore spent in Florida. Our summer was not hotter or more oppressive than the average at the north, and I have a lively recollection of sweltering heat north during some northern heat, that for discomfort went far in advance of anything I have experienced here as yet.

My summer's experience with semi-tropical fruit trees has been very satisfactory, although the number started was necessarily small, from the fact that I commenced operations very late in the growing season. My orange trees have grown very well, and served the purpose of affording me my first experience in budding or grafting orange trees. The mode of grafting orange trees differs from the mode practiced upon apple and other trees north. The graft here is merely inserted under the bark of the tree by cutting a small glancing opening in the bark, and after smoothly cutting the graft for an inch or so from one side above to the opposite side below, and it is pushed or forced in a slanting direction under the bark, and the opening in the bark at each side of the graft (when in its place) is closed from the entrance of water and air with a little grafting wax, and to make all secure a band of old muslin may be bound around the stock where the graft is inserted. My grafts "took" well and those that were put in early are growing finely. One on a small stock is now eighteen inches in height and has leaves nearly as long as my hand. The graft was inserted the last of August. Some put in later will be ready for an early start in the spring. Another point made is that orange trees here are easier to grow than apples are up north and no trees will better pay in additional thriftiness for any extra care, and that it is foolish to plant an orange grove, and then leave it to care for itself, if the person so doing ever expects to eat of the fruit. My fig trees, that were two feet high at the commencement of the season have more than doubled their size and are

now full of half grown figs. One tree, now a little over a foot in height has ripened one large, yellow, delicious fig, and has three more approaching perfection.

Right here let me touch upon a point I may perhaps treat more at length in some future letter. What I now wish to say is that settlers in Florida make a great mistake in planting only an orange grove, for if I am not much in error, a fig grove would be quite as remunerative as an orange grove, and would come into profit sooner. The trees seem to have no enemies and require as little care as any tree can, and I will here record the belief that the successful growers of an olive grove will, if it be of any considerable size, be in possession of what to him will prove to afford a more certain and remunerative income than the possession of a gold mine. The orange grove should be planted, but these and some other fruits should not be neglected.

My sweet potato "draws," owing, perhaps, to drought largely, produced but a small crop, and we are planting the ground now to "stand-over." The vine cuttings planted but little later than the draws, have done, or are doing well. The early sweet potato crop in this region, turned out badly, for the reason above mentioned. The bottom of this page is a good place to stop.

B. E. L.

Literary Items—No. 29.

DICTATOR.

In a country like the United States, governed by a constitution and laws, made by the people, called Republican, it is natural that any apparent encroachment by arbitrary authority should be watched with a jealous eye. It is constant watchfulness which on every Presidential election throughout the land, we hear charges of this character against the Chief Magistrate of assuming the office of Dictator. It must be at least some consolation to one aspiring to that high office to know that, George Washington was denounced in the strongest language by his political enemies.

The office of Dictator was one of great responsibility amongst the Romans, and one which existed from the first settlement of Rome, at the time the Latins took possession of the country, till the consulship of Anthony, when a decree was passed which forbade a Dictator to exist in Rome.

The Dictator was elected by the Senate. He remained in office for six months, after which he was again elected, if the affairs of the state seemed too desperate. But if tranquility was established, he resigned his office before the time expired. His power was absolute. He knew no superior. Laws he could suspend, proclaim war, levy forces, conduct before an enemy, or disband them. From his decision there was no appeal, at least till a later period of the Republic. He was called Dictator because the people implicitly obeyed his commands.

There was an expressive custom among the Romans, when in time of trouble and danger, and the power given into the hands of a Dictator. The tablet, containing the laws was covered over, so that they could not be seen, signifying that the laws which in time of peace were supreme, were suspended in time of danger.

It was this office that Cincinnatus was called on to fill by the Roman Senate while he was plowing his field. He obeyed the summons, led the army against the Volscians, subdued them, and in sixteen days returned to his farm and plowed his field of four acres. A second time, when he was eighty years of age, he was again called to fill the office, and after a successful campaign, he resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed only twenty-one days. This office which originally was so dignified in the early days of the Republic, became odious by the frequent usurpations of Sylla and Julius Caesar.

The Grecians had a law which gave the supreme power for one month. For it is recorded by Plutarch that Epaminondas, after he had successfully conquered the Spartans, on his return home, was sentenced to death by the citizens, because he had neglected the law which forbade a citizen to retain the supreme power more than one month. All that saved this great man was, that he told them to inscribe on his tomb that he had suffered death for saving his country from ruin. This reproach was the cause of his being pardoned.

The Spartans had five magistrates, who were clothed with great power. Like Censors, they watched over the rights of the people, checked even the authority of Kings, or imprisoned them for misconduct. They could declare war or peace. Their office was annual, and they had the privilege of convening or dissolving the assemblies of the people.

The Athenians also appointed a number of magistrates. In the early history of the com-

monwealth they numbered fifty-seven, but in a later period their numbers were lessened by Solon. They exercised great power. One remarkable fact is worthy of notice. No one was permitted to fill the office except he was over fifty years old, and it was required that their manners should be pure and innocent, and their behavior austere and full of gravity.

JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Kansas.

Habits of the Chinch Bug.

Like the other species of its order, it goes through no very sudden changes. When first observed it is a little six-legged mite, scarcely visible, with a tinge of red across the back. It goes through four changes before acquiring wings.

The second stage we find in a bright red with a pale band across the middle. In the third it is quite brown with small wings, but in the pupa state, from which it escapes a winged and fully matured chinch bug.

It is not necessary to go into details in regard to the manner in which they prey upon the growing crop. Most of the farmers of Kansas have had the opportunity of learning their habits by dear experience. They go into winter quarters on the first approach of frost, seeking shelter in the roots of grass, corn, weeds, and under boards and rubbish of all kinds, where they remain in a dormant state until the warm sun and winds of early spring invite them forth to begin again the work of destruction.

We think that early spring is the most suitable time to make war on these pests. The premises surrounding the fields should be burned off; the cornstalks should be raked and burned and stubble land fired. This, if it did not entirely destroy them, would at least greatly mitigate their ravages.

The importance of destroying the bugs in winter or early spring is obvious, when it is known that the females begin depositing their eggs as soon as they emerge from winter quarters. The young bugs remain underground during the fore part of summer, sucking the juice from the roots of growing plants.

Rolling the land in spring will prevent, to some extent, the females from depositing eggs. A wet winter or spring is destructive to chinch bugs. If heavy rains fall in May, the farmers may rest easy on this score; the chinch bug will do little damage.

The ideas here advanced have been gathered from experience and observation, and if the readers of the FARMER can find in them a useful hint in regard to destroying a common enemy, we will be amply rewarded.

W. S. THOMPSON.

Jewell County, Kansas.

When to Cut Wheat.

Chas. Y. Lacy, professor of agriculture at the Minnesota University, publishes in *Farm and Home*, the following account of experiments with wheat cut at several different stages of ripening:

During the summer of 1877, it struck the writer that this question was the subject of much more discussion than usual. About this time, too, the conclusions from microscopic investigations made by Prof. Townsend, of the Ohio Agricultural College, were widely published. It then occurred to the writer that the question might well be submitted to the test of field experiment, and an independent suggestion to this effect, coming from President Follen, of the University, caused the adoption of plans accordingly.

With this end in view six plots of Scotch Fife wheat were sown on the 15th of April, each 429½ feet long and 13½ feet wide, with vacant spaces between about 18 inches in width. This form and dimension of plots was intended to secure as nearly as possible the same character and quality of soil for all, and the appearance of the standing grain indicated that this end was attained. The results are shown in the following table:

Number of cutting.	Date of cutting.	Completion at time of cutting.	Yield per acre in bushels of 60 lbs.
I.	July 16.	Early.	4.5
II.	" 19.	Milk.	4.5
III.	" 23.	Advanced.	7.6
IV.	" 26.	Milk.	8.5
V.	" 26.	Advanced.	11.6
VI.	Aug. 6.	Ripe.	14.0
		Dead Ripe.	12.6

Although it could not have been easily foreseen it now appears that two or three more cuttings might have given additional interest to the results. It would be interesting to know if

a cutting between V and VI would show any decline and it would also be interesting to know how rapid is the decline after the condition reached at the time of the sixth cutting.

The appearance of the grain advances and declines in precisely the same way as the quantity. The grain of the first cutting was miserably shrunken, resembling, it was frequently remarked at the fairs, that of the crop of 1878 in the southern portions of the state. That of the second cutting showed a vast improvement. That of the third some improvement over the second, but not so much as in the preceding case. The grain of the fourth cutting was by a few pronounced the best, but the majority readily agreed on the fifth. The grain of the sixth cutting had lost its bright color—was bleached.

The condition termed ripe was this—most of the stems or straw had turned, not dead ripe, but a rich, lively yellow. Some were still somewhat green. The berry when placed between the soft parts of the thumb and finger would yield, but nothing liquid or doughy could be pressed out.—*Farm and Home*.

A Quietus to the Pearl Millet Excitement.

The *Rural New Yorker* gives this southern plant on northern soil the following stunning blow. We regret that the Kansas FARMER was induced to contribute to the general disappointment by copying, last spring, Peter Henderson's glowing account of this southern forage plant:

"Last year we raised a few rows of this now much-talked-of forage plant at the 'Rural Grounds,' Bergen Co., N. J. The soil is there a clayey loam. As may be seen by reference to this journal, of November 2d, 1878, our best plant grew to the height of ten feet one inch. There were fifty-six stalks, and the weight of the entire plant was 42½ pounds. The soil was not highly manured, nor was any special care given to the plants. Taking such a plant as our unit of measure, the yield per acre would have proven something prodigious. But such estimates are usually very deceptive, and we took occasion (as reference to the above number will show) to guard our readers against extravagant expectations. Some time after Mr. Peter Henderson reported his yield under high cultivation. It was so much greater than ours that we remarked upon it and he replied that in fact his yield was greater than he had stated. This year we planted pearl millet in considerable quantities at our farm. Here, unlike the 'Rural Grounds,' the soil is a sandy, sometimes gravelly loam, and the situation within three miles of the ocean. We planted it in four different parts of the farm. One was manured with stable and barnyard manure; another with liquid barnyard manure; the third with superphosphate and wood ashes, and the fourth with stable manure and superphosphate. Strange to say, there was not a plant that attained the height of six feet, and the average height was less than five. Strange again, there was no difference in the growth as between the several plots. The plants were all alike, dwarf and slender, unimpaired whether heavily manured or not manured at all; whether manured with ashes, superphosphate, stable or barnyard manure, one or all. Those who have read our voluminous 'Everywhere' reports, will not be surprised at the above report from our farm. In a majority of instances our correspondents have met with failure in their first trial of pearl millet, while a small minority have met with gratifying success. The upshot of it all is that while its cultivation may in a few places in the north be profitably continued, there need no longer be any doubt entertained as to whether pearl millet will ever meet the grand expectations which the results of a few garden trials have excited."

How to Save Apples.

The Western New York Farmers' Club, at their last meeting, had a discussion on the best mode of preserving winter apples. Below we publish the views of the different speakers as stated in *Rural Home*:

Mr. Reynolds had visited a number of orchardists in Wyoming county, some of whom picked, sorted, barreled, and drawing barrels on stone-boats placed them in sheds with head out. Others preferred barreling and heading, and keeping under shade on the sides of barrels. Both opened barrels that appeared to be dry and cool.

Mr. Allis said the horticultural society decided last winter that the best way was to sort, barrel, and pile on sides, on north side of buildings. He thought the best way was to barrel and put in cool cellar.

Mr. Shelby Reed, of Chili, has settled upon the way of picking and putting in barrels, unsorted, taking to fruit-house, emptying out and leaving till cool weather before assorting and barreling. What are then sound will keep, and buyers will pay him a shilling more for apples treated thus.

Mr. John H. Collins, of Parma, has spent a life-time in the apple business. In 1837 he made the first shipment of apples to Chicago that was made from western New York. Apples must be kept where there is as little change of temperature as possible. If apples are allowed to sweat it destroys the enamel of skin, admits the air, and they soon rot. If kept in a cool place, north side of buildings, until cool weather, and then assorted and barreled, will keep.

Mr. Isaac C. Pierce, of Rochester, said general rules are not always applicable. In his opinion, fruit is not going to keep well this year, under any circumstances. Thought the best way is to pick and put in piles under trees till cooler weather, and then barrel. We have extreme weather.

Mr. Webster said he commenced picking Greenings, barreling and leaving under trees. Yesterday a neighbor inquired about his apples and he opened them and found them all right. Thought they kept better left in barrels under the trees than those drawn into the barn.

Mr. John R. Garretsee has tried a new plan this year, something like that pursued by Mr. Udell, a large orchardist of Sweden. He made a table, like an old-fashioned cot bedstead, with canvas stretched across, but the legs were shorter at one end than the other, and the sides drawn together. Two barrels could be put on the table at a time, and by assorting at the smaller end could let cullens roll down and drop on the ground, handling them very rapidly.

Judges at Agricultural Fairs.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* makes some suggestions on selecting judges and judging stock at fairs, and ruling out all fat cattle competing for prizes as breeding stock, which are worthy of consideration.

The greatest objection short-horn breeders have for exhibiting their cattle at fairs is, that in order to have any show of getting the premiums, they have to be made so fat that their breeding qualities are greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed. Every person that has paid any attention to the subject knows that about nine times out of ten the premium is given to the fattest animal. The object should be to encourage the exhibition of superior breeding cattle. The officers of our fairs should positively prohibit the awarding of premiums to overfed animals in the breeding classes. They should select for judges men who are judges of the breed they are to judge, and if possible the judges should not be personally acquainted with the exhibitors. To illustrate the importance of this. At one fair I attended this fall, I saw in one ring seven cows three years old and over. I was surprised at the decision and made some enquiry. One of the judges was an intimate acquaintance of the owner, and one of the other two judges had sold the cow to the present owner. I could understand then why that cow got the first premium. I am satisfied the officers of the fair knew nothing about this, but they should be more careful in selecting judges. Whenever the officers of our fairs can and do select competent and impartial judges, and positively prohibit the awarding of premiums to overfed animals in the breeding classes, then the short-horn breeders will be willing to send their cattle to the fairs, and we would have ten entries where we now have only one. Another change in the management of our fairs would be beneficial. Instead of giving \$500 to a little gander-legged pacing horse, (not worth \$50 for practical purposes) give him \$100 and add the \$400 to the cattle department.

Two Crops of Berries.

From one of our eastern exchanges we clip the following: "One of the phenomena of the season is a second crop of raspberries and strawberries. This crop has for the past two weeks been offered in city markets, from Delaware and Maryland. One grower has shipped at one time as many as 120 pints of raspberries from his bushes' second crop this season."

FRENCH COFFEE.—A Frenchman roasts coffee, grinds it to a flour, moistens it slightly, mixes it with twice its weight of sugar, and then presses it into tablets. One of these tablets can be dissolved at any time. Boiling hot water is all that is required, and you have the perfection of coffee.

Farm Stock.

Feeding for Profit.

It is an undoubted fact that animals killed fat from lush pastures, are more juicy and consequently more palatable than animals fed fat on grain; but such animals will not do to ship, since they lose the juices of the meat first of all and so become hard and dry. For this reason cattle intended for shipment east, and especially those intended for European markets, must be made fat on grain, and those weighing from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds are most profitable. With good breeding and good feeding from calf-hood up, this may easily be obtained at three years past on steers. Hence the best feeders force their steers from the time they are calves until ready for market. They are never allowed to lose flesh, but are constantly kept going ahead. Feeding for market is yet understood in the United States by comparatively few feeders. It really costs less to make an animal that will weigh 1,400 at three years old, in the west, than to attain the same weight by grassing in summer and starving in winter. The careful feeder finds that it is to his advantage to feed in summer, except, perhaps, just when feed is most lush; in fact, some of our best feeders feed grain every day in the year, until the animal is sold, and find profit therein. The man who believes he can learn nothing from reading, fails to get the experience of others, and seldom makes money. Such men do not know that a difference of one or two cents per pound in an animal is just where the profit comes in. It should be borne in mind that if an animal gets thin, the whole fleshy structure must be rebuilt, and that waste goes on all the time. On the other hand, the animal kept constantly growing, gives off less daily waste than that which is thin. It is good feeding and good shelter that makes money in stock.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Admitting this to be a sound theory on feeding, the logical conclusion is that stock kept in comfortable, shaded lots and fed through the summer by carrying their feed to them, will improve much more rapidly than when they have to do the work of traveling after and gathering the food for themselves. The former mode is a great saving in food over the grazing system, and the larger number of stock that could be fed from the same extent of ground is also in favor of the soiling principle.

Autumn Treatment of Sheep.

The essentials to successful sheep husbandry cannot be too forcibly presented, or too frequently reiterated. Each recurring season brings its history, adding others to the already long list of those who have come short of the success to which they too confidently aspired. The source of these disappointments will, in most instances, be found in a disregard of some fundamental condition—some error of omission or commission into which the flock owner has fallen by reason of faulty teaching or imperfect judgment. While certain avenues may be open to experiment; while the breeder of experience, as well as the novice, may find excuse for pausing upon the threshold of some contemplated venture, there can be no valid excuse for omitting the fullest possible preparation for the comfort and thrift of the flock through the trying vicissitudes of the fall and winter. Here is no field for conjecture. In the more rigorous latitudes the flock-master who now withholds dimes from his sheep, but robs his own pockets of dollars in the near future.

The present season is peculiarly well adapted for placing fleeces upon the winter in the best condition. The past summer has been favorable; and a bountiful corn crop insures the best of feed, at low prices. Sheep and wool are worth more money than at any time for some years, with no corresponding advance in the price of cattle and swine. This combination of fortuitous surroundings opens before the flock owners of the old and new west especially an opportunity for early and profitable returns for all the time and money they can prudently bestow upon their flocks. High rates for grain transportation will combine with a heavily-stocked market to keep the price of corn within the economical reach of those who have not enough for their utmost needs.

With the first frosts some corn should be fed, no matter how plentiful the supply of grass may be, and this gradually increased until the desire for it seems fully satisfied. If thus cautiously increased, and fed after the sheep have been on the pasture for several hours, the most satisfactory results will follow the feeding of corn in what may be considered liberal quantities, until a maximum of two and a half or even three bushels per day to each hundred sheep has been attained. The necessity for this amount may not exist, as straw and other fodder may be had in greater or less supply; but the average feeder is more apt to err on the side of deficiency than by an oversupply.

Shelter from the cold and driving rains of late fall and early winter is almost as necessary as liberal feeding. If circumstances do not warrant the construction of permanent shelters, pretty fair substitutes may be had by thatching with straw or cornstalks a temporary frame of forks and poles, opening only towards the south. Where even these cannot be had, some good will result from placing the flock in a sheltered valley or near a grove, where the undergrowth of brush will furnish some protection, though poor it be, against the chilling winds as they pierce through a soggy fleece.

It is now that the successful flock-master lays the foundation for his success through the ensuing winter and spring. A flock fairly started upon the threshold of winter has passed more

than half its dangers. The strength gathered through the milder months will enable it to safely endure vicissitudes under which less favored animals would succumb. The highest profits will be found by those who feed with an unstinted hand, and otherwise surround their flocks with the completest comforts consistent with their surroundings. This has ever been the rule; and no one need hope to profit by its exceptions.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Wool and Mutton.

Thos. Whitaker in discussing the above subject in the *American Cultivator* gives prominence to the fact that breeding for wool, which is the product of a cross, is the greatest difficulty which sheep breeders have to contend with, while the improvement in mutton is effected with comparative ease.

"Wool from a cross with the Leicester and the Merino is of the most value. In fact, for the last twenty years and more the wool from this grade has stood second to none as a combing wool.

"More than twenty years ago I sent samples of this grade to a leading manufacturer in England. I was the first one to advocate this cross, but it was to cross the Merino ram on the Leicester ewes, which was first done at my suggestion by Col. Ring, of Palmer, but this cross was denounced by the leading sheep men in the country, among whom Dr. Randall was the most prominent. He denounced the cross, but the demand for the wool upset all their theories and mine too, for I had recommended crossing the Merino ram upon the Leicester and Cotswold ewes, while this was soon reversed, and the larger rams were crossed upon the smaller ewes; even the Cotswold ram was crossed upon the Saxony ewe, and the Leicester and Cotswold rams were taken to Australia, and there crossed upon Merino ewes, and the wool sent to England, and I have seen some here.

"There is, however, a difficulty in maintaining the wool up to a given standard; the first year may be a first-class combing, the second year may be almost worthless. While the first year you will have from some sheep a first-class wool as long as the coarse Cotswold or Leicester with the curl of the Merino, and of almost equal fineness, then some will be as coarse as the Leicester and as short as the Merino. Such a fleece is worthless as combing. I have seen a fleece of this cross which had all the characteristics of a Merino upon the neck and shoulders,

How to select flour.—Here are a few good rules worth remembering when one has occasion to select flour for family use. Of course the color is of prime importance. If it is white with a yellowish colored tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish tint, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface; if it falls like powder it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that will stand all these tests.

while the hind quarters were as coarse as the Leicester. The crossing of sheep for wool is more difficult than the crossing of any other animal, and the crossing for mutton is comparatively easy. To obtain the right kind of a coat is the great object, but it is a difficult one yet. I think a permanent breed ought to be established from a cross of the Merino and the long-wooled sheep."

Cure for Black-Leg.

I clip from the New York *Witness* the following cure for blackleg in cattle. It is so simple that any one ought to know it, and if good, few losses ought to be sustained:

"The following treatment has proved infallible so far as my experience extends, which embraces a period of more than three-score years. With a pointed knife make an incision in the center of the foot or feet, as the case may be, of the diseased leg or legs, between the two claws and the hoof, in length from one-half to three-fourths of an inch, and in depth sufficient to penetrate the flesh. This must be followed by a downward rubbing of the leg till a few drops of blood are discharged from the wound. The operator will, of course, see the necessity of making the incision in line with the leg rather than across it, so that the cords may not be injured."—*M. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.*

W. F. KENDRY.

Apiary.

Victoria's Honey.

It is a curious commercial fact that whereas a year ago no American honey in comb was exported to England, not less than a million pounds will be sent in the next twelve months. The trouble was, honey could not be sent to England and canned for the reason that it would rot. American honey is by far the best honey in the world as regards flavor and purity of appearance. Knowing that a New York firm had hired Mr. Hodge, a well-known honey expert, to introduce it in England, over the water went Hodge, with a big lot of the sweet stuff in the comb. It required skill to pack it and unload, but it arrived all right, not a cell being burst. The English dealers in honey gave him the cold shoulder. They had the editors of the *British Bee Journal* give him a raking down, and they themselves added all the mean things they could say.

Mr. Hodge made little headway. He was

about to give it up as a bad job when a brilliant thought struck him. He must get the honey on the Queen's table. How was he to do this? While picking his teeth after dinner and ruminating upon the subject, his eye lighted on the pickle jar. It bore the name of a man who had been high steward in Windsor Castle. "He's my man," said Mr. Hodge to himself, and away he went for the pickle man. Did he rush up to him and blurt out, "I want to put my honey on Victoria's table?" Not a bit of it. He began to talk pickles with the man—asked a thousand questions about how they were made, ate a score or more of them, and ended by proposing that the pickle man furnish pickles to the American house he represented.

The pickle man was delighted. The New York man gave him an order. They had a bottle of wine together, and then the American said: "Now I have helped you, you must help me. Can't you put American honey on the Queen's table?" "Of course I can," was the reply; and in no time the arrangements were made. A case of honey was given to the pickle man, and another was sent to the high steward, and in a short time some of it was before the royal family. The young folks liked it so well that Victoria gave orders that it be kept in the castle.

That was enough. American honey was from that moment in demand. Mr. Hodge has just sent orders for the shipment of 500,000 pounds of this year's crop. The *British Bee Journal* flopped over to the other side, and was loud in praising the American article. Every fashionable person's table must have American honey.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Two More Honey Plants.

From the *Christian Union* we take the following: "There is now growing at South Park, Chicago, quite a large mass of *Arabis Alba*. In Europe, especially in Hungary, it is extensively grown for bee-pasture, on account of the profusion of honey its blossoms contain. It is quite hardy, blooms early, and is ornamental as well as useful.

In the last *Scientific American* Mr. John A. Ryder has the following: At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences I called attention to the fact that there existed large patches of nectariferous glands on the under side of the leaves, in the axils of the veins, of *Catalpa bignonioides*. Up to the present time the proof that the glands in question were nectariferous rested only on the evidence of the taste of the secreted fluid and the presence of ants of both red and black species, apparently feasting upon the nectar. Since then I have found the common honey bee gathering the nectar from the foliar glands with as much industry as from the flowers, the latter of which at the time the observation was made having fallen, so that there was positive evidence that the glands alone attracted the bees. Furthermore, the bees were seen to introduce their tongues into the axils of the leaves where the secretion was present in a visible quantity on the gland, and lay it up as when getting the nectar from flowers. The bees engaged at this work carried no pollen at the time, and were apparently devoted to getting the honey only.

These observations place the question of the saccharine nature of the secretion beyond any doubt, and make it probable that the catalpa is valuable as a honey plant, and deserves a place in lawns, parks, and pleasure grounds, on account not only of its beauty, but also from its economic value to the bee culturist.

Horticulture.

The Peach Tree Borer.—(*Egeria Exitosa*.)

More peach trees are killed every year in the west from the depredations of this insect, than from any other cause. The study of its habits, and the best means of its destruction, are of great importance to all lovers of the delicious peach.

The eggs of this little insect are deposited on the bark near the surface of the ground, from early to late summer. The young borer begins its career by eating a channel downward, between the tender wood and bark. These channels rarely extend more than six inches below the surface, but are irregular and tortuous, one running into another so as to often girdle the tree. When this occurs the tree dies as surely as when girdled by mice or rabbits. One borer may accomplish the work of death in a very young tree. Near the top of the wood an orifice is left, through which gum and "sawdust," or excrement, freely exude. This is easily seen and forms a sure indication of its presence.

When full-grown the borer is over half an inch long, white and fleshy. This stage occurs in the fall or spring, where it forms a small oval cocoon of green silk and "dust," from which it issues in due time as a little moth or miller. This is about half an inch from tip to tip of wings, and is of a steel blue color, at first glance closely resembling a small wasp. It belongs to the order of insects (*Lepidoptera*) containing butterflies and moths. Our peach tree borer is therefore a true caterpillar on a small scale, while the apple tree borers are grubs having hard-shelled beetles (*Coleoptera*) as parents.

And now a few words about battling with our little enemy. If it were persistently fought there would be fewer trees "winter-killed." For many of these really die from being girdled by the borers, while many others not completely girdled have their vitality so reduced that they are unable to endure great changes of temperature. Perhaps the most practical remedy against this pest is the timely and judicious use of the knife. The earth is removed for a few inches around the base of the tree. If any

young excreta is found, a search should at once be made for the 'depredator. With a sharp knife pare away the bark nearly to the tender wood beneath. If borers are at work their path will thus be opened and their career may be brought to a timely end. The cutting will not injure the tree in the least if the earth is replaced. This operation should be performed in the fall—October or November, and again in early spring.

Another method highly recommended is the mounding system, in which mounds of earth are made around the base of the tree—one foot high for yearlings, and adding a foot each year for three or four years. It is claimed by those who have tried this method that trees thus protected are not subject to the attacks of the borer. The writer has not yet tried it. Many preventive measures are recommended by as many writers, such as heaping wood or coal ashes around the base of the tree, or planting tansy around the trunk.

To make assurance doubly sure, the trees should be examined spring and fall, and all trespassers removed, whatever methods are employed. The peach tree borer being an annual, to use a botanical term, that is, completing its transformations in one year, it might be easily held in check if the matter was taken in hand by every owner of a peach tree. J. GODFREY, Madison, Kansas.

The best way is to prevent the borers from getting into your trees, and the best, because easiest, speediest and quickest of all preventives is to scrape with a hoe the soil from around the collar of the tree down to the branching of the roots, and bind a hand full of straight straw round the body of the tree; securing the straw in place with a small cord, return the soil, which will keep the butts of the straw in place. Renew the straw every spring, and be careful that the straw covers the bark, leaving no gaps exposed, and a peach tree borer will never disturb the orchard. We practiced this plan on a peach orchard for several years, and never had a tree thus protected injured, while one left exposed was sure to be attacked.—[Ed.]

Strawberries in Kansas.

For years past I have made most of my living by growing small fruits. I am often asked questions as to the best time to plant the various kinds of small fruits; and in the spring I often meet with those who would like to plant strawberries, but think they must wait till fall, or at least till August or September. Now, after years of experience, I wish to say to the readers of the *FARMER*, that the spring is by far the best time to set out strawberry plants. But then I do not wonder that those who have not had experience think that fall is the best time to plant, for every horticultural paper, and every nurseryman, and every nursery catalogue, says, plant in the fall and you will get at least a part of a crop the next season. Well do I remember my first attempt at growing strawberries in Kansas. It was a small beginning, but a big failure; out of fifty plants set in the fall, only two lived till spring, and they were so badly stunted that they both died. I have made many such failures on a larger scale. Once we set 500 Wilson plants in the fall, and watered and worked with them for weeks, trying to get them through till rain came, but nearly all died, and the bed had to be replanted the next spring.

We must set our strawberry plants in early spring, bearing in mind that we are in Kansas, where, during spring and summer we usually have abundance of rain and fine growing weather, but in the fall the showers are generally few and far between. The weather being dry and pleasant is better suited to harvesting the abundant crops produced during the growing season, than for planting out green plants. In early spring the plants are in a dormant state and if a few dry days should intervene it will do the plants no harm, and when the rains come and during the growing season, they will grow right along, and if properly attended, get such a start that success is certain.

In the fall the conditions are reversed—the plant is in a growing state, and if transplanted and exposed to the drying wind and sun of autumn, evaporation through the leaves is so great, the roots are unable to supply the demands made upon them for moisture, and the plant dies.

Of the many varieties we have grown, there is none we can recommend more highly than the Charles Downing. It is hardy, vigorous, and very productive; the fruit large and of good flavor. We have a bed of this sort that we set last April, that required ten thousand plants to set it, besides a number of older beds that are a sight to see, they have made such a wonderful growth.

The Col. Cheney is also a very fine sort; the same can be said of it as the Downing, as to hardiness and productiveness; and for size and flavor it is even better. It is a grand berry. These sorts are better than the Wilson, which we consider out of date.

To grow strawberries I prefer a soil that is well drained. A sandy or gravelly sub-soil is good, as that is naturally drained. The soil that I grow most of my berries on, is a limestone soil; the stone is so near the surface as to cause very good drainage. It is best to plow the ground in the fall, and spread some rotten manure on during the fall or winter. Set your plants as early in the spring as the ground is in good condition to work. Plant in rows three or four feet apart, and set the plants one foot apart in the row. If growing largely for market, a small cultivator may be used, drawn by one horse, followed with the hoe, doing such work as cannot be done with the cultivator. Train the runners along the rows, forming matting rows. They must be well tended the first

season to get well established. A bed of the Downing tended this way will last three or four years. Hay or straw should be scattered over them in the fall. Put it on thinly and leave it on, the plants will grow up through it and bear their fruit above it. The hay will keep the fruit clean and the ground moist in case of drouth. JOSHUA TAYLOR, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

The Enemies of Kansas Apples.

The Douglas County Horticultural Society, at its October meeting, complain of the injury to both the tree and fruit by the codling moth and tree cricket. In the report on orchards published in the *Spirit*, we find the following: "From the reports made it appears that the winter apples not yet gathered are badly rotting on the trees, owing in part to the excessive hot weather during the first half of October and in part also to the depredations of the codling moth and tree cricket. The former deposits its eggs in the blossom end of the apple, the insect working into the core, while the latter punctures the fruit, causing it to rot. These two insects, together with the borer, are the three great enemies of Kansas horticulture.

"N. P. Deming, chairman of the committee on entomology, exhibited to the society a specimen of the tree cricket, explaining its habits and characteristics. It lays its eggs in the twigs of the apple tree, and the only method now known of destroying it is by cutting off and burning the limb or twig thus affected."

Poultry.

Fattening Poultry for Market.

In one respect, however, we are a long way behind the poultry farmers of England and France, and that is in respect to preparing or fattening for the market. We are not yet up to doing this in a thorough and systematic fashion, and on just this one point our poultry-keepers need to improve their methods if they would do better. There is a vast difference between good fattened and poorly fed fowls—as much as between fat beef and poor, dry, tough meat—and that difference is realized when it comes to the market (in the price, which affects the producer) as well as when it comes to the table. In England and France poultry stuffing or cramming is universally practiced where fowls are fitted for the market, and this work, which used to be done by hand, is now performed by machinery. The machine is composed of a cylinder and piston, the latter being driven slowly into the cylinder, by means of cog wheels, while at the opposite end of the cylinder is a small gutta percha tube. The food, being mixed to the proper consistency, is put into the cylinder, and a man taking a chicken in one hand opens its beak with the other and inserts the tube. A boy turns the crank very slightly and the pressure forces the food through the tube and down the chicken's throat—by which method two hundred chickens are "crammed" in an hour. The food employed consists of ground oats mixed with suet and milk; in cases where extra quality is desired new milk being used instead of skimmed milk. Cramming is practiced to some extent among our largest raisers of chickens for the market; but farmers and poultry raisers generally must pay more attention to feeding fowls for the market, and to keeping them confined while preparing them, if they would make the best meat and obtain the highest price.—*Cultivator.*

Feeding Poultry in Winter.

With care and a judicious system of feeding, poultry will continue to produce eggs long into winter; but after the flush of harvest is over, the fowls, unless well attended, stop at the end of autumn, or at the first change of cold weather, just as the eggs begin to get scarce and prices increase. Now commences the critical moment, and the poultry maid's assiduity should therefore be equal to the occasion, and it is during the coming months that the real test of her diligence will be furnished by the number of eggs produced on to Christmas, for it is possible to keep fowls in full laying condition for more than eight months of the year.

Fowls producing eggs during the spring and summer will commence to coat their feathers, and the plumage assumes a less tidy appearance than formerly. This coating is a renewal of covering on the approach of winter, and warm feeding will do much to accelerate it and keep up the bird's constitutional powers in advance of winter. For this purpose no better feeding can be given than onions, chopped meat, meal, bread crumbs and kitchen scrapings of various kinds. Of onions, as a preventive and a remedy for nearly all the diseases to which domestic fowls are liable, too much cannot be said or written. Some poultry fanciers prefer giving them by themselves, and as much as the fowls will eat up clean, particularly when they have been living under wrong conditions, in which case they act as a medicine. But as fowls, when not bred too closely and not kept from their natural liberty, are remarkably healthy, this treatment is very general, and used only when cooping is resorted to for want of area. Cleanliness is important in promoting the growth of poultry and maintaining them in a healthy condition, and with this view the roosts should be renewed at least once a month, and the laying boxes washed with kerosene.—*Cultivator.*

There is no business that a man engages in for the support of a family, that is so certain of accomplishing its object, or that upon the whole is better liked, than that of tilling the soil; and there is no people, take them altogether, who are held in higher repute by the rest of mankind.—*German Town Telegraph.*

Nubian Horses.

The Nubians who have recently arrived at the Paris Jardin d'Acclimation, have brought with them several animals which are likely to excite much interest with zoologists, among them being a mare of the Abyssinian mountain breed, and three stallions from Dongola. Bruce, in his travels, saw these Dongola horses, which according to some authorities, are not of African origin, but of Arab descent, having been introduced into the country at the time of the Mussulman conquest. The Dongola horses are, for the most part, on the big side, averaging sixteen hands. Their powerful characteristics are a long and well set neck, and good shoulders and fore-legs; but they are inclined to be a trifle flat sided. They are endowed with great stamina, and make excellent war horses. The breed is to be found in the desert of Alfai, Yerra and Dongola, in which latter district the largest are bred. They are generally bay, black or white; but one never sees a gray. Mr. Hoskins says that the best horses of this breed have black and white feet and legs. They cost from \$250 to \$750; and some years back one of them was sold at Cairo for \$2,000.—*London Live-Stock Market.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Hon. J. James, of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. **KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: P. P. Fopene, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, 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, Sedgewick county; A. F. Beardon, Jefferson City, Post Office, Dimock, Leavenworth county; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin county; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic county; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Diabrow, Clay Center, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Lincoln county; F. M. Wierman, Milo, Lincoln county; Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Jewell county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Felt, Larned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Taylor, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, Miami county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; P. O. Kirwin, J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; E. E. Wagoner, Erie, Neosho county; J. O. Vanoradall, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; I. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; D. R. Rippling, Severance, Doniphan county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabaunsee county.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues. 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

What the Grange Teaches.

It teaches that no home can be truly attractive without intelligence, and that the sympathies, the efforts and co-operation of men and women, reaching into industries and all that pertains to good government of state and society, ennobles and benefits the home and the world. With such a record for a society, can the women of our order ever render it aught but loving loyal service? Can they not be relied upon to keep bright its altar fires, and to heed the command that comes with power to the isolated, toil-worn wives and daughters: "Go work to-day in my vineyard." Ruskin said to the English women that there would be no war in Europe if the women of the educated and ruling classes cared to forbid and prevent it; and I believe he was more than half right. I believe that when the good and true, the pleasant and lovable women of the neighborhood say to men and to the world, "We cannot have such things as they are; we cannot feel right and happy unless there is a change," they will ever find good men ready to comply with their wishes. Most men can be led to take an interest in what the loved and loving wife and daughter plan for and greatly desire. The best men, the tender and true, are most of all moved to obedience to the wishes of woman. And women of the grange, with your wit and tact, you can lead the men of your household to believe that, however difficult it may be to sustain the grange, it must not be allowed to lower its standard or contract its circle. If you will only give thought to the vital needs of our class, for the mission of the grange in promoting good-fellowship, genial, social intercourse, and mutual education in all that pertains to making our homes pleasant, joyous, hospitable, I am sure you will use every womanly element—the "eternal womanly," which, as the poet says, forever draws and leads men on—to convince the men without your influence that they do themselves and the whole farming class a serious injury if they do not take up and carry forward the work of the grange. You will not let them become so short-sighted as to indolently let the social organization that is redeeming them,—that is, teaching them to stand out before the world, erect, manly, social and intellectual,—languish for lack of presence and co-operation. I believe our order will fulfill its glorious mission through the wise, loving, vigilant, tireless zeal and the sympathetic tact of woman.—*State Grange News.*

Exorbitant Charges.

There seems a growing feeling that national legislation is demanded to control the greater land some lesser railroad lines of the country. We do not think the trouble lies with those western companies who have been engaged in pushing their lines in many cases almost in advance of civilization. Their traffic is small, and those who ship should be willing to pay comparatively high rates. The real trouble lies with eastern lines from Chicago and St. Louis who pool together to keep rates as they want them. Those who know the manner in which eastern railway stock has been watered, will not feel well at having to pay rates on this watered stock.

What is really wanted, is that the general government shall make such regulations as will prevent fraud in inter-state traffic; this cannot be done by the enactment of cast-iron laws. Various states have undertaken this within their states and failed. The general government has unquestionably the same power over inter state railroad traffic, under the constitutional provision which authorizes congress to regulate commerce between the states, that the supreme court has held each state to have over railroads within its own territory. How to exercise this power with a due appreciation of the rights of the owner of, and of the transportation of, the products is the knotty question to be considered. It will take forbearance and wisdom on the part of our law makers. The railroads are necessary to those who have products to carry. They should have good compensation for their services. Yet the average man cannot see why they should charge 20 cts. per 100 pounds of grain carried between Chicago and New York, when they carry only a part of the product, and 45 cents per 100 pounds in winter when they carry all the products. It looks very much as though, just now, the railroad pool of the various lines between the west and the seaport cities have aimed at an understanding by which they intend to get the lion's share of the profits. Just as railway tariffs go up the price of grain goes down here. There is one way in which this pool may be circumvented. That is, as we have heretofore stated, for the producers to hold their grain until the opening of navigation in the spring. The difficulty is the necessities of many farmers must cause them to sell, whatever the price may be. This the railway magnates of the east seem very well to understand. Let them be warned in time. If congress really takes hold of this matter backed up by the power and influence of the West, in the end it may result in carrying out of sight the watered stock of eastern roads by which individuals have accumulated millions of dollars without giving value for the same. That is if the farmers of the west really put their back bone to the matter. They will if the necessity becomes apparent.—*Prairie Farmer.*

"If the necessity becomes apparent," remarks our cotemporary. A fine vein of irony. The necessity is pressing continuously, and has been for years. There is need of more lopping off from these monster corporations than their watered stock. Their immense coal and iron lands, their elevators, stock yards, their many corporations which revolve like wheels within wheels. They must be stripped of all this machinery to absorb the wealth of the productive industry of the country and reduced to the simple business of common carriers, the legitimate business of a railroad divested of and separate from, every other business. The immense properties acquired by some of the great lines of road, are not to be confiscated or sacrificed, but disposed of to private parties within stated periods, the proceeds divided among the stockholders, and a code of wise laws established which would hold railroad officers to a strict performance of duty, as laid down in that code, as rigidly and strictly as the officers of the treasury, postoffice, and other departments of government are controlled. Then the earnings of railroads would not be stolen as they have been, but the stockholders who are the owners, would have what they have generally been defrauded of, and reasonable, steady rates of freight would afford fair profits on stock, while the business of the country would not be kept in a chronic state of suspense by those convulsive shocks caused by the sharp rises and falls in freight rates that occur almost every month in the year.

Western people must study this railroad problem which presses more and more heavily on them every year. The best interests of the people will prove, in the long run to be best for the railroads. It is a problem which has arisen wholly within the last half century, and the world's history affords no light to guide us in its solution. The railroad interests of this country are of sufficient importance which is every day increasing, to command the services of a distinct department of the government, with a cabinet officer.

Leaders Needed.

What every Grange needs is one or two active, earnest members to suggest and push through some co-operative enterprise, that will give interest to the grange meetings and profit to the members. The members of every grange are always ready to respond to any movement that promises practical benefits; the only thing lacking is, men of the right spirit to take the lead. It doesn't matter whether there is more than one such leader in a grange; all that is necessary is for him to prepare his plan and step to the front with it. If it is a good plan and he shows a determination to carry it out, he will find ready support, the enterprise will be pushed to a successful issue, and as it succeeds, the grange will gather strength.

We see these facts exemplified everywhere. We seldom meet a Patron who does not earnestly desire the success of the Order, but whose grange is standing still because none of its members are willing to take upon themselves the labor and trouble of inaugurating some co-operative movement.

Where there is such splendid field for co-operative effort, and where the need of co-operation is so pressing, as it is acknowledged to be in every farming community, there ought to be a few leading spirits with patriotism enough to step forward with some practical plan and work it up. They would not fail to secure the earnest and enthusiastic support of their fellow members.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

Timely Caution.

In the era of returning business prosperity it is timely and appropriate to caution farmers and Patrons against incurring indebtedness. Be not beguiled into the idea that because times are growing better that you can incur risks by adopting a system of "promise to pay." This is false economy, and if practiced to the least extent will run you into shallow water and against a snag. The bitter lesson of the past should warn us to incur no such alarming risks. On the contrary, farmers and Patrons should strive to square up old accounts, and start anew on the road to prosperity, and having thus freed themselves from the oppressive burden of mortgaged homesteads and casual indebtedness, resolve within themselves that henceforth they will establish their hopes upon the firm and safe business motto of "Pay as you go." By pursuing such a wise and beneficent course they materially aid the permanence of good times in this free and united country.—*Farmers' Friend.*

The Secret Feature of the Grange.

There is the wildest misapprehension among people about the secret feature of the grange. Traveling on the cars a short time ago, in conversation with a gentleman—from whom we expected better judgment—he remarked, "I never joined any secret society and can see no sense in the grange being a secret society." Our reply was that the object of secrecy in the grange was for the establishment of unity and fraternal feeling among its members, and which object this feature has succeeded, in a remarkable degree, in accomplishing.

The secrecy, so-called, consists not in any mysterious operations of the lodge or its members, but simply the exclusion of outsiders from its business deliberations. As in every well regulated family there are matters of family concern that propriety and good sense determine shall not be made public, so in the grange, there is business done and subjects discussed with which those outside have no concern, and hence which it is not necessary for them to know.—*Canadian Farmer.*

Why is it always necessary for those who create wealth to so rigidly economize? Let each farmer answer this question for himself, and when he has done so, let each ask himself if much of the hard work and necessity for such rigid economy is not caused by a lack of combined action, by which taxation, by the operation of laws which discriminate largely against agriculture, and because too many farmers allow themselves to be educated up against their own pecuniary interest, and almost unconsciously work for others and not for themselves. Yes, "when will you straighten up your bent forms? You are men?" When will you combine for mutual protection as other classes do? When will you demand equal laws for all classes? Being wealth producers, farmers should be wealthy. Being wealth producers farmers should not be made the pack horses, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. But, after all it is with the farmers to indicate the position, power and place they will occupy. It is said the gods help those who help themselves. We say therefore to farmers, organize through the grange. You have the power in your own hands. Don't wait for the gods to help you but help yourselves.—*California Patron.*

The isolated farmer draws his conclusions from his own limited reading and observation. Hence the varied opinions and practices of an agricultural community. One tops his corn, another cuts it up by the roots; one does his haying in June, another never cuts a spear of grass till the seed are pretty well developed; one sets his milk in shallow, and another in deep pans; one digs his potatoes as soon as the tops die, another defers the potato harvest till cool weather; one ploughs under all his manure and another places it near the surface; one keeps his meadows perpetually in grass, and another ploughs and re-stocks every few years, and so on indefinitely.

Seldom can two farmers be found whose opinions will agree even on the most common topics of their calling. Each is apt to follow the practice of his father, and from his own limited experience thinks he is right. Now let them come together, and with candor state facts and compare views and practices, and their knowledge will be increased, and their practice modified accordingly. Two heads are wiser than one, always provided that one head is willing to learn from the other.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The grange is making very encouraging gains in most of the states. In many of them the masters and deputies all have their coats off and are hard at work. In Maine a large proportion of the sub-granges are flourishing finely; some, however, need to be helped a little that they may get on their feet again. And there are yet many towns where there is no grange that now are only waiting for the harvester.—*Dirigo Rural.*

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.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address: G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

4,000 Sheep for Sale.

These sheep are sold on account of the poor health of the owner. They are coarse woolled sheep crossed with full blooded Merino and Cotswolds. Sheep ranch 12 miles northwest of Topeka. Address: A. M. CARPENTER, North Topeka, Kansas.

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HOGS.

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THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Address: RANDOLPH & PAYNE, Emporia, Kansas.

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Offer FOR SALE, As good Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire and Poland China swine as can be found in the West. All orders should be sent to the Secretary of the Association. The Executive Committee of the Society will take such orders, and see that Selections are made that cannot fail to give satisfaction, to the purchasers.

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American Berkshire RECORD.

Notice is hereby given that entries in Volume IV of the Record will close December 1, 1879. For entry blanks or further information address PHIL M. SPRINGER, Sec., Court House Square, Springfield, Ill.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State.

Harvest of 1878 was Golden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the limestone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.

The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

WHEAT! Kansas rises from the Elevator! Wheat State in the Union in 1877, produced 93,518,986 bushels winter wheat, and 8,796,403 bushels spring wheat; total, 102,315,391.

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent, nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The foregoing facts show conclusively why 29 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and 40 per cent, in the increase in population during the past year; and 43 per cent, of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre—one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. Read all you can gather about Kansas, and when you decide to start be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUBBON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

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Three months, " " " 12 " " "	
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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey, bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal to be outpoken and useful to its readers must be peculiarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The Kansas Farmer for 1880.

The Kansas FARMER for 1880 will be the most useful Farm and Family Agricultural journal ever made in the west. We have perfected arrangements for contributions for the FARMER upon every topic of interest to farmers, from the best writers in the west. From every county in Kansas we shall have farm letters, giving the latest farm news regarding fruit, grain, vegetables, stock and markets. The FARMER has for sixteen years been a faithful, earnest friend and co-worker with and for the farmers of Kansas. It neither stoops to pandering to prejudices for support nor does it fail to speak plainly and honestly for what it deems to be just and right concerning the rights and interests of agriculture. No department of the farm is neglected, and the reading for the mothers and daughters has always been carefully looked after. The FARMER is not a partisan, political paper; it is an agricultural journal and not a political one. Men of all shades of political opinion are among its friends and supporters.

The publication of the strays of the whole state under the stray laws, passed in 1866, continue to be published in the FARMER. The FARMER being designated by law as the official paper for the publication of the strays, this feature alone makes the paper worth its subscription price to every farmer in Kansas.

OUR HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

To secure a good, large list of subscribers in every community, we have determined to reduce the club rates to the old "hard-pan figures," although we give our readers, in improvements and labor, the advantage of between \$2,000 and \$3,000 per year to us of additional cost.

OUR CLUB OFFER

15: Ten subscribers, to one or more post-offices, for one year, (fifty-two weeks) for \$10, and an extra copy to the club agent. [All names to be sent at one time. Money by registered letter, post-office order, or draft, at our risk. Any person can act as agent who will secure the names and forward the money. Sample copies and club list will be sent free to assist any person who will try to raise a club.

We ask our friends in every county, at every post-office, to give the FARMER the benefit of their active help. There are thousands of new citizens who are farming in the west for the first time, and to such the FARMER, containing as it does the practical experience of the oldest and best farmers, fruit growers and stock breeders, is just what they want and will be worth many times its cost to them. Bring it to their notice and we shall continue to make the paper worthy the most earnest support of its many friends throughout the west.

To Club Agents.

We are sending out lists to club agents with our circular letter, and some will doubtless receive those packages whom it will not suit to act as agents. We will feel obliged to them if they will hand the package to some neighbor or friend who will be willing to get up a club.

Professor Ward of Manhattan paid the FARMER office a visit last week. The professor has acted as President of the Agricultural College in the absence of President Anderson, and is earnest, we might say enthusiastic, in the work of placing the State Agricultural College in the front rank of that class of institutions of the country. President Fairchild will take charge of the office during the present month.

The number of students in attendance at the present term is greater than at any time previous, and the increasing popularity of the College is manifested by the numerous inquiries received from all parts of the state. The present faculty are working steadily to make the college the medium of acquiring a useful education by our farmer boys and girls, rather than ornamental.

A General Bankrupt Act.

Again this easy escape from debt is being talked about. Is it at all strange that there should be so much repudiation threatened and practiced, of state and municipal debt, when imitation laws, bankrupt acts, and insolvency

laws are so common? The repudiation of state and municipal debts is morally the same as this individual shirking through insolvency laws. There is but one cure for speculation and debt making, and that is the repeal of all laws for the collection of debts, and then credit will be refused to the advantage, daily, of tens of thousands. The ill-judged kindness of credit is the ruin of multitudes. If there was no law for the collection of debts, no man could follow the business of a trader who ever refused to pay a debt, and thousands would escape the ruin which surely for others yearly brings upon the innocent who are tempted to place their names on friends' notes. If there were no laws for recovering debts, the prosperity of borrowers would always have to be pledged to the lender in advance. The terrible competition which men who trade on borrowed capital force upon business, would be got rid of, and those owning the capital they used would do a steady, safe business; prices would be kept more uniform, and more people would have to earn what they eat and wear than do so at present. When the last vestige of hope of recovering debts by law is abolished, then men will protect themselves by keeping their property until the cash is paid down by the purchaser, or other property to the full value is placed in pledge for payment. No homestead laws, bankrupt or insolvent laws would then be needed. Temptation being put out of the way, weak people would be more honest, and innate rogues would be shorn of their opportunity.

But a few years since laws existed in the old states which permitted the creditor to incarcerate the debtor in jail, and keep him there as long as he chose to pay his boarding, or until he had served a stipulated time entitling him to exemption by statute law. We call this a relic of barbarism in these more humane days, but if A lets B have his goods or money without an equivalent, and then endeavors to recover it by the aid of constables and magistrates, is the system anything more than a milder type of the old imprisonment-for-debt law? When all laws for the recovery of debt are abolished, people will learn that credit is worth something, and a little of it will go a great way. Dishonesty in a business man then will mean speedy ruin to him. No one will trust him a nickel if he ever once fails to pay. There would be less buying to be paid in the future, and more living within people's income. Goods would be cheaper and business of all kinds steady. The industrious would not feed the idle so largely as at present. It is an old proverb that credit is a device by which constables and lawyers get a living. Had not our people been in debt over head and ears when the depressing days of the recent past set in, the horrors of the last half dozen years would scarce have been felt.

Co-operation.

The leading question discussed at the present day by advanced agriculturists and writers on political economy, is co-operation [among farmers]. No complete system has yet been devised, and it will most likely require considerable time, much discussion and experimenting before a thoroughly practical plan is hit upon. Farmers do not readily accustom themselves to new ways, and while acknowledging the defects of many of their old customs, still hold to them from lack of something better which they can readily understand. The grange is moving in this direction by a kind of preparatory course, and attempt at partial co-operation in stores, purchasing agencies, etc. Where this A, B, C of co-operation has been conducted with judgment and a reasonable regard for business principles, it has always proved gratifyingly successful. Some enterprises of this kind have been attempted on the high pressure principle, with speculative purposes in view, where dishonest and inefficient agents have been allowed to take the management of affairs in their own hands, and proved dismal failures of course, as any other enterprise similarly managed and badly officered is sure to prove.

From indications of the course, business is being shaped in every branch of progressive industry, co-operative farming is destined to play a conspicuous part in the future. The advantage of much labor directed and aided by educated brains, combined with sufficient capital to carry out every detail of business fully and in proper season, is evident at a glance.

The numerous religious and agrarian communities which have from time to time been established, have proven the economic value of co-operation in the cultivation of land; but all such institutions have succumbed to the immoral and unnatural principles which underlaid their organizations. Being repugnant to Christian society by which they were surrounded, their inherent constitutional defects have been such as to smother the good qualities they possessed.

An association of farmers should not be more difficult to establish than any other corporation. We find this system of conducting business applied to every other industry except farming. We have railroad corporations, banking institutions, manufacturing, steamship and various enterprises requiring a large amount of capital and labor combined to conduct. An exact copy of the above named and similar corporations would not be applicable to farming, which is probably the reason it has not been attempted, but the principle could be maintained, while the details of the organization were shaped to accommodate the object in view. Building societies have been very successful in enabling laboring men to purchase and pay for homes, by placing at their command a sufficient sum of money to pay for the homestead, and the monthly rent before paid to the landlord, when turned into the treasury of the society, has proved almost sufficient to pay for the property.

Mutual aid in this instance makes possible what could never be accomplished otherwise.

We have in previous articles on this subject, pointed out in detail many advantages that would accrue to the members of a co-operative farming association, and the successful organization of such an association in a neighborhood would be speedily followed by the organization of others. The most intelligent farmers possessing fair administrative ability in many neighborhoods should be able to form such associations, and once established and found to work advantageously, the pressure to become members by the more conservative and less intelligent, would be earnest.

A prairie country is specially favorable for the inauguration of such associations. The Mennonites owe much of their prosperity and success to the system peculiar to that people, which Americans would term clanish, and which in its social arrangements would not be acceptable to our Yankee tastes and habits, but the underlying principle which accounts for these people's uncommon thrift, is that their wisest men direct and advise, and all mutually aid and assist one another in a fraternal way, and the result of it all is co-operation and its benefits.

The main cause of failure which has attended some of the co-operative enterprises which owed their rise to the grange organization, may be found in attempting too much, and launching into business foreign to farming. Unscrupulous men and speculators have been placed at the head of them, who have organized schemes, and attempted to run them on credit which of course failed and the loss fell upon farmers, and has in consequence spread general disgust throughout the neighborhoods where attempted. Such projects are all speculative and bound to fail.

Fractional Currency.

The Rural World calls for the reissue of the fractional currency, citing as a reason the convenience it afforded of transmitting small sums by mail, such as subscriptions for newspapers, remittances for seeds, medicines and various other articles. The fractional currency was doubtless a very great convenience in this respect and postage stamps are largely used to take the place so admirably supplied by the fractional currency. The large quantities of postage stamps which publishers, and those who do an extensive business through the mails, receive are very difficult to work off. But we do not believe that any law can be passed requiring the reissue of this "small shot." What would answer the purpose equally well, and not be open to the objections that would be urged against the reissue of fractional currency, would be postage certificates, in denominations of ten, twenty and fifty cents, issued by the postmaster of any office and redeemable at the postoffice to which they were directed, on presentation. The volume of business transacted through the mails requiring small sums, demands something more convenient than we have, as the large number of postage stamps used for this purpose strongly evinces.

Dry Earth as Bedding for Stock.

There is nothing more useful in promoting the health and comfort of stock during the winter season, when animals have to be housed and fed, than dry earth. While it is the most abundant, cheapest and easily acquired of all absorbents and disinfectants, it is almost entirely neglected. Straw makes a very imperfect bedding. It serves no purpose whatever, as an absorbent and only indifferently well for keeping the animals clean. Farmers who have comfortable barns and stables for their stock should, during the dry season in the fall, and before freezing commences, gather from roads and any sources of supply that are convenient, and store under cover, enough pulverized, dry earth to keep the stalls and sleeping apartments of their stock well supplied through the winter. A good bed of dry earth is far more comfortable for hogs than one of straw, but both should be used. For keeping the stables where milch cows are sheltered and fed, clean and sweet, fine dry earth is superior to anything else. The liquid voiding of the animals is absorbed and all smells prevented from pervading the premises. A dusting of dry earth banishes vermin from stock, and is at once the simplest, most convenient and harmless of all remedies for, or preventives of, vermin. As a saver of manure for those who value this source of farm wealth, dry earth is the most complete. There is nothing more desirable than clean, sweet cow-stables, if good milk and butter are objects, and no other means will achieve this end so thoroughly, so conveniently and without extra expense, as to have convenient for use through the winter a supply of dry earth.

The Revival of Business.

"What everybody says must be true" is an old adage which if applied to the current expressions of the day would indicate that the "good time coming," alas too long deferred, has come at last. It is doubtless a great aid to the return of those better times sighed for, for everybody to believe they have come, and when everyone repeats the pleasing story to his neighbor that business is reviving, the declaration oft repeated inspires confidence, capital and labor join hands once more and go forward with a will, and what the world calls "good times" is reached. Everybody finding something useful to do constitutes that beneficent condition known as "good times." They have been reached through much tribulation and suffering, which brought everything down to the lower depths. A revolution has been wrought in the business of the country by this sore trial,

which seems destined to be felt throughout the civilized world. We had become such a monster producing nation that it was impossible to find a market for all of our products at home, because we had not consumers for them all, either of manufactured goods or food products. Markets in foreign countries must be found or stagnation at home be the inevitable result. Our American prices were too high to allow us to sell the surplus in foreign lands, a break in the market, a suspension of business, a smash up of all establishments and firms run on credit, where a high rate of interest was paid on the capital was inevitable. High prices were required to maintain this condition of trade, and high prices shut foreign markets against us. Surplus accumulated and the result was widespread bankruptcy. The whole structure of our business erected on the shifting foundation of credit gave way and the crash has been terrible. The business of the revival period is steadily building on a scale of low prices, that will allow our products to be sent abroad and sold in the markets of the world at an advance over the cost of production, sufficient to pay a moderate profit to economical management. Our facilities for multiplying products of all kinds, both of the raw material and manufactured goods are so great, and the introduction of labor saving machinery has been so extensive in every department of American industry, that we must have the world for a market or suffer the consequences of a glut at home and stoppage of the wheels of labor, the consequence of which is too well known to this generation to require more than to be named to be understood.

Our markets henceforth are the civilized world and we must so shape business that we can produce goods that will successfully compete in quality and price with those of the countries where we propose to sell. This will effectually hold in check those mushroom enterprises built on credit, and which serve no other purpose than to unsettle the price of labor and goods, create panics in business by sharp advances and reaction. In short, the hard times have been the very unpalatable means of bringing prices of all classes of goods so low in this country that they could be introduced and sold at a profit to the Old World. Having gained this point through sore tribulation we are likely to maintain it, because if the cost of production be much advanced we will be unable to sell in foreign markets, and over-production will immediately cause a sharp downward reaction at home. And this is the new business chart of the world which the hard times have created for us. Western farmers can prosper and raise food for the Old World at prices it is able and willing to pay, if they are not plundered by middle men between the grain and pasture field and the sea board in our own country. It is their duty to address themselves to this problem so that this thing shall become impossible. When this consummation is reached, there will be no man more comfortably fixed, prosperous, independent and happy than the western farmer.

The Kansas Stray Law.

No farm stock would be lost to Kansas if the present stray law was complied with. The great trouble is farmers permit stray animals to run with their herds without posting them. A few do this designedly, but most farmers do it carelessly, not caring to take the time and trouble to post them according to law. If men will stop to think a moment it will be plain to them that to permit horses or cattle to run with their herds, and to make no effort to find the owners, and from carelessness or design do not post them, so that the owners may not have an opportunity to get their animals, is no more nor less than stealing, and the law so regards it. A farmer may let a young animal run with his stock a year or more, and when posted the change in the animal may be so great that the owner would not recognize a correct description of it. Any farmer who has lost a valuable horse will recognize how necessary to him it is that the person finding the animal post it promptly and describe it correctly, thus enabling him at once to recover the animal. Now the question is how much stock is there in Kansas among the farmers' herds that ought to be posted? Every farmer can figure this out by learning how many animals any half dozen of his neighbors have lost the past five years, and figure upon the basis of sixty or seventy thousand farmers in the state.

Another point about this stray law is, that many animals taken up are not correctly described. The color, height, age and particular marks and brands should be carefully given. The sentiment among the farmers of every community should make it necessary for a man to either put all stray animals in his herd or drive them away that others may do it and thus the owners secure their animals.

The following synopsis of the stray law will much aid farmers in posting animals. Read it carefully and call the attention of your neighbors to it.

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 appraisal, to notify by mail, notice containing a complete description of the stray, the day on which they were taken up, their color, height, age and marks, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit that such stray was taken up as his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brand were correctly altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-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 charge and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the taker-up to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects 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 benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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 guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars. Fees as follows: To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass, \$.50 To County Clerk, for each head of cattle, \$.25 To Kansas Farmer, for each certified certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer, \$.25 To Kansas Farmer, for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10, \$.50 Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up, \$.25 and for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, \$.25

Mutton and Wool.

The excellent representation of a Southdown ewe and lamb, in a recent issue of the Cultivator, reminds me to make an endeavor to do justice to a breed of sheep which for mutton is unsurpassed, and which is better adapted to the taste of the American palate than any other popular breed of American sheep. It is perhaps not generally known that the different breeds of mutton sheep can be distinguished as well dead as alive by their distinctive qualities. The Southdown has by far the fattest kidney, while on the rest of the carcass the fat is deposited in cells all through the muscle, giving the lean meat a mottled appearance. The Leicester breed has what is termed a lean kidney, that is the fat is not deposited in that part to any great extent, but is deposited just under the skin, while the lean or muscle is but slightly, if at all, mottled, and consequently its mutton would never be popular with the American people, for they would banish a large portion of it to the soap-grease tub. The mutton of the Leicester sheep is more sought after by the out-door laborers of England than by the epicures. The Colswold mutton is well mottled, while bunches of fat are deposited on the rump; these are attached to the leg, and when cooked can be eaten with it, or removed, at the wish of the consumer. The fat of the Lincoln is the most evenly distributed through the carcass of any of the different mutton sheep.

The Southdown is the best adapted to the New England pastures of any of the mutton sheep, coming as it does from the light pastures of the downs from which it takes its name. The Southdown of to-day is, however, a very different animal from what it was a century ago. Immediately after Bakewell had produced his improved Leicester, Mr. Ellman, of Lewis, in the county of Sussex, England, commenced improving the Southdown, and not by crossing with any other breed, but by selecting the best rams and ewes from which to breed. He and his successors finally produced one of the most symmetrical of all our domesticated animals, and from a class of sheep described as follows: Light forequarters, narrow chests, flat ribs and long limbs, an animal that could hardly ever be fattened. The wool on these unpromising sheep was very poor, and only clothing wool; the staple was from one and a half to two inches long, the latter being considered, in fact, a very long staple for the breed. The wool was dry, harsh and fuzzy. The wethers were four years old before they could be fattened, and then only weighed from fifteen to eighteen pounds to the quarter.

Now we have an animal with a round rib, a broad back, so broad that sometimes if the sheep gets turned upon its back it cannot rise without assistance, and when neglected may die in this position. A short, straight neck is another characteristic. Mr. Ellman improved his lands, which were in the valleys of the downs, and fed his sheep upon winter rye in the fall and sometimes in the spring, and it was from this practice among the downs that I first received the idea of using winter rye for soiling cattle. Mr. Ellman succeeded in bringing up his wethers from eighteen to twenty-four pounds to the quarter at three years old, and added one-half to a full inch to the length of the staple, and a pound to the weight of the fleece. But Jonas Webb, of Cambridgeshire, made the greatest improvements. He commenced where Ellman left off, purchasing some of his sheep, and soon was enabled upon the rich pastures of Cambridgeshire to produce fat wethers at two years old which weighed from twenty-five to forty pounds per quarter, and increased the weight of the fleece from two pounds, the weight of the fleece of old style Southdown, to four pounds, at the same time lengthening the staple to four inches. This was also done without making a cross with any other breed of sheep. Wethers of the Southdown have been produced which weighed three hundred pounds live weight.

This fact alone shows us what improvement can be made by improved cultivation of the soil, judicious feeding, and the selection of animals. In the above instance we have a breed of sheep which formerly (and even to-day there can be found upon the downs, amongst some of the old-style farmers, types of the original unimproved Southdown) took three to four years to produce eighty pounds of mutton, now produces nearly double that in half the time. To me there is something wonderful in the development and improvement of our domestic animals.—Cultivator.

Facts and Figures.

Every one of the more than 315,000 *Charter Oak Stoves* now in the hands of as many householders have proved eminently practicable, easily kept in order, doing all kinds of cooking quickly, cleanly and with great economy of fuel and labor.

If success be the test of merit, it is certainly a settled fact that "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc" have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat troubles.

"THY CURE!" What cure? AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, AYER'S PILLS for purgative purposes, and AYER'S SASSAPARILLA for complaints that require an alterative medicine.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, so noted for its nutritive, salutary, and delicious qualities, hardly needs any further endorsement after the awards given for its excellence at the leading exhibitions in this country and Europe. A trial is all that is needed to convince any one of its great merit.

Nervous Exhaustion.

"Compound oxygen" is especially valuable where, from any cause, there exists great physical or nervous exhaustion. Our Treatise will tell you all about it. It is mailed free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Summer's Heat

relaxes the system and renders us liable to attacks of diarrhoea, dysentery, bloody-flux, cholera-morbus, cramps in stomach, cholic, and other painful and dangerous affections for which Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed—compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, anodyne, soothing and healing gums and balsams, is a most potent specific. It is equally efficacious in breaking up colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks. Every household should be supplied with it. Fifty cents by druggists.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

Given Up By Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" "Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

Water Supply.

A drouth like the one now prevailing, brings the question of water supply vividly to the attention of every man of a family. Cisterns fail and will not do. Everybody needs a good well, and with the employment of Brockett's Well Auger and Drills, he can have one made in the quickest possible time. Any live man will find it a most profitable investment to buy one of these augers and put down some of the hundreds of wells which are needed in every county. Catalogues and prices will be sent free by addressing C. A. BROCKETT & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

To Suffering Woman!

Dr. Livingston's Abdominal Support, a sure cure for anteversion, retroversion, retroflexion and prolapse. Send for illustrated descriptive circulars on uterine diseases and complications. The only comfortable and effective support ever designed for these diseases. Obviates all difficulties and dispenses with all private examinations. Address Dr. C. E. Livingston, 215 Superior street, Toledo, O.

Louisville Cement.

The popularity of this superior brand of Cement is too well known to need comment. We merely desire to call the attention of dealers to the fact that the Louisville Association have an agency at Kansas City, from which place dealers throughout this section can have their orders filled promptly, in car lots, at manufacturers' lowest prices. We also make but slight additional charge in job lots, and have special low freight rates in lots of twenty-five barrels and upwards. We also handle at wholesale Michigan, Iowa and New York Plaster Paris, Hannibal Lime, Fire Clay, etc.; also manufacture Drain Pipe—all sizes—Chimney Flues, Well Tubing, etc. Quotations furnished with pleasure. Address C. A. BROCKETT, Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price, only \$1. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's. 8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. FRESCOTT & Co.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

Sheep Wanted.

The subscriber desires to secure from some party a flock of from 500 to 1,000 sheep to keep on shares. Have plenty of feed, shelter and water. J. A. BLAKBURN, Great Bend, Barton Co., Kansas.

The above party I know to be reliable and thoroughly acquainted with the care and breeding of sheep. He has had large experience in the business east and west. J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Kansas St., N. Y.

Markets.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 3, 1919. The indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 24,800 bushels; shipments, 8,433 bushels; in store, 900,892 bushels; market lower; No. 2, \$1.07; No. 3, 97c; No. 4, 96c. CORN—Receipts, 10,482 bushels; shipments, 2,027 bushels; in store, 106,137 bushels; market lower; No. 2 mixed, 28c bid; 28c asked. OATS—No. 2, 27c. EGGS—Firm; at 17c bid; per dozen, candled. BUTTER—Choice, weaker; at 23c 25c; medium, 15c 20c; common grades, 8c 10c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 3, 1919. The indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 1,280; shipments, 509; market steady, with a very good demand, chiefly from packers and shippers, at the previous range of prices; Colorado steers, \$2.50 2.60; wintered Texas steers, \$2.40 2.50; through Texas steers, \$2.40 2.47 1/2; native cows, \$2.25 2.30. HOGS—Receipts, 1,377; shipments, 177; market weaker and lower; sales ranging at \$3.10 3.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 6; shipments, 4; market dull and no sales.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 3, 1919. FLOUR—Higher; XX, \$5.15 5.25; XXX, \$5.45 5.50; family, \$5.80 5.90; choice to fancy, \$6.00 6.10. WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red, \$1.22 1.21 cash; \$1.21 1/2 2 1/2; November, \$1.20 1/2 2 1/2; December, \$1.20 1/2 2 1/2; 1919-20, \$1.21 1/2 2 1/2. CORN—Lower; 85c 85 1/2 cash; 85c 85 1/2 November and December; 85c 85 1/2 January. OATS—Higher; 25c 25 1/2 cash; 25c 25 1/2 December. RYE—Dull; 70c bid. BARLEY—Steady; choice, 85c. PORK—Lower; \$10.10 cash; \$10.30 10.25 1/2 January. DRY SALT MEATS—Lower; boxed lots, \$3.75 3.85 50; HAMS—No sales. LARD—More doing; \$5.20 5.25. HAMS—Green, 16c 17c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 3, 1919. HOGS—Active and lower; Yorkers and Balts, \$3.80 3.90; mixed packing, \$3.40 3.50; butchers to select, \$3.50 3.65; receipts, 17,200; shipments, 1,400.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, November 3, 1919. FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Unsettled, lower and irregular; No. 2 red winter, \$1.21; No. 2 spring, \$1.14 1/2 cash and November; \$1.14 1/2 December; No. 3 spring, \$1.04 1/2; rejected, 89c. CORN—Unsettled but lower; 42c cash and November; 40c 40 1/2 December; 40c January; 42c 1/2 May; rejected, 38c 1/2. OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 32c cash; 32 1/2 December; 32 1/2 May; rejected, 27c. RYE—Firm; 74c 74 1/2. BARLEY—Firm; 84c. PORK—Unsettled, but generally higher; \$9.50 10.00 cash; \$9.50 10.00 November; \$9.45 9.50 December; \$10.50 10.55 January. LARD—Moderately active, and higher; 25c 25 1/2 cash; \$3.80 3.85 December; \$3.47 1/2 3.50 January. WHISKY—Steady; \$1.09.

Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. HIDES—Green 1/4 Green, damaged 1/4 Green, kip and calf05 Bull and stag03 Dry flint prime12 Dry salted, prime10 Dry, damaged 5c 7c TALLOW05

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro. WHEAT—Per bu. spring55 " Fall No. 2 1.05 " Fall No. 3 1.05 " Fall No. 485 CORN—Per bu.20 " White Old20 " Yellow20 OATS—Per bu.20 RYE—Per bu.20 BARLEY—Per bu.20 FLOUR—Per 100 lbs 3.50 " No. 2 3.50 " No. 3 3.50 " Rye 2.50 CORN MEAL90 CORN CHOP80 RYE CHOP70 CORN & OATS80 BEANS50 SHORT55

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bushel 1.00 1.25 BEANS—Per bu. White Navy 2.00 " Medium 1.75 " Common 1.50 " Castor 1.25 BUTTER—Per lb. Choice17 " Medium15 CHEESE—Per lb.10 EGGS—Per doz. Fresh80 85c HOMINY—Per bu. 5.25 5.50 VINEGAR—Per gal.20 F. B. POTATOES—Per bu. 2.00 2.40 F. B. POTATOES—Per bu. 2.00 2.40 SWEET POTATOES70 POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per lb. 1.25 1.75 " Chickens, Dressed, per lb. 1.25 1.75 " Turkeys,09 " Geese,10 ONIONS—Per bu.10 CABBAGE—Per dozen40 45c CHICKENS—Spring 1.50 2.00

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.

BEER—Strain Steak per lb. 12 1/2 " Round 10 " Roasts 10 " Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. 6 1/2 " Hind 7 1/2 " By the carcass 7 1/2 MUTTON—Chops per lb. 12 1/2 " Roast 12 1/2 PORK 10 10 1/2 Sausage 10 10 1/2

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.

\$40 PER DAY made by energetic men operating our WELL AUGER and DRILLS. We manufacture the best and latest improved augers and drills for boring through earth or rock. CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

Address C. A. BROCKETT & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

wanted.

By a practical Sheep Breeder of more than twenty-five years' experience, both in the east and west, a partner with a cash capital of two thousand dollars or more, either with or without experience in the business, or will take one to three thousand head of good young ewes Sheep on shares for two or three years. Address W. J. COLVIN & SON, Larned, Kansas.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

State of Kansas County of Shawnee ss. In the District Court in and for the county and state aforesaid. F. B. RIX, Plaintiff, John Cox, Defendant.

John Cox the defendant in the above entitled action will take notice that he has been sued by F. B. Rix, the plaintiff therein, who did on the 22d day of October, 1919 file his petition in the District Court, in and for the county of Shawnee and state of Kansas, against John Cox, the defendant, and that the defendant must answer the petition on or before the 10th day of December, 1919, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly. The nature of the action for which judgment is asked is to recover the sum of \$20 with interest at 12 per cent per annum since May 21st, 1874 together with protest fees taxed at \$2.02, the amount being due on a promissory note executed by J. R. Fisher and made payable to the order of the defendant, who endorsed and delivered the same to Chas. N. Rix, who afterwards sold, assigned and transferred his interest in and to said note to the plaintiff. And the defendant is further notified, that at the time of filing said petition, an order of attachment was issued out of the Clerk's office of said court and levied upon lots numbered one hundred and twenty six and one hundred and twenty eight on sixth avenue west, in the City of Topeka, as the property of the defendant.

Attest: (SEAL) R. E. Heller, Clerk.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Strayed from the McClure place, 3 miles west of Topeka, on the south side of and adjoining the river, a three-year-old bay pony colt; had large W branded on left shoulder, a little white above each hind hoof, and a very little in forehead. White spot where saddle crosses on back. Was missed Saturday morning, Sept. 27th. The finder will please leave at above named farm, or send word to C. J. ROSEN, 80 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Ka.

IF you are suffering from indigestion or a weak stomach, use RIDGE'S FOOD. It may be used with or without milk. WOOLRICH & CO., on every label.

STOCK SALE

Auburn, Kansas.

I will sell at Public Auction on the Reynold's farm adjoining Auburn, on Wednesday, Nov. 12th, 1919; 18 cows, 13 Spring Calves, 6 Yearling Heifers, 17 Yearling Steers, 7 Two-year-old Steers, 18 Three-year-old Heifers, 23 Three-year-old Heifers, 1 Two-year-old full blood Short-Horn Bull. Also 75 Tons good Hay.

TERMS CASH. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock sharp.

A. P. DUNCAN,

A CHOICE GIFT

HOLIDAYS, WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, ANNIVERSARY, or any other day; for PASTOR, TEACHER, PARENT, CHILD, FRIEND.



WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED. NEW EDITION.

Containing a SUPPLEMENT of over 1600 NEW WORDS and Meanings. ALSO ADDED, A NEW Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 NAMES.

A NATIONAL STANDARD. WEBSTER'S is the Dictionary used in the Government Printing Office, Jan. 1879. Every State purchase of Dictionaries for Schools has been of Webster. Books in the Public Schools of the United States are mainly based on Webster. Sale of Webster's is 20 times as great as the sale of any other series of Dictionaries. THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND COPIES have been placed in the public schools of the U. S. In England, contains 3000, nearly three times as many as any other Dictionary. Recommended by State Super of Schools in 35 States, and by 50 College Presidents. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Ma.

STOCK FARMS.

I have for sale a number of farms of all sizes up to 1000 acres and more, in Montgomery, Page, Taylor and Adams counties, Iowa. Many of them have been fitted up expressly for stock farming. Some of them are largely in tame grass; have good fences and hedges, and enough of them. This section of north-west Iowa is claimed to be better adapted to stock raising than any other portion of the country. Lands as well improved and equally as more productive, better adapted to grass and stock, and cheaper here than in the older stock-growing sections. I have two elegant tracts, splendidly improved, of more than 1000 acres each, at less than \$35 per acre. I have farms ranging all the way from 40 to 1235 acres, at from \$7 to \$35 per acre. Come and see me. G. D. BAKER, Villisca, Iowa. P. S. A flouring mill, elevator and grain business for sale at a bargain.

P. S. A flouring mill, elevator and grain business for sale at a bargain.

Furniture, Carpets

—AND—

LACE CURTAINS.

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices.

Send for Price List.

Abernathy, North & Orrison,

Kansas City, Missouri.

CHEAPEST BOOK IN THE WORLD!



Containing 30,000 Words. Double-Column Pages, and Illustrated with 550 engravings. Orthography, Pronunciation and Definitions according to the best English and American Lexicographers. Very handsomely bound in Cloth and Gilt. Free to every reader. This advertisement upon receipt of 30 Cents to pay postage and other expenses. This is a great offer, good for 60 days only, and made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two Dictionaries will be sent to one address for Fifty Cents. Enclose thirty cents in currency or postage stamps, and mention this paper and address N. F. JONES, Ashland, Mass.



Pelicate mothers will find Ridge's Food just what they need. It gives health and strength. In cans, 25c and upwards. WOOLRICH & CO., on label.

HANSEN'S DANISH LIQUID BUTTER COLOR.

Prepared in vegetable oil by skilled chemists. Does not color the buttermilk. Imparts natural rich color and enhances price of butter greatly. Largest and finest butter-makers have adopted it. Sample by mail free. WHITMAN & BURELL, Little Falls, N. Y., Wholesale Agents for America.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

One light bay horse about four years old with large head and small nose. Ten dollars reward given for information that will lead to the recovery. Address, SWAN WALQUIST, Osaage City, Kansas.

KANSAS CITY

FREAR STONE & PIPE

Manufacturing Co.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

We call your attention to our manufacture of

Pipe Chimneys

made in two-foot sections with ornamental tops making the best of flues at one half the cost of brick. Send your address and receive by return mail one Illustrated Price List.

We are also Agents for

Louisville, Ft. Scott, and English

Portland Cement, Plaster

Paris, White Lime, Etc.

Address C. A. BROCKETT, Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Metcalf has removed her

MILLINERY

directly opposite Dunn's Dry Goods Store, where she is giving the best bargains in the city. Great inducements to those buying millinery within the next ten days. Don't fail to call and examine and be convinced.

THE

Weekly Capital.

The Dollar Family Newspaper.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

The Weekly Capital, published at Topeka, Kansas is sent postage paid, one year for one dollar. It contains latest general telegraphic news, news from the principal cities of the state, and contributed and selected news from every county in Kansas. The decisions of the Supreme Court, proceedings of State meetings, conventions and such general literary miscellany and local intelligence from the State Capital as to make it desirable in every family. Send One Dollar by registered letter or post office order, and receive the paper one year.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

From and after January 1st, 1890 the Capital will be enlarged to a 32 column paper. Subscriptions taken at any time for one year, and the paper discontinued at the end of the time for which it is paid for. Sample copy sent free of charge to any applicant. In sending money for the Weekly Capital, mention the name of this paper, and write address plainly. Address HUDSON & EWING, Topeka, Kansas.

HALES

VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR

RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean. By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing nothing has been found so effective, or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes."

Buckingham's Dye,

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from grey or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A Home for Everybody.

Kansas Ahead!

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

The oldest Real Estate and Loan Agency of Topeka, Kas., have the largest list of improved and unimproved lands and city real estate ever offered by any one firm, and at prices to suit all, and any one wanting our large list of city and country property for sale, can get it mailed to them by sending their names and address. Tell everybody to send for our list if they want to come west, for now is the accepted time, and don't you forget it that ROSS & McCLINTOCK are selling more property than any other agents in the west. They are Local Agents for the great Potawatomie reserve lands. Prices of lands ranging from \$1.50 to \$10.00 per acre in an old-settled portion of the state and near the Capital and the two leading railroads of the west. We also

PLACE LOANS

for Eastern Capitalists on first class security,

and we have had enough experience in the west to know how to place them so the interest and principal will be paid promptly when due. We take charge of property and collect rents, pay taxes for non-residents make collections and do a general commission business. Our office is 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Sign of the Big Glass.

Shawnee county and vicinity is the best

Stock-raising Country

In Kansas. No county in the state has a larger yield of wheat, averaging from 18 to 43 bushels per acre, and no country in America can beat us for corn, vegetables and fruits.

60,000 ACRES

POTAWATOMIE RESERVE.

The Potawatomie Reserve is located in the eastern part of Kansas, and in the center of the oldest part of the state, is thirty miles square, lying westerly and northwesterly from Topeka, the southeast corner lying three miles west and four miles south of this city. Those portions of the reserve now belonging to the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. lie in the northwestern part of Shawnee county, in the northeastern part of Wabancee, in the southeastern part of Potawatomie, and in the southwestern corner of Jackson county. The settler upon these lands is within easy reach of old and well-established churches and society; and almost within sight of the largest and most flourishing colleges and seminaries in "the rising state of the west." He is, or within an hour's drive of a station on one of the great railroads of the country, and within one to five hours' drive of the depot of another as great, and within one to five hours' drive of the center of railroad competition at all points east and west. Thus, while the settler on the reserve is emphatically in a new country, he is decidedly within the fully developed civilization of an old country.

With these advantages, the new occupants will soon fill the Reserve with thrifty, happy homes, especially as they can buy the land at least as cheap, and make their improvements cheaper than they can much farther west, where they have no railroad competition, no schools, no churches, no society.

We present you herewith a partial list of our lands and farms on sale:

No. 123. 330 acres in Jackson county, good prairie land. Price \$1,000. 14 miles from Topeka.

No. 149. 160 acres choice prairie land 7 miles from Topeka with living water. Price \$1,000.

No. 169. 160 acres choice prairie land 1 1/2 miles from Topeka, will make a good farm. Price \$1,300.

No. 401. One of the best farms in Kansas; 225 acres one mile from Grantville, 6 miles from Topeka. 15 acres timber, 140 acres under cultivation. Log house, small stable, corn, board fence, watered by pool and well, small young orchard. Price \$5,000; \$2,000 cash, balance on time to suit purchaser at 10 per cent. interest.

No. 540. Here is a good small stock and grain farm 11 miles from Topeka, 2 miles from Wakarusa station. 40 acres, most all bottom land; 41 acres under cultivation; 35 acres timber, 35 acres fenced; 200 rods stone wall, balance post and rail. Good frame house, stone stable, hay rack, log cow stable, shingle roof. Watered by spring and Wakarusa creek. Small orchard, hog coral of 2 acres fenced with stone, living water, through it and in a good neighborhood. Price \$3,000.

No. 435. Here is where you get your nice cozy farm. 125 acres; 5 acres timber, 40 acres grass, 80 acres under cultivation; frame house 16x24, 1 1/2 story, good cellar, fenced into 5 fields, good well, stone fence, coral, yard of two acres, churches and school house near. Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal. Good neighborhood. Price \$5,100, and perhaps can be bought some less. Where can you get such a home but in Kansas for the money?

No. 568. Here is 152 acres that will make a nice suburban farm. Most all bottom land, timber and water, particularly under cultivation, all fenced and good building land with plenty of range for 10,000 head of cattle. Good large stone house and other out-buildings. Orchard, coral, splendid neighborhood near 2 cheese 25 miles from Topeka, southwest; splendid roads, and three. This is a fortune in this farm alone.

25 acres 7 miles north

November.

When I went to see Miss Smith she was my teacher still, even though she wore a large kitchen apron and made the cake which we ate at tea. Myra Thompson told me that she was

travel, but he has none loftier or more influential than woman's.—*London Journal*.

sized potatoes, peeled and grated, two heaping
tablespoonfuls of flour and one of white corn

GRAVY FOR PATATOES.—Put a spoonful or more of butter, according to the quantity of potatoes you have, into a frying-pan, and set over the fire until brown, being careful not to scorch it. Mix a spoonful of flour in a cup of this, sweet cream—or milk, if one has no cream—pour into the browned butter, boil up, season with pepper and a little salt if necessary, and turn over the boiled potatoes.

B. J. TREACY,
Lexington, Ky.

Farm Letters.

ELLINWOOD, Barton Co., Oct. 20.—It will no doubt be of interest to your readers to learn what the farmers in this part of the state are doing. It is my impression that our farmers among themselves ought to form a closer fellowship; that the success of one as well as the failure of another, should be communicated to all, through the medium of the agricultural press, when in consequence every farmer would be benefited by the experience of one; hence it would be economy to learn from others at times, rather than continually to make experiments, when in nine cases out of ten the result is a failure. Yet, to be sure every good farmer should make experiments. These combined with what we learn from others, we may accomplish things far beyond our anticipation, and the result may be a surprise to ourselves.

It is my intention at this time to give you some particulars concerning my doings as farmer here in the west. It should be borne in mind that a good pasture is a part to every well regulated farm. The fact is, it is a necessity where we wish to make farming pay. I have lately set off sixty acres for this purpose—some of the best land on my farm. This I have enclosed with a barbed wire fence, setting the posts about thirty-five feet apart. The wires are drawn very tight, with a machine that I have contrived myself for the purpose. The advantage of barbed wire is considerable above the common, it being far more effective, and but little effected by the weather. I have at present drawn three wires, but it is my intention to draw two more, which will make a fence secure for pigs and the smaller farm stock. The prevailing impression is, that barbed wire is dangerous for stock; more particularly for horses, but this is not the case, or need not be the case. Certainly, drawing a wire fence across an open prairie, without any indication of an obstruction, will even make it dangerous for men in the dark, how could it be otherwise then with the stock? In my case, where I have drawn a wire fence, I have thrown up a high ridge with a three horse plow, on the open prairie as well as on the fields, and I have found this to constitute almost one-half of the fence, a natural instinct of horses, especially, will cause them to approach the ridge cautiously, and even try to avoid passing the same altogether. A wire fence can hardly be drawn too tightly, as long as it does not break. Corners should never be rounded; a great trouble in building a wire fence is, in properly setting the corner posts. Corners should, in every case where it is possible, be perfectly square, and well braced, so that they will not give. In my case I have spiked blocks to the bottom of the corner posts to prevent them from rising. A wire fence well built is an ornament to a farm, where on the other hand I could not imagine anything more repulsive.

Near the barn in this pasture I have a never-failing well, a strong wind mill on the same supplies first, a large trough which empties into a drain, and thence leads the water into an extensive pond. If I have anything on my farm that affords me pleasure it is my pasture. If it is completed, as no doubt it soon will be, then horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, geese, ducks, etc., will here be browsing in sweet contentment, with an abundant supply of water and a fine grazing ground.

H. S. WILLMS.

WANEBO, Pottawatomie Co., Nov. 3.—The early sown wheat is rusting badly. My opinion is, that if fed severely with any kind of stock it may be saved, otherwise much of it will "go up." The later sown looks remarkably healthy. There was a large amount sown in this vicinity, and one good thing I have noticed, is, that the farmers have taken considerable pains to prepare the ground well before using the drill. Some few still think sowing broadcast quite as good as drilling. However a large majority use the drill.

Corn is unusually dry, and shells a good deal in handling. It is not panning out quite so much to the acre as was expected before it was matured. Some farmers think they will get 40 cents for their corn before another crop is raised. Those that sold their wheat at 70 and 72 cents as many did are feeling sore over their loss, since it has gone up to a dollar. The difference is quite an item when a man has several thousand bushels, as some of the farmers in this vicinity have raised the past season. The effect of the rise will probably be to cause farmers to hold on thinking it will go higher. It may "slump" and farmers have to sell at lower prices than they can obtain now. No knowing. Yet the great failure in the "Old Countries" would lead us to expect the maximum had not been reached yet. The reports show that the crop in this country is many millions of bushels short of what was at first reported. All hands are getting wild on the stock question. When calves sell at \$12 to \$15 a head, I believe there is more money in them now, than hereafter.

D. S. ABBOT.

ASH VALLEY, Pawnee Co., Oct. 30.—I see by the letters in the FARMER, that middle and eastern Kansas have had fine rains. We have had no rain since August, still wheat sown in good season on early plowing looks very well, covering the ground as with a carpet. Many that came among us this year, have become discouraged and taken the back track. This is always the case in the settlement of all new countries. It is very discouraging to see it so dry, for many fear that it will be as last year. It cannot be possible that a county organized in 1872, with taxable property to the amount of a million dollars, will have to be abandoned. We have had four good crops in succession. We have been too extravagant and now we must suffer the consequences; but we live in

hope that the coming year will not be as this. Our rains set in on the 20th of June, and we have an abundance of millet, sorghum, pellions and broom corn were good. As our steam mills are burning hay, weeds and straw, this has given employment to a good many. After expending \$55 for wood and \$25 for coal, we fixed to burn the bagasse in making molasses. We find it superior to wood or coal. We have made twelve to fourteen hundred gallons, and are about half done. Our molasses is far superior to what we made last year. Early Amber takes the lead. We are all going to sugar. We, in this section, will not be dependent upon any country for sweetening, and could we ship, it would be a source of profit. I am fattening five hogs on cane-seed exclusively. Never had hogs fatter. Egyptian, or rice corn is coming into favor with many. All kinds of stock eat it with a relish. This corn will be our main crop next year. Twenty-five to seventy-five bushels is an average crop. Our millers are grinding it. It makes fine buckwheat cakes. Sorghum and Egyptian corn are a godsend to many in these parts.

T. BALDWIN.

LANE, Franklin Co., Oct. 26.—One of your correspondents wants the information how to raise "Castor beans." Let him write a letter to Mr. Bateman, Peoria City, Franklin county, Kansas. I know of no man who can give him more information on bean culture. Franklin county is, I believe, the banner county of the state, and Mr. Bateman was one of the first farmers who started this enterprise. A letter through the Kansas FARMER, would be the proper way to give the required information. The fall wheat looks delightful. The late rains are giving it a good start for the frosts of winter. There is considerably more than average planted. Last summer's crop was extra fine; this has caused the acreage sown. The chinch bug, several years ago, was so destructive on the young corn crop, that the farmers agreed not to cultivate the wheat crop, hence for the last seven years the acreage has been small. Since the little chinch has greatly diminished in numbers, farmers have taken courage and will pay more attention to wheat culture.

The St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona railroad, which has a station at Lane, has given new life and energy to the agricultural industry of the country. It is past, Garnett some four miles, and is extending its track southwest. It is constructed of heavy T rail, and the work is of the best material.

J. H.

HELPER, Crawford Co., Oct. 26.—Southeastern Kansas is still booming. Our corn crop is not so large a turn-out as we have had some years—from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Castor beans are a very good crop. Sweet potatoes good. Irish potatoes, when mulched, are good, better, best; where not mulched, poor. We have one variety that we would like to know the name of; some call it the California Red. It is very large, round and flat, and bright red all over, without many eyes. We planted ours the same distance apart as our corn, two pieces to the hill, and as near one eye to a piece as could be done easily, and they turned out, when dug, nearly a peck to the hill. We have been looking over the Rural New Yorker's number, but could not see anything that looks like our potatoes.

There has been more wheat sown here this fall than ever before, and it is looking extra well. Stock of all kinds is in good condition; no sickness. Hay was short but good.

Our fair at Girard was a perfect success. The farmers are just finding out that it is their holiday, and are beginning to turn out. We gave the horse-racing the go-by this year, which is one more step toward civilization to not encourage such things. With the same propriety they might encourage chicken and dog fights. It would draw around and interest a certain class of people.

I again received the FARMER as a premium, so are well pleased and here return my thanks for your liberality, the Kansas FARMER being one thing we are proud of in this our adopted state.

Have had several light frosts, but still have roses in full bloom out in the beds. Every one is busy getting ready for winter, husking corn, handling coal, etc., but soon will come the long winter evenings, and then for pop-corn, taffy, peanuts and the FARMER, and good, open fire and real enjoyments.

I have raised seventy turkeys this year from five old ones. Is not that something to boast of, and a good, large sum of pin-money? When you once learn to raise turkeys, they are no more trouble than chickens.

AMERICAN GIRL.

We feel much flattered by "American Girl's" encomiums of the FARMER, and we are vain enough to believe it deserves them all. Doubtless a number of "American Girl's" sister housewives would be glad to learn from her the art of raising turkeys successfully, and we would be pleased to publish her formula in the FARMER.—ED.

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.

Young Durham Bulls.

I have for sale fine young Short-horn Bulls of first-class pedigree and fashionable family. Ready for service. Will sell very cheap. Correspondence solicited and pedigrees furnished. Come and see us and you will buy, for price and animal will suit you.

A. H. LACKY, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas.



"As yellow as a Lemon", expresses the fact that jaundice has set in. The poor, ill-used liver has turned like the trodden-upon worm and asserted her rights. Use at once.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient regularly, according to directions; get the system in proper shape, and soon the bloom of youth will return to the cheek and health be restored. No medicine is better for the general system than TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE Beautiful Indian Territory.

When we went to Texas we picked out the route down through the finest scenery in Missouri, by way of the "Queen City" St. Louis, thence to Fort Scott and Parsons, through the garden of Eden, passing along the wonderful "Valley of the Neosho," with its rolling upland prairie, broad majestic rivers, springs of pure water, deep ravines rich with waving corn, dotted here and there with pretty little cottages nestled under the green slopes.

Going south from Parsons, Kansas, our route led down towards the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the charming Indian Territory, just below Chetopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexhaustible in its variety of resources, with its mines, forests and prairies; its mountains, cataracts and canyons; its valleys, dunes and streams; the brightest skies, the grandest sunsets, the softest twilight, and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars; her fair surface covered with the rarest fragrant flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of song. Broad winding streams, clear as the bluest mirror in the halls of the fairies, wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its gentle swell stood still with all his rounded billows, fixed and motionless for ever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas." From this point our route led through the finest and richest portion of Texas, through the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep and cattle ranches. What wonderful marks of progress we saw! Our earnest advice to those going to Texas, is to be sure and take the route through the Beautiful Indian Territory, and enter the Gate City, Denison; see that you go by way of the Great Missouri Kansas and Texas Railway.

If you wish a beautiful illustrated guide book, describing Texas and Kansas, and containing articles on cattle raising, and where the best and cheapest lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by addressing

JAS. D. BROWN, Texas and Kansas Emigrant Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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It is becoming scarcer and dearer each year, and will make your lands very valuable some day. We will furnish walnuts for planting while our stock lasts at 60 cts. per bushel packages included; cash with the order.

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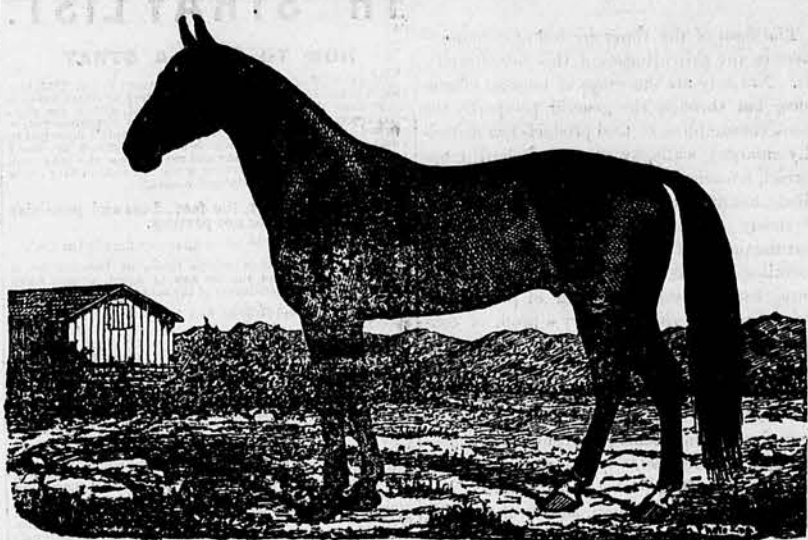
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EVERY OTHER LOT ABSOLUTE- LY FREE!

NO WARRANTY DEED WITHOUT RESERVE.

Denver now has a population of 40,000. Great cities are the outgrowth of great countries. Twenty years ago Denver was a small trading post on the frontier; now it is a large city, with numerous Churches, Hotels, Theaters, Street Railroads, Gas-works, Water-works, Gold and Silver Smelting and Refining Works, a United States Mint, and is the great Railroad Center of the West. There are seven First-class Railroads now running and connecting with all the Principal Branch Railroads from Maine to California. It is the Capital of Colorado, naturally the richest State in the Union, and located in about the geographical center of the United States. The climate is charming, with the best water and purest air in the world, and the scenery is unexcelled for beauty and grandeur. It is surrounded by the richest Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Coal Mines and Agricultural Lands in America. It is now the headquarters for Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Northern Texas. The rich mineral and agricultural resources of this vast country will make Denver the largest and wealthiest city in the West.

WHY LOTS ARE GIVEN AWAY.

As the tide of immigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in Denver and on their property. To encourage emigration here, the Company will give to any one sending their name and address a warrant deed, in fee simple, for one or more lots in North Denver, situated in Weld County, State of Colorado, in immediate view of this beautiful city, the only charge being one dollar to pay the Notary Public fees for acknowledging deed and conveyance. The Company does not give every lot away, but will come here, but a great many will, and they will induce their friends to follow. The increased population will soon make this property very valuable, and this Company retain each alternate lot, which they hold at prices varying from \$25 to \$500, according to location. For this reason the above proposition is made. The deeds are unconditional, not requiring any one to settle or improve, but with full power to transfer and deed to others. The limit to any one person taking advantage of this offer is five lots. This property is not bill-side, mountain, or swamp, but is level, fertile, and has advantages for building upon too numerous to mention. Full and satisfactory information, with indorsements from our best citizens, will be furnished.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

I, W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder for Adams County and State, do hereby certify to the above and foregoing to be true, and title complete to the land therein described according to the records in my office. I further certify there are no abstracts or transcripts of judgments, taxes or other liens standing against said land. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and added my official seal this 24 day of August, A. D. 1879.

[SEAL.] State of Colorado, ss. County of Weld, ss. W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder.

INSTRUCTIONS.

This Company will send by return mail, to any one sending within sixty days from the date of this paper their names, P. O. address, County and State, plainly written in full, a clear warrant deed to a lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep in North Denver, Colorado, clear of all taxes. Applications for city lots must be accompanied with one dollar for each lot to pay cost of making and acknowledging deed, postage, etc. The lots then can be sold and transferred at your pleasure. Let all improve this opportunity to secure a home in the richest State in the world. Deeds sent to any part of the U. S. and Canada. Address all letters to DENVER LAND COMPANY, 449 LAWRENCE ST., DENVER, COL. One of the many Churches.

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Every Scale has a Double Cross Beam Box, and is warranted 5 years. For Price and Circular address

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